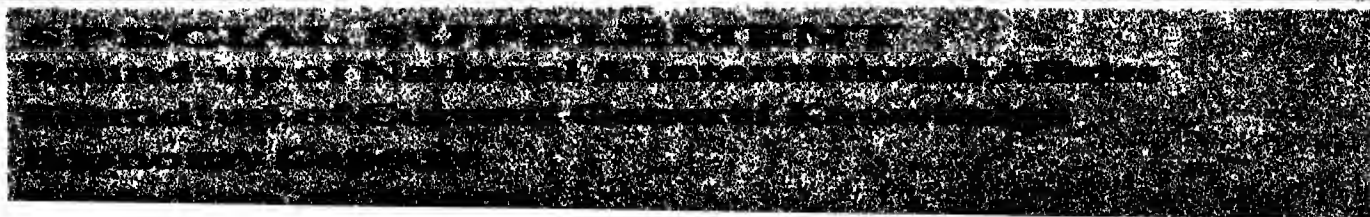
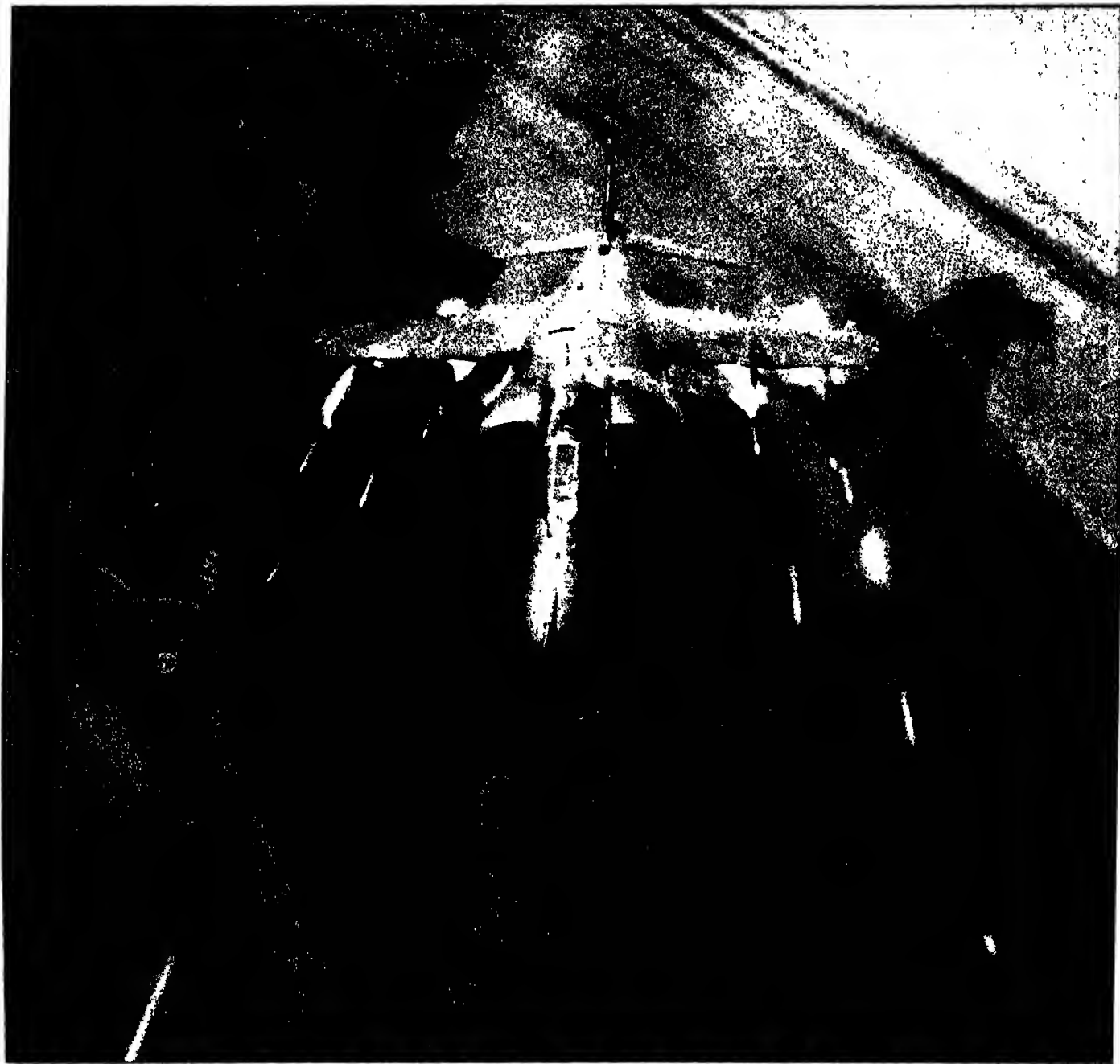


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EDITOR

O.P. KHANNA

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Of course consistency in labour and consistent guidance played a considerable role in our success stories. It is also noteworthy that an occasional setback in the pursuit of their goal did not deter them. Some of them had in fact been rejected or forced poverty to forsake interviews but, they all kept their determination and maintained highly concentrated devotion to their studies.

We heartily congratulate all the successful candidates and commend their esteem to aspiring seekers of the top rungs in various careers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

With effect from September '94 issue we are once again starting the practice of awarding Rs 50/- each to the two best letters of the month. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the editors will be final.

INDO-US RELATIONS

After Mr Narasimha Rao's visit, a lot of optimism has been expressed regarding the improvement in Indo-US relations. But, we must realise that the improvement has been only on the surface. Suspensions still persist deep in the minds of the policy makers of both the countries.

Due to the economic liberalisation drive of the current government, India is fast emerging as an economic giant. While USA wants to benefit from this, it also does not want that India should become a strong economic power. This does not suit USA's strategic interests. Till this confusion prevails in the minds of US foreign policy makers; till the US policy makers do not shed all their inhibitions, not much improvement in relations between India and USA should be expected.

Rajan Datt
Chundigarh

Euphoria always leads to disappointment. The one created after Mr Narasimha Rao's visit to USA will also meet the expected fate. We should not forget that USA has not made its position absolutely clear vis-a-vis Kashmir. It still continues to give all support to Pakistan despite proofs from India that Pakistan is behind the terrorist movements in Kashmir and Punjab. The two countries do not agree even on a single clause of NPT. Till position in respect of above matters is made absolutely clear not much improvement in relations

should be expected.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's handling of foreign relations has been very good. His efforts to improve relations with USA are laudable. His trip to USA has certainly a good start. India will definitely gain—both economically and strategically.

Arvind Milind
Pune

SUCCESS OF 'PRITHVI'

One fails to understand why USA gets disturbed when India successfully launches its missile or space programmes. Every country has the right to make arrangements for the defence of its borders. India's missile programme is a step towards that goal. India has always believed in the policy of "live and let live". It has never had any extra-territorial ambitions. Then why should USA be afraid!

Or is it that it would have suited USA more if India had purchased missiles from it rather than developing them indigenously?

T.R. Reddy
Kurnool, A.P.

SUPREME COURT

Today Supreme Court is the last resort left to get justice and to prevent corrupt officials and politicians from misusing their power. The growing number of writs and appeals for justice to the apex court also indicates the deterioration in the system. It is high time that this growing failure of systems all over the country is

checked. The winds of corruption are becoming stronger everyday. Beyond a certain point even the apex court will not be able to help. It is high time that all right thinking people get together to reverse the tide of corruption and general deterioration.

Anil Nayak
Cutlack

STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS

Today statesmen we can count on our fingers. Politicians there are aplenty. Infact the general deterioration in our society can be attributed to the fact that in last 40 years we have cultivated more politicians than statesmen. If we want our democracy to survive we should come forward and encourage more and more statesmen to take charge of the affairs of the country. Let the politicians take the back seat for sometime.

Rajiv Ganguly
Bombay

ESSENTIAL SECTORS AND STRIKES

Strike is to be used as a last resort when all efforts to get the genuine demands met, fail. Unfortunately, in India strikes are used to get petty demands met or even to get political mileage. No one think of the loss to the country; inconvenience to the general public. While I do not advocate a total ban on strikes, on the other hand strikes against issues like

privatisation of banks or even for salary hike should not be allowed in essential sectors.

Rajiv Gautam
Karnal

CM FEATURES

The Special Feature on Indian History was very good. Please continue to give Special Features on other subjects also.

A. Manohar
Chittoor, A.P.

Every feature in CM is very informative and well compiled. CM is indeed a complete magazine that is helpful for the preparation of any competitive examination.

Ashok K. Mishra
Jepore, Orissa

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Subas C. Mahapatra
Bolangir, Orissa

The Special Feature on Supreme Court was excellent and very well compiled. Such good feature can be expected only from CM.

Rajan Kothari
Ahmedabad

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Santanu Ghosh
Hooghly, W.B.

TO OUR READERS

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With effect from September '94 issue the price of CM will be Rs 15.00. We are confident that our readers will continue to give us their support, as always.

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—Editor

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Gains from Moscow

Since his assumption of office as Prime Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao has visited several world capitals, including Beijing, Berlin, London and Washington, the latest being Moscow. The fact that most of these visits have been successful and have brought dividends to India speaks volumes for his diplomatic skill and overall experience. Apart from the political and material gains, Mr Rao has been able to put across this country's views and established personal contacts at the top level which are bound to prove useful to us during the coming years.

In the arenas of commerce and business also, he and his colleagues who accompanied him played their part well and did not let down any notable sector. New initiatives have been taken and fresh fields chalked out after removing doubts and misapprehensions in the minds of potential investors abroad. Mutual cooperation and understanding have marked most of the talks. There have been only occasional roadblocks calling for continuation of the efforts to promote further cordiality.

A notable benefit has been in respect of Kashmir. It may be recalled that the erstwhile Soviet Union and its successive leaders have stood by India on the Kashmir issue and bailed out this country at many international organisations. For some time, doubts about Moscow's dependability on this and other crucial issues crept in and New Delhi had a feeling that it was perhaps being left in the lurch—lonely and friendless amidst critics and adversaries.

However, Mr Boris Yeltsin's trip to India in January, 1993, revived the expectations of Russia's continued help and cooperation in this field. It is a matter of much satisfaction that through the Moscow Declaration signed on July 1 this year he has assured support on the vital issue of Kashmir. The declaration is in effect a rebuff to Pakistan which apparently finds its persistent efforts to internationalise the Kashmir question and ensure more foreign support to it getting a setback.

The Moscow Declaration rightly condemns the forces of aggressive nationalism, religious and political extremism, terrorism and separatism which strike at the roots of pluralistic States. It also demands (as India and

many peace-loving countries have repeatedly done) that international relations must be based on respect for sovereignty and equality of States and non-interference in their internal affairs. Both countries strongly oppose religious fanaticism. They are opposed to promotion of internal and trans-border terrorism. Through the declaration they have reiterated their support for each other's territorial integrity as constituted by law and enshrined in their respective Constitutions. These provisions make Russia's commitment in respect of guaranteeing the integrity of India beyond doubt.

Of course India too has a corresponding obligation in respect of Russian territorial integrity but it is very unlikely that India's help would be required in backing Russia's existing integrity despite the problems facing the smaller republics. On some aspects of the Kashmir question, Russian support cannot be taken for granted but the broad backing of India at international forums, especially the Security Council, appears certain.

Another gain to India from the Prime Minister's trip relates to a field about which promises had earlier been held out but which is reassuring nevertheless—cooperation in production and supply of defence spares. For years the Soviet Union was a reliable supplier of military material and a certain type of weapons. This matter had become uncertain when the relations between the two countries became, for some time, a part of the nebulous area. Now, fresh and wholly welcome offers have come from the Russian side. India will soon have the satisfaction of attaining new heights of cooperation with Russia on aircraft spares.

India is expected to become before long the first country outside Russia to offer maintenance facilities for Russian aircraft. The proposed joint venture will share the equity on a 50-50 basis. Besides, one of the agreements signed by the two countries provides for a 850-million dollar credit for India to purchase defence items. This will be helpful.

There is undeniably hard-headed realism in Moscow. Today's leaders are more pragmatic and the refreshing change is expected to set a new tone for Indo-Russian ties. This process is wholly welcome.

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Sustaining the Export Boom

The performance of exports during 1993-94 has been outstanding. Seen in the context of overall performance of the external sector, the growth rate of 20 per cent in dollar terms during the previous financial year has made the country euphoric. This feat assumes more importance in the light of the fact that during this year, the entire world was engulfed by serious recession and the growth rate of exports of most of the rapidly developing countries was much lower than the achievement of India. Now the question is: whether we can repeat the creditable performance of the previous year during the current financial year? Against a previously planned export growth rate of 25 per cent for the year 1994-95, the Government now proposes an export growth rate target of 15 per cent, which clearly indicates that the Government is not very sure of maintaining the momentum gained during the previous year.

Extraordinary Performance

EXPORT growth in dollar terms, which maintained the growth rate of over 20 per cent upto January 1994, fell down slightly during February and again picked up to 21 per cent in March 1994. As a result the average annual growth rate of exports was 20.37 per cent during 1993-94 against an ambitious target of 20 per cent. Accordingly, total exports during 1993-94 were at \$ 22.17 billion as against a target of \$ 22.13 billion. The performance of imports, however, had been erratic during the year. While the imports increased during the months of October, December, January, February and March, during rest of the seven months, the quantum of imports reduced. The month of March registered a record growth rate of 61 per cent. This raised the total imports during 1993-94 to \$ 23.21 billion which was 6.84 per cent higher than \$ 21.72 billion in 1992-93.

Sudden spurt in imports during the March 1994 has been attributed to the sharp rise in non-oil imports during this month. It is also thought that a sudden jump in imports during March 1994 was due to recent opening up of imports and increased import demand for industrial raw materials and components. Last minute increases in imports resulted in widening of annual trade deficit to \$ 1.04 billion. Import growth rate, which was also subdued during the recent past, is projected to increase during the coming months which augurs well for the hitherto sluggish industry and the targeted industrial growth rate of 6 per cent is likely to be achieved.

Latest estimates by the GATT reveal that Indian performance during 1993-94, in the exports sector, has been better than major exporting countries of the world. The report says that during 1993 the world merchandise exports grew by only 2.5 per cent and the imports fell by nearly 2 per cent in dollar terms. Out of top 20 exporting countries in the world, 16 experienced a fall in their export growth rate. To quote a few examples, the joint exports of European Union (EU) countries fell by 4 per cent in dollar terms and that of Japan fell by about 2 per cent to 6.2 per cent. Rapidly growing economy of China also recorded a fall in the export growth rate, from 18.2 per cent during 1992 to 8 per cent during 1993. In case of Brazil and USA also the story was no different, as their export growth rates fell from 13.8 and 6.3 per cent to 7.9 and 3.7 per cent respectively. Only four exceptions in this group of 20 top exporting countries, whose export growth rate increased, are Canada, South Korea, Mexico and Singapore. Their export

growth rates were at 7.6 per cent, 7.6 per cent, 12.2 per cent and 16.6 per cent, respectively, during 1993.

India, which does not figure in top 20 exporters of the world, achieved the higher export growth rate than any of the top 20 exporters during the financial year 1993-94 when its export growth rate galloped from 3.8 per cent during 1992-93 to 20.37 per cent in 1993-94. As per the GATT report, Indian experience has proved that the process of internal restructuring and reforms, efficiently enforced and executed, can bring about excellent results even when there is a global slump. It is creditable that a marginal exporter like India has been able to achieve this distinction mainly by dismantling the internal bottlenecks.

Projections for 1994-95

THE macro-economic projections of the Government for 1994-95 indicate that the export growth rate would come down to 15 per cent during the current financial year. Earlier the Commerce Ministry had planned to step up the export growth rate to 25 per cent, with a tentative target of \$ 27 billion. With 15% growth target, the exports may now rise to \$ 24.5 billion during the current financial year. Sectors like textiles, agriculture, leather goods, gems and jewellery and processed products are expected to excel in exports.

The projections also point out that the target of 20 per cent growth rate of exports during 1993-94 could be achieved with relative ease mainly due to the fact that export growth rate during the year prior to it was a meagre 2.8 per cent. Imports, on the other hand, are expected to rise by 10 per cent. Main basis for this projec-

tion is that non-POL (Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants) imports during 1993-94 grew by 7 to 8 per cent, and their growth during the months of December, January and February was 30 per cent. This rate of non-POL imports is expected to increase in 1994-95, when the industrial growth rate is likely pick-up. POL imports on the other hand may not show any rise as the domestic production of crude oil is likely to increase considerably. In other words, the projections made by the Government for the external sector, during the coming year, are indicative of a healthy trend.

Liberalised Exim Policy

ON March 30, 1994, the Commerce Ministry announced further liberalisation of the Export-Import Policy (1992-97) to give additional fillip to exports. Main provisions included expansion of the list of items to be imported against special licences, creation of a new super-star trading house category with higher import entitlement, removal of maximum age limit for import of second-hand machinery by the actual user, simplification of Duty Exemption Scheme by finalising input-output norms for 3383 items, continuation of VABAL (Value-based Advance Licencing) scheme, grant of deemed exporter status to local manufactures, supply of goods to duty free licence holders and broadening of operational areas in Export Processing Zones (EPZs) to include trading also. In addition, Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCGs) scheme was simplified and third party exports have been permitted for purposes of fulfilment of export obligation. Negative list of imports has been pruned by removing certain items used in the manufacture of finished goods in the electronic industry, from it.

Gold and silver can now be imported on payment of concessional rate of customs duty, in foreign exchange, by the holders of Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) account. Handicapped persons have been allowed to import freely certain specified items. In addition, the re-

quirement of supporting manufacturer to be indicated in the Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) book has been done away with. With a view to facilitate proper and decentralised service to the exporters, the powers to grant EPCG licences worth Rs 25 lakh has been decentralised. Moreover, foreign exhibitors participating in International fairs held in India, can now sell items of restricted list upto a CIF value of Rs 5 lakh on payment of prescribed custom duty.

The changes affected in the Exim policy have been widely hailed. But mere change in rules may not be sufficient. Unless we have an export culture, it may not be possible to have a sustained growth rate of exports over a longer duration of time. Of course, the policy measures appear quite attractive on paper but their execution is very poor and at times it is felt that the old procedures are still continuing. There are unnecessary bureaucratic delays at all levels, in all fields, whether it is regarding duty drawbacks or IPRS. Customs regulations and procedures have not changed since times immemorial. Handling at ports is costly and very time consuming. As per one estimate, a turnaround of a ship takes about 200 hours, whereas developed countries have a turnaround of 10 to 12 hours. As a result, Indian freight is one of the costliest in the world. Unless these procedural bottlenecks are removed it may be extremely difficult to have a long-term sustainable high growth rate of exports.

In addition to removal of procedural delays, India will have to concentrate on the item in which it has a comparative advantage. During the recent past, Indian strength in the exports has been the primary products. But it has been realised that the population pressure hardly leaves any surplus for exports and even if some items are exported, a shortage is created in the domestic market,

putting undue pressure on internal price level. The example of exorbitant price rise in case of onion, sugar and rice, in the recent past, is a glaring example. Efforts, therefore, have to be made in items like textiles, readymade garments, processed food products, gems and jewellery, engineering goods and several new areas. Direction of trade needs to be properly defined. Recent visit of the Prime Minister to the USA may result in still more trade between the two countries in near future. The loss of trade due to fall of erstwhile USSR will have to be made up by entering into trade with CIS countries. More trading partners among the developing countries will also have to be identified.

Conclusion

THERE is no denying the fact that outstanding performance of exports is the direct fall-out of structural reforms initiated by the government about three years ago. To achieve the long-term objectives of the policy of reforms it is imperative that the export growth rate remains around 20 per cent for at least next five years. To achieve thus a herculean effort is required.

By relaxing FERA provisions, liberalising Exim policy, slashing trade barriers, devaluing the rupee and making it fully convertible, the required policy framework has been created. Crux of the effectiveness of this policy now lies in its implementation with a missionary zeal. At the same time, the exporters must also follow the unwritten but ethical code of conduct by not indulging in malpractices. The instances like misuse of innovative schemes like VABAL must not be repeated and the inputs allowed to be imported under this scheme must be used for manufacture of items exclusively for exports. Proper implementation, being a two-way system, must also come from the users of government schemes. Unless this is ensured, the achievement of a sustained growth rate of the exports, at the desired level, will remain a far cry.

Russia & U.S.; End of Honeymoon

Until a couple of years ago, the world's two giants—Russia and the U.S.A.—were on the best of terms. The Cold War, with all its tensions and ripples of rivalries and misunderstanding, had ended. Paths of peace were chalked out instead. The areas of big-power conflicts and the frightening militarisation programmes of the two blocks of countries were on the verge of being discarded in favour of constructive activity and economic development. Mr Boris Yeltsin was being hailed as the Russians' new powerful leader by Mr George Bush, the then U.S. President, and his successor, Mr Bill Clinton.

BUT within months the political scenario has changed gradually but undeniably. The partnership has virtually crumbled. No longer does Mr Clinton regard Mr Yeltsin as the second most powerful leader deserving the fullest support, and no longer does Mr Yeltsin claim the top position as a world statesman or even an Eastern bloc's unquestioned leader. There are undertones of suspicion. There is unpublicised patronage of rivals in Moscow, and in the smaller republics of Russia where the odd groups no longer accept Yeltsin as the supreme leader of the masses. His policies have been virtually rejected and he is regarded as a failure. There is open talk of newly emerging leaders with new alliances. If the current trends continue, his political career may soon end.

A few weeks ago, in March, 1994, to be precise, there were widespread rumours that the Moscow-Washington friendship was over. The two great nations have developed differences, even though there are hardly any basic conflicts between them. The focus of their attention has shifted even as new points of identity have developed.

The late Mr Nixon's long meet-

ing with former Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi (an arch enemy of President Yeltsin), the ring leader of last October's tragic events, was highly publicised against the wishes of Mr Yeltsin. That was a straw in the wind.

Russia's claim that the countries of former Soviet Union are areas of its special interest and that it will not like increasing U.S. influence there was significant, so also were Russia's reluctance to pull out its forces from the Baltic States and the problem of Russian nationals and the recognition of their human rights. No less important is the psychological factor of international prestige which Russia is keen to regain and hence not ready to blindly toe American policies.

The Americans have also become quite sceptical after the December elections in which President Yeltsin's opponents have gained a good deal of political ground, and they can again make Russia a potential military threat for the USA. Hence, both sides are trying to find a new and more acceptable basis for their cooperation and partnership in world affairs.

Tough Rivalry: The optimistic post-Cold War consensus in Washington about a "partnership" between Russia and the United States seems to be a discredited story. A leading advocate of American assistance to Russia, Senator Richard G. Lugar, declared: "We have to get over the idea that this is a partnership. This is a tough rivalry and that is an important distinction to make."

The confusion over America's relationship with Russia grows out of the false assumption that the United States had only one conflict with Moscow during the Cold War—the ideological struggle between

democracy and communism. That was the struggle that received all the attention. But there was another, less obvious conflict, which existed before Russia became Communist in 1917. It still exists today—the natural competition between States (competition for raw materials, economic wealth and security).

Russia, which occupies one-seventh of the world's land mass and is the home of 150 million people, will always be a voracious competitor for resources, whether it is led by a Jefferson or a Yeltsin. It was easy to assume that once Russia abandoned communism and moved towards a free market democracy, spying would end and an era of fraternity would begin. But Americans are now learning that after the competition of ideology ends, the competition of States survives.

That is why Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1835 that history and geography would always make the Russian-American relationship complex: "There are now two great nations in the world which, starting from different points, seems to be advancing towards the same goal."

The nature of the rivalry in the immediate future will depend a great deal on how Russia fares in the region itself. Will Russia define itself as a pure democracy, like Britain or France, and therefore limit its competition with the United States to the economic sphere? Or will it define itself differently? That definition, said Daniel Yergin, an economic historian, will depend on the outcome of three transitions under way in Russia—a transition from Communist dictatorship to democracy, from a planned economy to a free market and from an empire to a nation-State.

No alternative to Partnership: An interesting debate has been raging in Russia and the West on the possibilities of a Russian-American partnership. In this global transition, can the super powers become real partners?

For those who support the goals of a Russia that is open to the world and the transformation of the volatile post-Communist orbit into a stable, democratic order, there is simply no alternative to genuine partnership. Both sides must be prepared for hard compromise to make it work.

The Russian democrats who stand behind these goals have met fierce political, even armed, resistance. But in these confused days sometimes, they complain, "we are neither understood nor adequately supported by our natural friends and allies in the West. Even at this critical moment in Moscow, when democracy needs all help it can get, we hear Western threats to reduce economic cooperation with Russia.

Some people suggest an almost maniacal desire to see only one leading power in the modern world—the United States of America—and to obsessively proclaim American leadership everywhere. This is unrealistic, it is pointed out America cannot cope with every world problem alone, and if it tried it would weaken itself through over-taxation.

Besides, even at this difficult stage of transition, Russia remains a superpower—and not only as measured by nuclear and missile strength but by its natural resources, technological skills and strategic geography. Now more than ever, the principles of strategic partnership, set out in Vancouver in 1993 and Moscow in 1994 and signed by two presidents, deserve to be reaffirmed and carried out—with practical deeds replacing lofty declarations of intent. In both nations, only those who stubbornly cling to Cold War habits—military, industrial and bureaucratic complexes, frightened by their loss of influence—seek a breakdown of the partnership.

From the outset, pragmatic politicians in Russia and the West

have proceeded on two premises. First, Russia is destined to be a great power, not a junior one. Under Communist or national regimes, it would be an aggressive and threatening power, while under democratic rule it would be peaceful and prosperous. But in either case it would be a great power. And second, partnership like the present one cannot negate a firm, even aggressive, policy of defending one's own national interests.

Confrontation Fears: This may result in occasional disputes, but the context must remain one of compromise rather than confrontation. How naive to expect powers as great as Russia and the United States always to be in harmony?

What role should NATO serve in resolving major international conflicts? The organisational problem could be resolved partly through the US-proposed "Partnership for Peace", which several nations in Eastern and Central Europe have joined in principle and which is acceptable to Russia as well.

But even this should not be viewed as a true joint partnership in world affairs. The problem has been posed most concertedly by the crisis in Bosnia. The NATO ultimatum on Sarajevo was presented without Russian participation. It is unacceptable to exclude Russia from efforts to resolve the situation in Bosnia where it has present and prospective interests.

Russian problems: Many political analysts and aides, who were once close to Mr Yeltsin, have painted a picture of a President aloof and isolated inside the Kremlin, a captive of different power hungry factions. Mr Yeltsin appears to have distanced himself from day to day governance, adopting the role of an elder statesman and father figure. But in Russia, power vacuums are rapidly filled and his place has been taken by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, recently ranked as a top political leader.

Crimea is on the verge of civil war, one of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's top advisors has warned in the wake of a virtual declaration of independence by the

strategic Black Sea peninsula. As sabres rattled on both sides, there were reports at the end of May that armed Crimean units had been deployed around key government installations in the regional capital of Simferopol.

The Crimean parliament, which is dominated by pro-Russian legislators, adopted a Constitution that, central government officials in Kiev say, amounts to a declaration of independence. The Ukrainian parliament annulled their action and said Kiev would take additional unspecified action soon if the Crimeans did not retract their vote. The Crimeans refused.

About 70 per cent of the Crimea's 2.7 million people are ethnic Russians. The peninsula is also home to the Black Sea fleet, the once mighty Soviet armada that Russia and Ukraine have been fighting over since the 1991 Soviet collapse. Mr Mykhailchenko also pointed out that Ukraine is a nuclear power and its wishes should not be taken lightly. Ukraine has nuclear weapons; it inherited 1,800 nuclear warheads from the Soviet Union, giving it the world's third largest nuclear arsenal.

Mr Zhirinovsky, whose Liberal Democratic Party of ultra rightists won an unexpectedly large portion of votes in December's parliamentary elections raised the slogan: "We need a great Russia." Zhirinovsky called his party's success in the December polls the first triumphant step on the road to power that would end with him winning presidential elections in 1996. He said President Yeltsin was sick and his government incapable of lasting. "We have no rivals", he said. By the time the party's next congress was held in 1997, "he would be in the Kremlin".

Zhirinovsky has proved immensely popular among a population fed up with lawlessness and political uncertainty. With his promises to execute criminals and extend Russian territory, he has won support among Russians nostalgic for the old days of order and empire. His success in the December polls has had enormous significance, and is widely seen as the catalyst for a dramatic shift by the

Russian government away from unpopular fast track economic reforms and to a more nationalistic foreign policy. Results from the December polling show the party scored particularly well in the armed forces.

But it was not only politics Zhirinovsky wanted to discuss. Swinging into a favourite theme, he accused America of wanting to weaken Russia. "America", he said, "has brought us McDonald's and horror movies." Russian children were more likely these days to count their money in dollars than in roubles. "The West is trying to tell us how to live", he said.

The West, Zhirinovsky continued, could not care less about "the blacks destroying the whites in South Africa" but was terrified at the thought of him and his party coming to power. He is probably right about that: Zhirinovsky has often threatened to use nuclear weapons against Russia's neighbours and has warned darkly about a secret super-weapon Moscow is keeping up its sleeve.

Foreign intelligence services said Zhirinovsky was spending a fortune trying to sabotage his party. "I have been offered one million dollars to withdraw from politics", he said.

Russia is still far from a democracy and real reforms have yet to begin, the Nobel Prize winning author, Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, said on returning to his homeland after a 20-year exile. He spoke with the same bluntness that led to his expulsion from the then Soviet Union in 1974.

"Where is our democracy?" he asked. "The people are cut off from power. The people do not control their own fate, they do not control anything. We do not have a democracy. As I have said many times, this is a pseudo-democracy", he said.

Mr Solzhenitsyn, 75, refused to answer questions about President Boris Yeltsin, who sent him a welcoming telegram saying his "talent and experience" could help rebuild Russia.

Fears of Violence: Earlier this

year, raising fears of a new wave of violence in Russia, leading hardliners who have fought against President Boris Yeltsin's reforms, walked free from their prison after being granted an amnesty by the new parliament. Those freed included former Vice-President, Mr Alexander Rutskoi, ex-speaker of parliament, Mr Ruslan Khasbulatov and others among them, defiant commanders of hard-line militants involved in the October, 1993, bloodshed in Moscow. Some, surrounded by a crowd of supporters, immediately vowed to continue their struggle.

"My first task will be raising workers' collectives, to a fight against the regime", Mr Viktor Anpilov, one of the most-vocal hardliners, said after leaving the maximum security prison.

Mr Yeltsin's spokesman, Mr Vyacheslav Kostikov condemned the release as an act of blasphemy and accused the parliament's lower house of backing political extremism. "The people whose hands and conscience were linked to bloodshed, people who were ready to push Russia into the bloody whirl of civil war, were freed without trial", he said in a harsh statement.

The hard-liners' release sparked concerns about a new round of political unrest and violent protests. Mr Lev Ponomarev of the Democratic Russia movement said it was bound to increase tensions in Russia. "I suspect that the people who were allowed to walk out of Lefortovo prison will do their best to destabilize the situation. They are capable of going to the extreme."

Mr Khasbulatov and Mr Rutskoi led parliament opposition to Mr Yeltsin's economic reforms and later headed the legislators who refused to obey the President's order to disband and declared Mr Rutskoi (a hero of the Afghan war) Russia's President.

The tense standoff turned into street violence when armed hardliners attempted to storm government buildings in Moscow. A day later, Mr Yeltsin sent tanks and soldiers to crush the lawmakers. At least 140 people died in the violence and

hundreds were wounded.

Clinton to get tough: The U.S. government has decided on a fundamental shift in its policy towards Russia amid growing concern that President Yeltsin is losing control at home while seeking to expand Moscow's influence abroad.

The U.S. Administration has abandoned the policy of "Russia First" which, since the beginning of the Clinton administration, has been the cornerstone around which policy towards the former Soviet Union had been built. The change marks a victory for the administration hawks who have been arguing for months that Clinton has been too soft on Yeltsin and the Russians.

Instead of making Russia a priority and doing nothing to upset the power balance in Moscow, it is believed, Washington will be tougher on the Russians and more encouraging to the former communist countries in East Europe. "The new policy simply reflects the new reality", said one senior White House official. "There is a realisation that Russia today is a much more powerful and more shrewd diplomatic actor abroad than it was even a couple of months ago. At the same time, the economy is falling apart and Yeltsin is in trouble." America will also "develop a dialogue" with senior Russian leaders who may replace Yeltsin—a recognition of Yeltsin's growing isolation.

Russian performance will be measured against a number of criteria, including proliferation, behaviour in the compliance with arms control treaties and advance on economic and democratic reform. There remains concern that Russia will insist on selling weapons wherever it wants.

For example, America has been putting pressure on Russia to stop selling tanks, fighters and submarines to Iran. Moscow insists that weapons deliveries are allowing the Iranians to maintain the balance of power. "What the Russians say is that if you want us to stop selling to Iran, you should stop selling to Saudi Arabia", said one U.S. official.

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- World famous author. I published 3 books in USA including my best selling book "Tricks of MS DOS Masters" 721 pages \$27.95 by SAMS/Macmillan
- My name is listed in "World's Who's Who" for my expertise in computers, study techniques, and mind power. I am co-inventor of Mind Machine.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to as fast as 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 per hour (Rs 1500 per HOUR) in USA as computer expert.
- USA companies paid for me upto \$18,000 in one month (over Rs 5 lakhs in one month). At peak of success, I left USA to return to India to teach my mind power study techniques. Now I spend my full time to research Mind Power in India.
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India's Security Problem and the Arms Race

Prime Minister Narasimha Rao was stating the reality and not exaggerating when he said in Parliament recently that India is facing multi-dimensional threats to its security and stability. He justified the Government's decision to establish the National Security Council on that ground.

A factor to be closely borne in mind in this connection is that an arms race has started again in South Asia. Since Pakistan is actively arming itself with lethal weapons, with the support of the U.S.A. and certain other countries, India has to equip itself adequately. Purchase and manufacture of weapons are in progress in the sub-continent despite the resources constraint.



INDIA has a history of conflicts with Pakistan and China. Pakistan, backed as it is by the U.S.A., has been showing signs of belligerency in Kashmir. Even before India developed her indigenous missiles, Pakistan had secured the *Hatf* series of missiles which have Amritsar, Jalandhar and some other towns within their range. Now Pakistan hopes to secure more sophisticated weapons from various sources. It has been receiving weapons and other military assistance from China, which is likely to assist it further in times of need. China, in fact, is a powerful factor to be reckoned with. The U.S. conceded recently that India does face a security threat from China and has to take measures to counter it. The active nuclear giant of the East affirmed its strength by conducting another nuclear test on June 10 this year, thus rebuffing internal efforts to achieve a nuclear test moratorium. India, therefore, has to keep itself in a state of preparedness to meet all con-

tingencies and can no longer take things for granted.

Threat of Arms Race



THERE is little doubt that many countries of South-East Asia are currently facing a threat of insecurity and are engaged in a regional arms race, though on a limited scale. China, Taiwan, Japan and the Koreans (North and South) are modernising and expanding their defence forces. North Korea's nuclear programme is threatening to erupt into a serious crisis. Japan is building four or more Aegis-class destroyers, plus a fleet of modern frigates and submarines. China is buying from Russia, at bargain prices, a whole range of lethal weaponry (which includes several MIG-31s, SU-27 fighters, possibly an aircraft-carrier from Ukraine, inflight refuelling equipment, missile guidance systems, etc). Taiwan is buying 150 F-16s from the USA and has ordered six Lafayette-class frigates from France. It is also reportedly negotiating to buy 60 Mirage-2000s from France.

Singapore is building five Type-62 Corvettes under licence from Germany; Malaysia has ordered two missile frigates from Britain and is seeking Russian MIGs; Thailand has acquired six Jianghu-class frigates from China; and Indonesia has purchased 39 East German naval vessels (including 12 guided missile Corvettes) from Germany.

The trend towards enhanced military capability portends trouble. In India, defence spending fell by a quarter in real terms, between 1987 and 1992, to a modest 2.7 per cent of the GDP. But other Asia-Pacific

countries have significantly increased their military expenditure. This trend will increase as more weapons are sought with the growth of the Asia-Pacific economies. It is therefore felt that there is need for a regional security forum which should help curb such unrestrained growth of arms.

A beginning was made in this direction at the 26th annual meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Singapore in 1993. It was then decided to constitute an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) for discussion on regional security matters. The ARF will include the six ASEAN countries, its seven regular dialogue partners (the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea and the European Union), Russia, China, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea. In the absence of a shared threat perception and misgivings and fears about the region's security situation, the uncertainty factor in the Asia-Pacific strategic environment is now stronger.

Pumping of Arms



THE global arms race is being continuously fed by the manufacturers of various types of weapons, such as the U.S. whose armaments industry begins to languish if it does not receive regular orders from purchasers. There are several vulnerable countries in Latin America, the Middle East and South-East Asia, urgently needing the latest weapons to modernise their defences against possible invaders. Similarly, there are several manufacturers whose agents, and of course the mid-

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dlemen, keep roaming the capitals canvassing for their military hardware. Some prominent U.S. commissioned envoys were in Islamabad and New Delhi recently to sell American aircraft and jet spares.

The U.S.A. has already been pumping arms into sensitive West Asia. There has lately been a typical contradiction in American arms policies. The U.S. administration stands officially for arms export restraints but it is pouring more arms than ever into the Middle East, despite the end of the Cold War and moves towards a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

Israel, unlike any other U.S. client, can spend upto \$300 million of its U.S. aid every year on weapons components built in Israel, thus boosting its own military complex. Many of Israel's indigenous weapons are based on U.S. technology. Israel has also been able to play a role as a surrogate supplier of military equipment to regimes, which the U.S. wanted to support without publicly acknowledging the relationship.

U.S.A.'s Suspicious Role: In recent years the U.S. administration has been playing a dubious, suspicious role in certain regions, its deeds belying its public pronouncements and commitments. For instance, there is hard evidence of Washington's collusion in Pakistan's nuclear progress. Documents collected during 1980 and published in a recent book "Critical Mass", testify to this fact.

New disclosures also suggest that the U.S. played a furtive role in assisting China in its nuclear weapons quest. Robert Norris, principal author of the just released "Nuclear Databook", avers that the U.S. helped China in certain aspects of nuclear weapons tests and related safety measures in the early eighties. In both cases, the U.S. was not oblivious of the fact that its involvement in the nuclear programme of Pakistan and China would be detrimental to Indian interests. But this appears to have been rationalised as "unavoidable" in the pursuit of American national cause. If American credibility in facilitating a regional arms reduction dialogue is

tainted, the same doubt persists about Pakistan.

For a change, in mid-April the Clinton administration informed the Senate that the US will not take on the role of the world's policeman and that in future it would also be sparing in its participation in UN peace-keeping missions. The Assistant Secretary of Defence, Mr Warner, assured a Senate armed services sub-committee that "we should not and will not become the world's policeman, bearing the full burden of security in regions where many of our national partners also have interests", he said.

While saying that the US would be sparing in its participation in UN peace-keeping missions, he argued that joining hands with other States through the UN and other alliances is a legitimate way for the U.S. to share military burdens when vital US interests are at stake. The U.S. must be selective both in supporting such operations and even more importantly, in choosing to participate in such actions.

Following India's *Prithvi* firing on June 4-6, the U.S. reiterated that it was against the development, testing or acquisition of ballistic missile capability in South Asia and that "it had strongly encouraged" both India and Pakistan not to deploy ballistic missiles.

"The United States believes that the acquisition of ballistic missile delivery system by India or Pakistan would be destabilising and thereby undermine the security of both countries", a State Department spokesman said.

On the other hand Ambassador Wisner maintained that the delivery of 38 F-16 fighter jets would not destabilise the 2-1 arms ratio between India and Pakistan, nor was it linked to advancing U.S. nuclear non-proliferation goals in South Asia.

Big Arms Buyers



INDIA and Pakistan are believed to be among the biggest arms importers in the world, accounting together for over 18 per cent of the total arms imports during 1988 to 1992.

According to a UN report, last year India and Pakistan had spent \$19 billion on defence, which they could have used for poverty alleviation programmes. Citing instances, the report added that the expenditure India had incurred to acquire the frontline Russian-made MIG-29 fighters could have provided basic education for 15 million children. Pakistan similarly, for the price of 43 French fighter aircraft, could have provided drinking water to 55 million people and improved its health and family welfare programmes. The U.N. also rapped the developed countries, mainly the U.S.A., for fuelling the arms race and said that the U.S.A. sold arms worth more than \$54 billion, closely followed by the erstwhile Soviet Union which sold arms worth \$45.1 billion during 1988-92.

Defence Expenditure



THERE has been a nearly 20 per cent increase in India's defence expenditure in the budget allocations for 1994-95, from Rs 19,180 crore last year to just over Rs 23,000 crore. During the last four years, however, the armed forces have been denied, thanks largely to the resource crunch, the money they deserved at a time of rising threats to the country's unity and security from both within and from outside. Defence spending as a proportion of the GDP in real terms has fallen from slightly over 4 per cent in 1986-87 to a mere 2.44 per cent in the original budget of 1993-94—a decline of 40 per cent during a period of sluggish economic growth.

A reversal of this trend is almost certain to raise the spirits of the three defence services. The Government has evidently realised that parsimony, of the type practised during the past four years, and adequate security cannot go together. A realistic and rational balance between the security forces tasks and needs has to be struck.

Meanwhile, the first priority should be to undo the damage done to India's fine military machine in

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recent years. To pretend that nothing of the kind has happened despite the steep reduction in real defence spending over four years would deceive no one.

Pak Far Ahead: Pakistan is far ahead of India in the acquisition and development of modern aircraft. Pakistan also has an edge over India in electronic counter-measures capability, both in the air and on the ground. Besides, there is a good possibility of Saudi Arabia providing the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) cover to Pakistan and some other nearby Muslim countries offering sanctuary to its air reserves, which ostensibly would put them beyond the striking range of the IAF. India has not made much progress in the acquisition of Airborne Early Warning (AEW) capability, despite the R and D and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) aircraft division having been at it for several years. In any case, India must concentrate on modernising its air force at a faster pace to blunt the cutting edge that the F-16s will give to Pakistan.

On April 11, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, expressed concern at Pakistan's relentless efforts to modernise its armed forces, particularly the air force, beyond its legitimate requirements. He called upon the IAF to maintain its "deterrent air defence capability". The imminent acquisition of 38 F-16 fighter aircraft by the Pakistan Air Force will undoubtedly tilt the balance in the region in favour of Pakistan.

Never before had the air force established its supremacy so convincingly as it did in the Gulf war in 1991. It made the allied land forces' task much easier. A major lesson learnt from this war was that a country with a superior air force, than that of its adversaries, can call the shots.

That Pakistan, unlike India, has focused on this lesson is clear from the way it is building up its air force. After the acquisition of 40 F-16 aircraft, when further supplies of this aircraft were stopped by the USA under the Pressler Amendment, Pakistan turned to France and

negotiated a deal for the supply of 40 Mirage-2000 fighters. It also started getting aircraft from China, Australia and Italy.

If the supply of 38 F-16 aircraft, the cost of which has already been paid by Pakistan to Lockheed, materialises under the "one-time waiver" plan of the USA, despite the stiff opposition to it in the US Congress, it will give a decisive edge to Pakistan in the air. The air defence system in Pakistan revolves around this aircraft.

Though we have a large number of combat aircraft—about 830 as compared to Pakistan's about 500—we do not match the Pakistani equipment in quality. The only modern aircraft in the IAF inventory today are three squadrons of MIG-29 and two squadrons of Mirage-2000.

The ageing MIG-21 aircraft, which is the mainstay of the IAF, is only an interceptor and not a multi-role aircraft. The upgrading of 10 squadrons of MIG-21 to make them fit to take on their role has been hanging fire for several years now.

MIG-27 plan shelved: Owing to the resources crunch, the IAF has been compelled to shelve plans to replace all four squadrons of the MIG-23 BN swing-wing tactical air strike aircraft (TASA) with the more advanced MIG-27 aircraft. Instead, the IAF has decided to settle with converting just one of these four MIG-23 BN squadrons for the time being.

The original plan had envisaged a total nine squadrons of the MIG-27. Instead, the ground attack fleet of the Air Force now essentially comprises six and three squadrons each of the Russian-designed MIG-27 and MIG-23 BN, apart from four and a half squadrons of the Anglo-French Sepecat Jaguar Deep Penetration Strike Aircraft (DPSA).

Although the two multi-role French Mirage-2000 squadrons have a greater strike and air defence capability, they are meant more for high value targets. By replacing all the MIG-23 BN squadrons, the Air Force had looked forward to upgrading the fleet of its ground attack

aircraft from the earlier five to a total of nine MIG-27 squadrons.

The plan to counter the threat posed by Pakistan's likely acquisition of multi-role F-16 fighters is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs 4860 crore by the turn of the century. This figure does not reflect the thousands of crores that will have to be spent on acquisitions like the Advanced Jet Trainer, replacement of ageing MIG-21 fighters, and other upgradation programmes. The IAF's overall financial requirement will be much more if it has to upgrade its Air Defence Ground Environment System (ADGES), and for better and more advanced electronic warfare equipment and weaponry in keeping with the modern day battle environment and the type of acquisitions by the country's western neighbour.

More funds for Navy Warships: On May 30 Prime Minister Narasimha Rao hinted that the Indian Navy would be provided with necessary funds to utilise the infrastructure it has built up for warships, especially submarine construction. Addressing the Navy Commanders' conference, he said that while the resource crunch was being experienced in every sector of development, vital areas of defence and their needs would receive government support. He emphasised that the doctrine of self-reliance would continue to be the guiding principle.

Defence Expert's View



"INDIA must develop a complete missile system to deter any neighbouring countries who are pursuing aggressive missile programmes from launching missile attacks on this country", says Maj Gen D Bannerjee, Deputy Director of the Institute of Defence Study and Analyses (IDSA).

India is surrounded by China and its arch enemy Pakistan, both missile powers. "I don't believe in destruction of cities with missiles, but if the enemy knows that you have your own missile they will think twice before firing one at you", he said.

While India has both offensive and defensive missile capabilities, it was yet to deploy the two medium-range missiles—*Prithvi* and *Agni*. *Prithvi* has attained operational status, while *Agni* is still in developmental stage. *Agni* is just a technology demonstration and the government has not definitely decided if it will produce *Agni* for the armed forces.

The defensive missiles in India's arsenal are *Akash* and *Trishul*, both capable of intercepting aircraft and missiles. Both are now in service. While *Prithvi* has a range of 250 km and a pay-load of 500 kg explosives, the two-stage *Agni*, with inertial and terminal guidance, is capable of delivering 1000 kg of single conventional explosive, submunition or chemical warhead upto 2500 km.

Agni is believed to use a motor similar to the first stage solid rocket motor from Indian Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) which has been used in various satellites since 1979. The second stage of *Agni* uses a shortened *Prithvi* missile liquid propellant motor system. The first successful test launch of *Agni* was made in 1989 when a trial missile flew about 1000 km. A second test flight was made in 1992 and this failed.

The launch of *Agni* generated strong emotions in the West, with the US seeing it as development of more weapons and delivery system of mass destruction in the Third World. However, India has denied that it plans to tip the missile with nuclear warheads, leaving experts to assume that conventional explosives, chemical or submunition warheads will be developed with an accurate terminal guidance system.

Meanwhile China, the second greatest missile power in Asia after Russia, has a stockpile of around 175 strategic land-based missile and around 38 submarine-based ones, while Pakistan has three missiles HATF-1, HATF-11, and M-11 in service capable of delivering warheads to major targets in India.

Pakistan President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari said on June 2 that India's "clandestine weapons

programme" would threaten peace in the Asian continent, especially the Central Asian republics, and trigger an arms race on an unprecedented scale. Not content with airing his views on the perceived threat of *Prithvi* missiles to Pakistan, Mr Leghari said the range of the *Agni* and other Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) being developed by India would also threaten the newly independent republics of Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The Pakistani President told U.S. officials, during his visit to New York, that given the nature of the "threat" that the Indian weapons programme posed, how could they ask Ukraine and other republics to give up their nuclear weapons. Besides, he said the New ICBMs being developed by India could also become a "source of concern" to the Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other parts of West Asia. According to him, when India acquired cryogenic technology, both the USA and Russia looked the other way.

Countering F-16 Threat



INDIAN strategists are taking a hard look at the options available to counter the threat of an adverse tilt in the air power balance on the sub-continent. A new vista has opened up with the revival of India's access to its old defence supply source, Russia. The most attractive offer on hand is learnt to be supply of 30 MIG-29 fighter planes on terms favourable to India. The Russian offer of 30 MIG-29s is priced cheaper than comparable planes available internationally, and certainly considerably cheaper than the F-16s for Pakistan. The MIG 29s, moreover, are being offered on credit, repayment being phased over a decade and a half.

Defence specialists are of the view that to counter the F-16s India needs a multirole aircraft, whereas the earlier versions of MIG-29 planes, though excellent fighters, lacked certain other qualities of the F-16s. The latest updated version of MIG-29s is

stated to be multirole aircraft, suitable both as interceptors and for attacking targets deep in hostile territory. Even more viable are the later versions of the Russian SU-27.

Russian military and diplomatic sources in Delhi are placing high hopes on rebuilding and expanding of military technical cooperation with India following the establishment in Moscow of a state company, "ROSSVOORUZHENIE" (Russian Rearmament) which is to secure State monopoly of export and import of weapons and other military material in Russia.

An essential requisite for restoring military technical ties between the two countries is to resume deliveries of spare parts from Russia for military hardware and arms purchased by India in past decades. This is a pressing problem from India's point of view and the Russian side has now accepted it.

Russia to the Rescue: One of the important factors that contributed to the India's insecurity was the absence of assured flow of military spares. The break-up of the Soviet Union had led to confusion and uncertainty about military pacts signed by India and the erstwhile U.S.S.R. The components problem is a major deterrent in India's defence industry. This alone was one of the main reasons why India opted for Russian machinery during the last three decades or more. Fortunately for our country, timely relief from anxiety came in the shape of contracts signed by Russia and Ukraine for more than 10,000 defence spares and critically required ammunition. These contracts were concluded during a visit by a defence delegation to the two countries. The spares "will start arriving within three months. Timely follow up action in this regard is expected to install confidence in the minds of newly emerging suppliers.

Russia's Deputy Prime Minister Mr Yuri F. Yarov, who visited New Delhi on June 8, 1994, assured India that all commitments on supply of military spares would be maintained despite difficulties. This categorical

assurance should allay India's apprehensions that with the drying up of spares supplies, the country's defence preparedness will be badly affected. Mr Yarov explained that the difficulties arose because many of the Soviet factories were now in other nations comprising the Commonwealth of Independent States, with whom Russia was having a problem of coordination.

India's good relations with the CIS countries should also facilitate matters. Mr Yarov said that in case a proposal came from India for the manufacture of military spares in this country in collaboration with Russia, for supply to other countries like Malaysia, Russia will respond positively.

New US Policy



THE U.S. announced on May 15 a major policy of "counter-proliferation" as it thinks that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Third World can only be slowed down but it cannot be avoided. The decision came in the wake of the CIA Director's assertion that there are as many as 25 Third World nations with plans of forging weapons of mass destruction, including missiles some of which can reach the U.S. mainland.

The Defence Secretary, Mr William Perry, stated that the US "will need to keep nuclear weapons for an indefinite period and that tactical weapons may have to be used against countries employing chemical weapons". The new US policy calls for an emphasis on diplomatic efforts to prevent other nations and terrorist groups from acquiring or deploying weapons of mass destruction.

The aim of the counter proliferation initiative, Pentagon officials say, is to give the President and the military field commanders the tools they need and the maximum tactical flexibility to respond to such threats of diplomatic efforts fail.

"Our job", said the Pentagon official directing the technology and ac-

quisition aspects of the non-proliferation programme, "is to make sure the President has as wide an array of military options at his finger tips as possible." At a conference the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Senator, Mr Sam Nunn, offered a hair-raising preview of the kinds of military conflict and terrorist attacks the United States might face in the future. "Libyan terrorists launch a Drone airplane bearing canisters of deadly Anthrax microbes into Capitol as the President is delivering his "State of the Union address" to Congress. Hundreds of legislators and the Vice-President die. The President survives but the US government is crippled for months.

"Or in another part of the world, North Korea succeeds in developing nuclear weapons and is poised to attack South Korea, where 37,000 US troops are stationed, or Iraq rebuilds its chemical weapons arsenal and fires nerve gas into Kuwait aboard Scud missiles.

National Security Council



ADMITTING that the country faces multi-dimensional threats to its security and stability, the Prime Minister announced in Parliament the government's decision to establish a National Security Council. This body, which is expected to be fully representative, is expected to take an integrated view of security factors and make an overall assessment from time to time. The concept of such a council was primarily influenced by the formation of a National Security Council in the U.S. at the outset of the Cold War. The council was designed to advise the U.S. President on the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies related to national security.

The NSC's record in the U.S.A. has not always been very creditable. When Iraq invaded Kuwait, the U.S. apparently did not have any contingency plans for intervention in the crisis. The haphazard U.S. commitment in Somalia too did not speak too

well of NSC's recent performance, just as the Bay of Pigs, the war in Vietnam and the Middle East crisis do not for the past.

Sri Lanka and the developments in Kashmir are believed to have prompted the V.P. Singh Government to establish such a council for India. Accordingly, an NSC was set up in 1990. The annual report of the Ministry of Defence for 1990-91, in the chapter dealing with the higher organisation of defence, stated that the aim of the Council was "to enable consideration of all aspects of national security in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, taking into account linkages between the evolving external situation in the political, military and economic fields and our domestic situation". The NSC was to "formulate medium and long-term assessments of the internal and geo-strategic environment, which would serve as a tool for shaping government policy".

It needs to be noted that from the following year the Ministry of Defence annual reports omitted any reference to the existence or functioning of the council.

Evidently, the Council did not exist in an active form and was virtually forgotten. The Government of India Gazette notification dated August 24, 1990, stated: "The Government had announced their intention to set up a National Security Council to consider all aspects of national security in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. The Council will take a holistic view of national security issues in the light of external economic, political and military situations and their linkages with our domestic concerns and objectives...."

The National Security Council in the U.S.A. has been quite a success. It managed US-USSR relations during the Cold War quite well. As things are, the NSC cannot guarantee a solution to all impending and potential crises. In 1971, the Indira Gandhi government managed the Bangladesh war very well without an NSC, as it did the merger of Sikkim and the improvement in ties with China.

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. Account for the development of Panchayati Raj in India. What are the main features of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act? Will it take Indian democracy towards grassroots democracy based on the local self government system?

Ans. The concept of Panchayats crept into the Indian Political System largely because of Gandhian influence in the framing of Indian Constitution. Gandhiji was very firm on his views on democratic decentralisation and propagated a system of Gram Panchayats. A visionary into future, Gandhiji wanted the local administration of every village to be run independently by Panchayats. He also visualised a system in which every Panchayat was to be self-sufficient. Gandhian philosophy of Gram Panchayats found expression in Indian Constitution only in the Article 40 (Directive Principles). Based on this limited provision in the Constitution, the Government has enacted several acts, framed rules and appointed several committees from time to time to give a practical shape to the system of Panchayats in the country. A two tier system in the form of village Panchayats and Block Development Committees at the Block level has already been introduced in most parts of the country. However, some of the States have already introduced a three tier system by introducing Zila Parishads. The developments, however, were ad-hoc and varied from State to State. Moreover, every State had different organisational structures with different nomenclatures and procedures

Gandhian dream of Panchayati Raj finally culminated with introduction of 73rd Constitutional Amendment in which the system of Panchayats has been provided with Constitutional validity and uniform broad system, with minor amendments to suit local requirements. The following are the main features of the recent Constitutional Amendment Act:

(a) There will be Gram Panchayats with elected and a few nominated members. Pradhan (Sarpanch) of the Gram Panchayat will be elected by the members.

(b) There will be a Block (Mandal) Panchayat Samiti composed of the directly elected members. The President of Mandal Samiti will be elected out of the elected members of Mandal Panchayat.

(c) There will be a Zila Parishad for every district with elected members. Members of Parliament/Legislative Assemblies will also be ex-officio members of Zila Parishad. The Chairman of Zila Parishad will be elected from among the elected members of Zila Parishad.

(d) Existing electoral rolls will be used for the elections which will take place on non-party basis.

(e) Some senior officers like Collectors/Deputy Col-

lectors/SDMs etc will be ex-officio permanent special invitees to the meetings of Zila Parishads.

(f) There will be reservation of seats for the members as well as Sarpanches, Gram Panchayat Presidents and Chairmen Zila Parishad for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes and women.

(g) The Panchayati Institutions will be provided with adequate funds, allocation of which will be made on scientific and regular basis. The Zila Parishads will also be responsible for local District Planning, modalities for which will be worked out by the concerned State Government.

(h) Every State Government will constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of each Gram Panchayat, Mandal Panchayats and Zila Parishads. Finance Commission will also recommend the principles on the basis of which the tax revenue is to be appropriated and grant-in-aid is received.

(i) The Chief Executive Officers will be nominated to the Zila Parishads. State Governments will also appoint development officers as executive officers for the Block (Mandal) Panchayat Samitis.

The proposed system will mitigate the existing ambiguities and variations in the existing system of Panchayats. However, scope has been left to make minor local adjustments depending upon local conditions and requirements. The proposed amendment will also make it mandatory for the Government to hold regular elections to the Panchayati Institutions. Legal legitimacy, financial authority and planning discretion has also been left to the Panchayats. In a nutshell, the effort appears to be a big leap forward towards complete decentralisation of democracy and delegation of the power to the people in true sense of the term. The only precaution which needs to be taken is that the Panchayati Raj Institutions may not turn out to be another layer in political and bureaucratic system and huge financial drain on the State exchequer.

Q. Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings is often stated to be a panacea to all the ailments of these undertakings. Do you agree? Support your answer with the recent developments regarding privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings.

Ans. The so called "temples of economic development", the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), were launched in the fifties and sixties with a big fanfare. The main objectives were development of basic, heavy and strategic industries, balanced regional development, employment generation, creation of infra-structure and of course, generation of surplus for further development of the country. After late eighties, it was realised that most of

the PSUs had failed miserably to fulfil their objectives and were badly managed and incurring huge losses year after year. The Industrial Policy Statement, announced by the Government in July 1991, envisaged the privatisation of PSUs in a phased manner, to bring in private control of these undertakings and to relax the political and bureaucratic control which was mainly responsible for bringing in unaccountability and inefficiency in their functioning.

In November 1992, the Government appointed a committee, with Sh C. Rangarajan as its chairman, to give its recommendations to the Government for working out modalities of disinvestment. The broad recommendations of Rangarajan Committee were:

(a) Percentage of disinvestment of Government equity should be to the extent of 49 per cent

(b) Instead of fixing yearly targets of disinvestment, a clearcut detailed plan must be chalked out.

(c) Pure commercial considerations should not be the only basis for valuation of their shares to be offered for disinvestment to private/other organisations.

(d) A scheme should be devised to offer preferential shares to the workers and employees of PSUs.

(e) Ten per cent of the proceeds of disinvestment may be kept reserved by the Government for lending to the PSUs on soft-terms for their future operations.

The disinvestment already made, however, is not free from limitations and drawbacks. Firstly, the disinvestment has only been done marginally, by about 5 per cent out of selected profit making organisations. This limited disinvestment is hardly going to make any difference in management and control of PSUs. As a result, it can be presumed that other than meeting the targets of generating revenue, the disinvestment has not been able to achieve its objectives. Moreover, the disinvestment is being made only out of the profit making PSUs, on the presumption that the private and other parties will be interested only in that equity which is earning profits and will pay dividends. If this trend continues, the very purpose of disinvestment will be defeated. This way the units which are making losses will not be privatised. But these are the PSUs which really need private management and control. The profit making PSUs are already better managed and the aim of this disinvestment was not to further improve these. Moreover, the shares have been offered in bulk. Thus, it has not resulted in real privatisation as the disinvested part of equity has only been transferred from the Government to the organisations like mutual Funds of Banks and Unit Trust of India. This was not the intention of proposed disinvestment policy.

What is required is a policy which should aim at professional management, accountability, profitability, lack of interference, etc. The financial management should be paid particular attention to remove most of the ailments.

Q. What were the main causes of the Revolt of 1857? Why did it fail?

Ans. The revolt of 1857 was an expression of

xenophobia by the Indian masses, which had accumulated over the years of foreign rule, grievances of public and dislike of colonial rule. The revolt was an outcome of all these factors combined. The main causes of the revolt of 1857 were as under:

(a) One of the most important causes was the economic exploitation of the country by the Britishers. It had bred a lot of dissatisfaction against the British regime.

(b) Land revenue policies of the British government and the system of law and administration was typically feudal in nature and completely ignored the interests of the Indians. Zamindars nominated by the Britishers charged huge amounts of land revenue from the farmers, pushed up the rates of rent exorbitantly and evicted the tenants due to non-payment of rent. Even during the famines, the full rate of revenue was charged, thus impoverishing the already poor peasants. The prevalence of corruption at the lower levels of administration and in police also made people desperate and anti-establishment.

(c) A large majority of people in the middle class, who were neither recruited for higher posts in administration nor had any other openings for them for employment, found their future to be insecure and were in a rebellious mood.

(d) The myth of European invincibility was exploded after the British suffered serious setbacks in First Afghan war (1838-42), Punjab wars (1845-1849) and Crimean war (1854-56).

(e) Annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie, on the basis of notorious Doctrine of Lapse, also created widespread resentment among the several Indian rulers.

(f) Religious factors, which generated a wave of fear among the Indian masses, convinced them that the main aim of the Britishers to come to India was to convert all Indians to Christianity.

(g) The most famous causes of revolt pertains to the cartridges of Enfield rifles which required biting off a piece of greased paper before loading the cartridges in the Gun. Both Hindus and Muslims were convinced that this system was deliberately devised to hurt their religious feelings.

The causes for failure were:

(i) Lack of proper coordination and leadership was a major factor. The revolt took place in the form of several localised uprisings at several places at different points of time. There was no single leader who could assume the mantle of overall leadership and coordinate the entire operation.

(ii) The localised spread of the revolt was also a cause for its failure.

(iii) Most rulers of Indian Princely States and big Zamindars did not support the revolt and instead sided with the Britishers.

(iv) Various categories of persons that participated in the revolt had several particular interests and kept withdrawing as and when their purpose was served.

Frustration: Private Hell

FRUSTRATION is derived from Latin "frustred" which means "in vain". This is another way of saying "failure". In several walks of life, you strive in a particular direction but fail. That is you strive in vain. This repeated attempts "in vain" make one give up one's goal. One begins to live in a private hell-brooding and burdensome of existence.

Frustration gives birth to worry, depression, fear, and anger. If it is shortlived, we do not make much of it as it has only a transitory effect on us. However, it does leave its scar on our psyche.

In severe cases of frustration, the damage inflicted on the emotional and mental life of the individual is far more pronounced. A large number of suicides, for example, especially among the young, are committed because of frustration in love, examinations and stress connected with employment.

When bouts of anger, fear, worry or depression become frequent; when one undergoes frustration after frustration, one is in the grip of emotional stress. Such a person is "upset", "troubled", "unsettled", "bothered" or "frustrated".

When we are prevented from realising our ambition because of some personal limitation—either real or imagined—we suffer from personal frustration. Both physical and psychological handicaps may be the sources of frustration.

The youngman, who aspires to become an outstanding cricketer but cannot do so because of his lack of training, the one who feels hesitant and shy to approach the object of his love because he is afraid of being rejected, suffers frustration.

One may have two mutually conflicting goals. For example: a young man may want to marry the woman he loves and also finish his education

but, for financial constraints, is unable to do both at the same time. The mental conflict causes frustration.

Frustration is inevitable and natural. How one reacts to it determines how well one gets along in life. There are some persons who feel frustrated all the time. They are not successful in finding the satisfactions in life that they strive for. They are chronically dissatisfied.

This dissatisfaction is crucial. There are persons who wilt and break down in the wake of stress and tension, just as the weak tree cracks unable to bear the impact of a storm.

But there are a large number of others who have faced furious frustrations and are still able to stand on their own and win. Such people are like the willow tree which bends but never breaks!

One immature reaction to frustration is anger and an impulse to feel hurt. Anger is followed by hostility and aggression. These reactions show the worth and mettle of the individual.

However, others do not indulge in acts of aggression. Instead they express their anger or hostility on someone or something having nothing to do with the cause of frustration. An example is of the husband who has a tiff with his boss but behaves harshly with his wife.

A frustrated person feels hostile to most people. He hits out at any target—at those who represent the frustrating forces or at those who have what he wants. This explains why people are cruel for no reason.

Another reaction is depression. It occurs when one is unable to sustain the stress of frustration.

Life is full of people who have given up when persistence might have paid rich dividends. They are quitters. In such cases, frustration

results in depression which may lead to suicide—a drastic way to escape the burden of achievement. There are others who take to drinking or drugs in order to deaden the pangs of suffering. This is a sure way of landing oneself into a private hell.

There are ways to face frustration. One way is to look at the problem in a calm and detached manner and find the best solution. Studies have shown that those who can stand frustration without breaking down have deep faith in themselves.

Those who do not know how to bear the burden of frustration get panicky and act in a manner that defeats their own aim. They make the situation worse. They lack faith in themselves. Neither do they feel confident of tackling problems.

Instead of facing problems, they take refuge in subterfuge and escapist stratagems which *seem* to alleviate or solve the problem but actually do not do so in reality. They are escapists. They try to hide in a fog.

The immature way to use energy-packed emotions is to strike at frustration with dire consequences rebounding on one's own self. A jealous woman shoots dead her lover and spends her life in jail!

The mature reaction to frustration is to use the emotional energy in a constructive manner by accepting the challenge and facing.

Even when you are frustrated and there does not seem to be any way out, do not abandon your goal. Keep it alive. Discover a way out of your predicament. Conceding defeat and venting your spleen on others is easy and may be even face-saving, but it takes all your worth to sustain and plod on towards your goal against heavy odds.

Emotional conflict is deleterious in many ways. Action, therefore, is

necessary If there is decision to be made, make it. If a difficult task has to be done, instead of procrastinating, get it out of the way. There is no problem, no difficulty which cannot be solved if tackled systematically and with sustained effort. An ounce of action is better than a ton of wishful thinking.

Mental conflicts can be resolved if one assumes a problem-solving attitude. Instead of brooding, fretting and fuming one should, in a calm and matter-of-fact manner, try to find out solution to the problem.

Resolve your problems, overcome your difficulties and break your frustrations by a positive approach and a deep faith in your ability to do so.

Stop punishing yourself. People adopt many devious and subtle ways to inflict punishment on themselves. Some remain stuck in mental grooves or in wrong jobs and submit themselves to masochistic relationships with others.

The instinct for self-defeat is strong. Like all rationalizations, it disguises itself as common sense. The urge to do nothing, to stay put, to accept the second-rate, is stronger than to step out in the sunshine of success. It is built into the personality and becomes hard to throw out.

It is, however, important to recognize these complexes and to face them in a sensible and organised manner.

Don't ever quit. Stay with it. It is simply amazing what simple persistence will do where you use it intelligently.

Turn your shortcomings and handicaps into advantages and strengths by intelligently compensating and improving upon them.

When you are confronted with a serious problem, think it through patiently and carefully and find out ways and means to overcome it. Never be afraid of difficulties for they have a positive aspect too. Difficulties make us grow and become strong.

"The hammer shatters glass but forges steel." If you are like steel, the difficulties of life will forge you into strength and power.

Success means ability to work hard and for long hours; power of application and attention; desire to reach a goal; and pluck that drives one on. Anticipate the thrill of being successful and you will step out of the private hell of doom, gloom, grief.

For, it is not the hurt or frustrated feelings or conditions or circumstances that determine your failure and success in life, it is the *spirit* in which you face them that shapes your destiny.

Hence, bright and bouncy ideas are like chessmen moved forward. They may be beaten but they start a winning game!

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Descriptive Questions

Pharmaceutical Companies and Research

Q. Some people say that pharmaceutical companies spend too much money on research and they would be able to sell the medicines cheaper if they avoid this. Give your views on the above proposition.

Ans. 1. In this age of hi-technology and sophisticated work culture, the health of the people, both physical and mental, is the first and foremost consideration. With new diseases raising their ugly head every now and then, it is imperative that new/improved medicines, should be made available in the market. For this purpose rigorous research by the pharmaceutical industry is a 'must', no matter how much expenditure or investment is involved.

2. Only the ignorant or the naive will be taken in by the argument that only medicinal research expenses escalate the costs and hence the market prices of medicines. There are other factors, such as high-cost publicity, fat salaries and other perks to those controlling the strings of the companies, mind-boggling profits by producers, etc which go a long way in pushing up the costs of medicines. Quite often monopoly over certain medicines gives the companies an unbridled leverage to enhance prices of medicines at will and pass on the blame to the alleged high cost of research and experiment by pharmaceutical companies.

3. Once the companies are given the option to prune or reduce expenditure on research, the consequences will be too harmful to visualise even by those who advocate such a course in good faith. Without proper testing and minutely examining the side effects of medicines, new and old, no medicine should be allowed to be marketed. The health hazards of such a course are too candid to be ignored.

If at all economy has to be done to make medicines cheaper it should be done in areas other than research and development. By curbing wasteful expenditure, pharmaceutical companies can bring down the prices of medicines and make them available to the needy and the suffering without affecting the quality and efficacy of medicines.

Reducing government role in health, hygiene and child care.

Q. The Government should have lesser and lesser role in activities related to health, hygiene and child care. Give two arguments in favour and two against the above proposition.

Arguments for the proposition

1. Whether we relish the harsh fact or not, it is agreed on all grounds that the more the government lays its hands on activities other than maintaining law and order, peace and stability the greater the mess it creates all round. With the quality of social services like health, hygiene and child care deteriorating and the establishment bill of the personnel manning these services going up every passing day, it is high time for the 'powers that be' to sit up and give a serious thought to the proposition of reducing its role in these spheres of activity. With an allegedly inefficient administration ruling the roost and accountability almost invisible, the deplorable state of health, hygiene and child care services by government departments is a matter of shock and shame that calls for lesser role by the government.

2. With towns and cities turning into near slums, civic services going haywire every now and then, the concept and concern for keeping the surroundings neat and clean practically missing, from the public mind as well as from the duty books of most public

servants, the time has come to hand over the maintenance and continuation of services like health, hygiene and child care to voluntary/non-government organisations of proven efficiency and expertise. Instead of extending its frontiers of action in these social sectors, where the results from an apathetic bureaucracy are bound to be highly unsatisfactory, the best course for the government would be to gradually abdicate its role and responsibility in these areas. Heavens will not fall if activities like health, hygiene and childcare are transferred to the care of such private/voluntary agencies as can deliver the goods and meet the growing challenges with confidence and commitment.

Arguments against the proposition

1. The 'human face of development', of which the government talks so much day in and day out, will become distorted and disfigured if social services like health, hygiene and childcare are made to fend for themselves in a country like India. In a free market economy that is being bandied about as the panacea for so many social ills and irritants, it would be the height of absurdity, on the part of the government, if it washes its hands of the most vital social activities. If the malady is maladministration or the remedy to gradually close down such socially relevant departments is worse than the disease. By adopting such a short-sighted policy, the government of the day would force the people at large to do without government support and initiative in social activities like health, hygiene (which includes sanitation, provision of potable water, disposal of garbage etc.) and child care (immunisation, nutritious food, primary education etc).

2. No government worth its salt

can leave its infants and children to the care of private clinics or nursing homes. Immunisation programmes undertaken at the behest of WHO, cannot be passed on to commercial organisations. No responsible and responsive government can be allowed to enjoy the luxury of giving up its social responsibilities by reducing its role in health, hygiene and childcare activities. When this happens, that will be a sad day indeed!

Banning all kinds of Currency

Q. "Some people feel that the use of all kinds of currency should be banned forthwith. The transactions should be only through exchange of goods/commodities." Write your views on the above proposition. Support your views with examples from your reading, knowledge and experience.

Ans. The universal use of currency for transactions within the national frontiers and its convertibility into other currencies, at the prevailing market rates for international trade loans and their repayments, have become the hall-marks of international trade among sovereign States. If for some reasons the use of all kinds of currency is banned and in their place transactions are done through exchange of goods/commodities, a host of problems would erupt.

Both in the domestic markets as well as in the markets across the shores, the volume of trade, business and services has increased so much that it would be almost impossible to transact business on such a stupendous scale through the medium of barter-system. Pricing of goods and their subsequent exchange for other products/commodities would be another area of confounding calculations and consternation.

For those holding white collared jobs and living in urban areas, banning of all types of currency would create unimaginable difficulties when during shopping for their daily needs. With no goods/commodities except their salary or expertise, the

new situation would throw up unforeseen challenges and chagrins for them. The entire pattern of life-style of the people would undergo a sea change if the use of all kinds of currency is banned.

How to evaluate one commodity in terms of value vis-a-vis another commodity, at home or abroad, under the barter-system, would pose insurmountable irritants if one were to take into account the soaring scale of the present day agricultural/industrial production, marketing and consumption levels. The proposition, if implemented, would also create harrowing hurdles in the fast growing tourism industry. How will the prospective tourists pay for their fare, boarding and lodging and other relevant services is another dark area of suspense, once the use of currencies is banned.

Perhaps the only redeeming feature of the development would be felt in the crass cult of conspicuous consumerism, which has been playing havoc both with the eco-system as well as with the aspirations of the fast and upwardly mobile professionals. In the absence of currency notes they would find the going really rough and tough.

Stretching of Human Hands

Q. Suppose human beings can stretch their hands to as far as they can see. Imagine and write down what would happen if such a situation arises.

Ans. If by any chance or miracle, human beings are given the power to stretch their hands as far as they can see and reach for those places and people, who were earlier barred from their physical touch or torture, the following consequences would come about:

Any disturbance or distortion, addition or subtraction in human (physical) limbs would be a direct interference in God's domain and hence an affront to His all-pervasive prerogative. Once human beings acquire the power to stretch any of their limbs and particularly their hands,

the consequential sight would be too ugly and unnatural to go well with the aesthetic sensibilities. Hands stretched as long as one can perceive, would make the owner of such a power a crooked extension (of hands) in the midst of every other normal limb on human personality.

No pocket would be safe if the thieves/pick-pockets make use of their newly acquired power of stretching their hands in the crowd. All the precautions to safeguard one's 'kind and cash' would come to naught at the hands of anti-social elements bent upon exploiting to the hilt the unnatural power of stretching the reach of their hands. Even the honour of some would become vulnerable to the evil designs of the mischief-mongers. Ordinary mortals and law abiding citizens would be forced to live in awe and anxiety for fear of being robbed or molested by those with stretched hands but with no pricks of conscience.

For criminal elements carrying of bombs and other lethal weapons would become a child's play. They could throw such agents of death and destruction on sensitive places. Terrorists could use the power to bring down planes of VIPs and others thus creating havoc.

The power will also make people lethargic. No one would move from his or her seat as it would be possible to pick-up things from as far as one could see. Stretched hands would also result in lots of accidents. People would be tempted to pick or touch an object lying far off without being able to use other senses to see if it is very hot or cold or otherwise not to be touched.

It would become very difficult to keep certain things, harmful to children, out of their reach. And, in their ignorance, lots of children would suffer.

All said and done, there is no gainsaying the fact that the advantages of having stretched hands are much less than the disadvantages that would accrue from such a (mis)happening.

TEST OF REASONING—I

Write the first thirteen alphabets in reverse order and then the remaining thirteen in the reverse order. Now answer the following questions:

- How many letters are there between C and T?
(a) 7 (b) 16 (c) 8
(d) 15 (e) None of these
- Which letter is exactly in the middle of 15th letter from right and 18th from left?
(a) B (b) M (c) X
(d) Y (e) None of these
- Which letter is to the right of 20th letter from the right?
(a) G (b) H (c) F
(d) T (e) None of these
- Is it possible to form a word with 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th and 22nd letters? What word would it be?
- How many four-letter words can be formed with the letters mentioned in the above question?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) None

Questions 6 to 8 are based on letters used in the word 'CIRCUMSTANCES':

- Which letter has the highest frequency?
(a) A (b) C (c) E
(d) S (e) R
- If all the letters in the word were arranged alphabetically, which would be sixth from the right?
(a) T (b) S (c) R
(d) M (e) N
- How many letters were needed to form the word?
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10
(d) 11 (e) 12

Questions 9 to 11. Which would be the next set in the series of letters given below:

- BJ CL EN HP ...
(a) KR (b) LS (c) LR
(d) KS (e) MR
- DBC HFG LJK PNO ...
(a) UST (b) SQR (c) TQS
(d) TRS (e) VTU
- BY EV HS KP ...
(a) NM (b) RI (c) MN
(d) NR (e) SJ

Find the odd-man out:

- (a) FHK (b) PRU (c) VXZ
(d) YAD (e) NPS
- (a) RPT (b) VTX (c) JHL
(d) DBF (e) NLQ
- (a) NJL (b) IHI (c) UQS

- (d) DZB (e) KGI
- (a) GECA (b) FDBZ (c) PNLJ
(d) WVTR (e) MKIG
- (a) LKN (b) RQU (c) GFI
(d) XWZ (e) DCF

Find out four-letter words for brackets, which would form different words with letters on left and right.

- IM (---) ION (clue—harbour)
- CON (---) MN (clue—single)

Calculate the value of each letter by the formula 'its place in the alphabetical order $\times 2 - 3$ ' and find the value of following words by adding values of all the letters.

- MUCH = ?
(a) 69 (b) 70 (c) 72
(d) 78 (e) 67
- BAND = ?
(a) 24 (b) 32 (c) 34
(d) 30 (e) 37

The codes for letters in the words are given along with words. Your task is to find out the right code for letter enclosed in box.

- B R A I N S
(a) l (b) z (c) y (d) g (e) k
(f) h
- N A T U R E
(a) f (b) m (c) k (d) v (e) l
(f) y
- T H R E A D
(a) w (b) l (c) b (d) f (e) k
(f) m
- S T R I D E
(a) z (b) h (c) m (d) b (e) l
(f) f
- N O T I C E
(a) j (b) z (c) y (d) m (e) f
(f) q
- P R I N C E
(a) m (b) x (c) l (d) z (e) q
(f) y
- If TRANSFER is coded as RTNAFSRE then ELEPHANT would be:
(a) LEPEHATN (b) LEPEAHTN
(c) LEEPAHTN (d) LEPEAHNT

(e). ELPEAHTN

28. If DOZEN is written as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and MINUTE is 6, 7, 5, 8, 9, 4 then CITIZEN would be:

- (a) 10, 9, 7, 9, 3, 5, 4 (b) 10, 6, 9, 6, 3, 4, 5
(c) 10, 8, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6 (d) 10, 7, 9, 7, 3, 4, 5
(e) 7, 9, 7, 3, 4, 9, 5

In following questions, four words are related to the lead word in the same way but one is different. Find this odd-man out:

29. INTRUSION

- (a) TRUST (b) FUSION (c) SATURN
(d) PRINT (e) PENSION

30. COINCIDENCE

- (a) COIN (b) ONCE (c) DICE
(d) NICE (e) CONE

31. SECONDARY

- (a) CRANE (b) RECORD (c) SECOND
(d) REASON (e) DECRY

32. MANIPULATE

- (a) LATE (b) MAN (c) PUT
(d) NIP (e) ATE

What would be the next number in the series?

33. 3; 6; 11; 18; ...

- (a) 36 (b) 25 (c) 31
(d) 27 (e) 30

34. 42; 24; 38; 83; 35; ...

- (a) 47 (b) 92 (c) 81
(d) 53 (e) 49

35. 4; 7; 13; 25; 49; ...

- (a) 97 (b) 101 (c) 43
(d) 84 (e) 89

36. 2; 2; 5; 9; 10; 28; 17; ...

- (a) 36 (b) 43 (c) 52
(d) 59 (e) 65

37. 4; 3; 8; 6; 12; 9; ...

- (a) 16 (b) 15 (c) 18
(d) 12 (e) 17

38. 6; 7; 13; 20; 33; ...

- (a) 39 (b) 42 (c) 53
(d) 61 (e) 63

39. 2; 6; 14; 30; 62; ...

- (a) 108 (b) 122 (c) 98
(d) 126 (e) 116

40. 3; 21; 7; 56; 8; 24; ...

- (a) 48 (b) 8 (c) 3
(d) 6 (e) 40

Answer questions 41 to 45 on the basis of the series given below:

4 6 4 5 6 4 6 7 3 2 1 4 6 9 7 4 9 4 6 3 5 8 9 1 7 6 4 3 2 4 6 1

41. How many '6's are preceded by 4 but not followed by 9?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
(d) 5 (e) 6

42. Make sets of four numbers each and number them 1 to 8. Which set has the highest number?

- (a) 2nd (b) 4th (c) 5th

(d) 6th

(e) 8th

43. If the four numbers of each set were added together which set would have the highest total?

- (a) 2nd (b) 4th (c) 5th
(d) 6th (e) 8th

44. Which number in the series is the most repeated number?

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 9
(d) 4 (e) 1

45. Which number occurs only once?

- (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 7
(d) 8 (e) 9

Find out the missing numbers:

		64	4	
36		14	5	9
46		9	?	1
		16	25	49

- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 7
(d) 6 (e) 8

		8	3	
6		N	J	7
47		9	T	10
		?	16	

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 11
(d) 14 (e) 13

		1	5	
3		16	64	3
48		2	?	100
		7	4	

- (a) 36 (b) 25 (c) 81
(d) 9 (e) 49

Two friends, A and B are travelling by the same train. A's compartment is 18th from the end and B's 17th from the beginning. They have 8 compartments between them.

49. What is the total number of the compartments?

- (a) 26 (b) 25 (c) 27
(d) 28 (e) None of these

50. If the dining car is between 11th and 12th compartments how many compartments has A to cross to reach it?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 7
(d) 2 (e) None of these

Five detectives, James Bond, Sherlock Holmes, Karam Chand, Herculese Poirot and Miss Marple are working on the cases of impersonation, kidnapping, burglary, murder and robbery but not in the same order.

Each person is working on one case only

The person working on the murder case has an 'M' in his name and the person not having 'R' in his name is not solving the mystery of robbery or burglary.

Kidnapping and robbery are not being solved by Miss Marple or Sherlock Holmes.

Bond is not working on impersonation or kidnapping and Karam Chand has no concern with robbery.

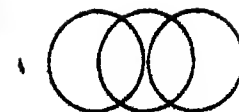
Holmes has nothing to do with impersonation

Study the information given above carefully and match the detectives with the case they are investigating:

51. James Bond (a) impersonation
52. Sherlock Holmes (b) kidnapping
53. Karam Chand (c) burglary
54. Herculese Poirot (d) murder
55. Miss Marple (e) robbery

In questions 56 to 61, a set of three items is given. These items are represented by a set of circles, each circle representing one item irrespective of its size. On the basis of the relationship among the items, match the right figure with the question:

56. spectacles : eyes : ears



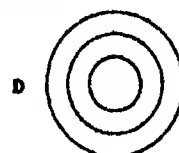
57. rose : lily : flower



58. tea : coffee : sugar



59. ornaments : clothes : shoes



60. office : cabin : officer



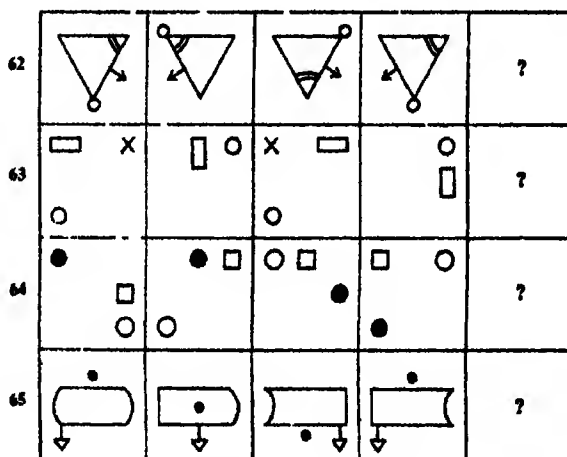
61. white : milk : cows



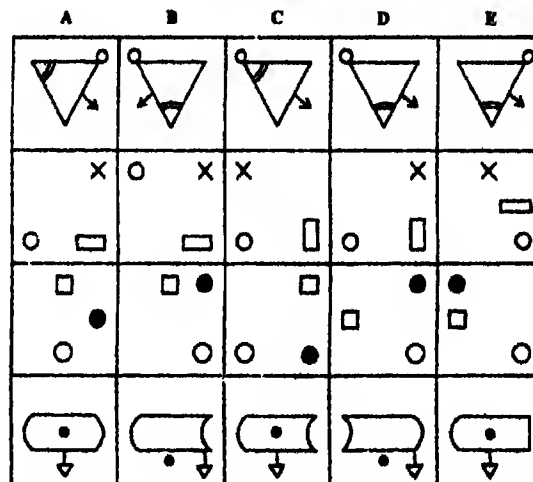
NON-VERBAL SERIES

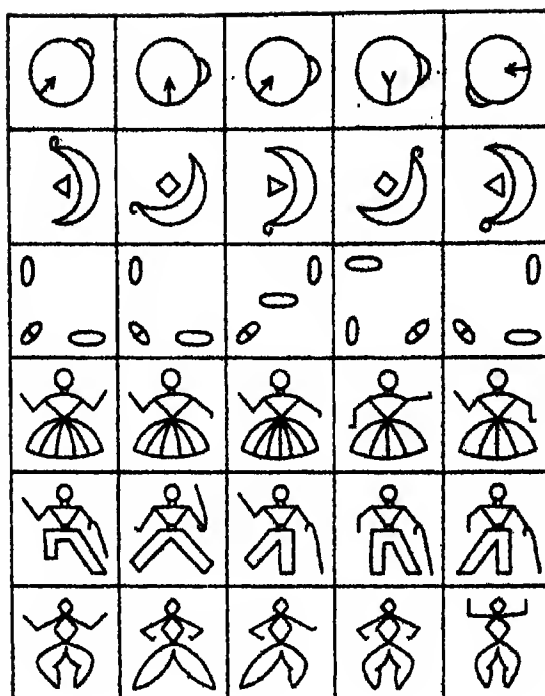
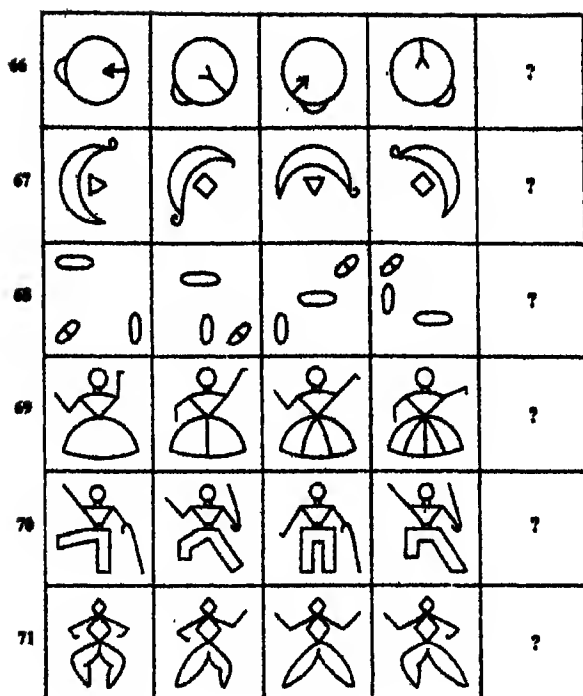
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answer figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the answer figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the problem figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c)
 4. CHAIR
 5. (c) HAIR; RICH; CHAR
 6. (b) 7. (e) 8. (c)
 9. (c) The first letters of the set i.e. B, C, E have a gap of one extra letter and in the second one J, N, L ... there is a gap of one letter.
 10. (d) With a gap of one letter between sets, the letters have 3, 1, 2 arrangement.
 11. (a) The sets include letters from beginning and end of the alphabets dropping two letters for the next number.
 12. (c) 13. (e) 14. (b) 15. (d)
 16. (b) 17. PORT
 18. SOLE 19. (d)
 20. (d)
- (21) to (26) Select common letters from words and match them with common letters in codes.
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (e)
 25. (b) 26. (b)
 27. (b) Letters 1 and 2, then 3 and 4 and so on interchange places.
 28. (d) Match the letters with numbers in the same order.
 29. (e) Others use one outsider, this one has two, P and E.
 30. (c) The letters picked up for forming words have been used without changing order in all the other four words.
 31. (b) In others all the letters are from the word only. This one has an additional R.
 32. (c) In others the set of letters in words has been picked up as such.
 33. (d) The numbers have gaps of 3, 5, 7 ... respectively.

34. (d) The digits for next number in set of two are reversed.
35. (a) The next number is ' $\times 2 - 1$ ' of the preceding number.
36. (e) The series is $1^2 + 1; 1^3 + 1; 2^2 + 1; 2^3 + 1; 3^2 + 1; \dots$
37. (a) There are two series, 4, 8, 12 ... and 3, 6, 9 ...
38. (c) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
39. (d) Each next number is $\times 2 + 2$ of the preceding number.
40. (c) Each next number is the product of numbers on its right and left.
41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (d)
45. (d) -
46. (c) The two outer numbers near the inner number are squares of certain numbers and the inner number is their total, i.e., $1 + 7 = 8$.
47. (c) The total of the outer number in each fourth section of the big square matches with the position of the letter in the small square in alphabetical order.
48. (c) The inner number is the square of the total of outer numbers.
49. (b) 50. (a) 51. (d) 52. (c)
53. (b) 54. (e) 55. (a) 56. E
57. F 58. A 59. C 60. D
61. B

For answering next set of questions, study each part of each figure individually and mark its speed, its direction of movement, its size and shape and its relationship with other figures.

62. C 63. A
64. D 65. C
66. B 67. E
68. A 69. B
70. C 71. D

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) idle (b) lazy (c) lethargic
(d) inactive (e) subdued
2. (a) octopus (b) centipede (c) crocodile
(d) crab (e) shark
3. (a) oak (b) pine (c) fir
(d) cactus (e) eucalyptus
4. (a) moon (b) football (c) earth
(d) bangle (e) water-melon
5. (a) Dostoevsky (b) Churchill
(c) Mandela (d) Arafat (e) Gorbachov
6. (a) yen (b) lira (c) dollar
(d) pound (e) ounce
7. (a) blackmail (b) smuggling (c) snobbery
(d) forgery (e) sabotage
8. (a) milk (b) orange (c) cotton
(d) snow (e) teeth

Words given in questions 9 to 16 have a definite relationship. Your task is to tick-mark the choice with similar relationship:

9. Limca : Thums Up
(a) milk : coffee
(b) hawk : falcon
(c) whale : dinosaur
(d) gold : necklace
10. bamboo : stick
(a) wheat : bread
(b) dust : sand
(c) crockery : cup
(d) circle : arc
11. rose : pink
(a) man : brain
(b) earth : sun
(c) ring : round
(d) book : knowledge
12. honesty : cheating
(a) certain : doubtful
(b) few : sparse
(c) location : site
(d) surpass : under-rate
13. space : earth
(a) zenith : nadir
(b) gravity : force
(c) envelope : letter
(d) cloud : water
14. earthquake : debris

- (a) fire : ash
(b) iron : junk
(c) accident : carelessness
(d) examination : result
15. horn : rhinoceros
(a) horse : bridle
(b) cow : milk
(c) love : family
(d) wolf : teeth
16. shock : nerves
(a) mountain : valley
(b) cold : chest
(c) nail : hammer
(d) soap : body

Match the questions with the right choice from A, B, C, D, E and F on the basis of similar relationship among items. The order of the items may not be the same.

17. Jupiter : planet : space
(A) child : nourishment : development
18. book : library : reader
(B) apricot : shell : seed
19. rain : crops : field
(C) ground : snake : reptile
20. temple : church : mosque
(D) mosquito : insect : flies
21. sea : ship : mast
(E) Aspro : Anacin : Saridon
22. music : dance : art
(F) hotel : customer : food

In a family of nine persons, the grand parents have two sons; one son and his wife have one daughter while the other couple have a daughter and a son. On the basis of the information given below, answer questions 23 to 26.

- (i) Ritu is Suman's cousin.
- (ii) Vijay is Shashi's brother-in-law.
- (iii) Harihar is not Shiv's brother.
- (iv) Shashi has no son.
- (v) Rani is not Harihar's wife or Hansa's daughter.
- (vi) Suman is not Vijay's daughter or Shiv's wife.
- (vii) Harihar is Santesh's grand-father.
23. Who among the following are husband and wife?
(a) Santesh and Ritu
(b) Vijay and Suman
(c) Harihar and Hansa
(d) Hansa and Santesh

24. What is the relationship between Shashi and Suman?

- (a) mother and daughter
- (b) sisters-in-law
- (c) mother-in-law and daughter-in-law
- (d) aunt niece

25 The two brothers are

- (a) Santesh and Vijay
- (b) Shuv and Vijay
- (c) Vijay and Harihar
- (d) Shuv and Santesh

26 Which information is superfluous?

- (a) ii
- (b) iii
- (c) vii
- (d) None

Find out the groups of missing letters for the series given below:

27 bac-babacc-ab-ccbabaccb-bac

- (a) abac
- (b) cbba
- (c) bbaa
- (d) cbba

28 baa-b-cabba-abbacabb-ca

- (a) abcb
- (b) baca
- (c) bcca
- (d) caca

29 ac-bcac-bc-abb-cbbac

- (a) abba
- (b) bcac
- (c) bbaa
- (d) cbba

30 cbba-bc-acc-aacbaa-cba

- (a) babc
- (b) cabc
- (c) bacc
- (d) abcb

31 a-caabc-bba-caab abbab

- (a) abca
- (b) aabc
- (c) babc
- (d) bacc

32 A person has nineteen coins of 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise worth Rs 5. The number of 25 paise coins is double of 50 paise coins. How many 20 paise coins does the person have?

- (a) 8
- (b) 11
- (c) 4
- (d) 10

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions 33 to 40, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements
- (b) is only a long drawn one
- (c) definitely does not follow from the statements
- (d) is doubtful, as the data provided is inadequate

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given

Statements

- 33 1 Green coconut water (daab) has become a favourite drink in Delhi
- 2 Green coconuts grow near sea-coast

Conclusion Delhi is near sea-coast

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 34 1 Frustration sometimes leads to suicide
- 2 Mr X is frustrated because he could not get a suitable job

Conclusion Mr X will definitely commit suicide

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 35 1 Some of the migratory birds come to India from Siberia
- 2 Flamingo is a migratory bird

Conclusion It comes to India from Siberia

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 36 1 The Censor Board used to be very strict regarding the sex and violence scenes in movies till two decades back
- 2 The movies these days are full of sex and violence scenes

Conclusion The members of the Censor Board are themselves swept by the wave of sex and violence

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 37 1 Only very intelligent young persons are admitted to technical institutions
- 2 Ramesh is extremely intelligent

Conclusion Ramesh is a student of some technical institution

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 38 1 Western countries are discouraging immigration of Asian people
- 2 Some engineers want to settle down in England

Conclusion The British government will not allow them to settle there

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 39 1 Some people get up late in the morning
- 2 Late risers are usually late sleepers
- 3 Rajesh sleeps very late at night

Conclusion Rajesh is a late riser

- (a) ☐
- (b) ☐
- (c) ☐
- (d) ☐

Statements

- 40 1 At a function, organized in a very modern top hotel, most of the women wore saris
- 2 Previously they used to appear in mini skirts

and other western attires.

Conclusion: Sari is back in fashion.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions 41 to 48, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true, although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only I follows from the Statements.
(b) Only II follows from the Statements.
(c) Both I and II are right.
(d) Either I can be right or II.
(e) Both I and II are wrong.

Statements:

41. 1. Some books are soaps.
2. Some towels are soaps.

Conclusions:

- I. Some books are towels.
II. No book is a towel.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. All chains are locks.
2. All locks are doors.

Conclusions:

- I. All doors are chains.
II. All chains are doors.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

43. 1. Every chair is either glass or plate.
2. Some plates are transparent.

Conclusions:

- I. Some chairs are transparent
II. No plate is glass.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. All trees are flowers.
2. Some flowers are round.

Conclusions:

- I. Some trees are round.
II. No tree is round.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. Some soldiers are short.
2. All short people are fair.

Conclusions:

- I. Some soldiers are fair.
II. No tall soldier is fair.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. Some verses are stories.
2. Some stories are dramas.

Conclusions:

- I. Every drama is either story or verse.
II. Some dramas are verses.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

47. 1. All buildings are shorter than trees.
2. All trees are taller than mountains.

Conclusions:

- I. Buildings are taller than mountains.
II. Buildings are shorter than mountains.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

48. 1. Mangoes are sweeter than bananas but not as sweet as lemons.
2. Oranges are not as sweet as mangoes but are sweeter than bananas.

Conclusions:

- I. Bananas are the least sweet.
II. Lemons are the sweetest.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In questions 49 to 56, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Imply I and II to the statement and tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit
(d) Either I or II is implicit.
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

49. Some Indian popstars have blended Indian folk music with Western pop music.

Implications:

- I. For Indian audience, folk songs have always held fascination.
II. Western pop-music is too loud for Indian ear.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

50. Dr Basishtha Narayan Singh, the mathematical genius from Bihar became totally disoriented and lost his speech.

Implications:

- I. Mathematicians strain their mind and brain beyond their capacity.
II. Dr Singh did not take nourishing diet.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

51. One of the Governors accused the State govt. of bugging the Raj Bhawan by intelligence officers.

Implications:

- I. The State ministers were keeping an eye on what was happening at the Raj Bhawan.
- II. The relations between the Governor and the Chief Minister of that State were strained.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

52. "I never considered ball tampering as cheating", Imran Khan.

Implications:

- I. Imran Khan tampered with the ball during matches.
- II. Tampering with ball reduces the run-rate of the rival party.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

53. When prices of sugar rose too high, the govt allowed duty free import of sugar.

Implications:

- I. Sugar is much cheaper in other countries.
- II. Govt was not expecting such a high rise in sugar-price.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

54. In summers, people prefer cottons to synthetic clothes.

Implications:

- I. Price of cotton cloth drops during summer.
- II. Cotton clothes are lighter in weight as well as in shades as compared to synthetic clothes.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

55. Rao's visit to U.S. has been hailed as a very successful one.

Implications:

- I. The visit has brought a better understanding among the two nations and has elevated their relationship.
- II. The Prime Minister has only agreed to the terms that are beneficial to India.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

56. In sophisticated business centres, most of the calculation work is done by computers.

Implications:

- I. Computers do not commit mistakes if rightly fed.
- II. Computers calculate very fast and retain the

record as well.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions 57 to 64, Assumption A is followed by Reasons RI and RII. An assumption is something taken for granted which is supposed to be true but is not proved. Your task is to find out whether RI and RII are reasons for A. Tick mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only RI is the reason for A.
- (b) Only RII is the reason for A.
- (c) Both RI and RII are the reasons for A.
- (d) Either RI is right or RII.
- (e) Neither RI nor RII is right.

57. A. Black magic has power to harm and even kill.

RI. We have been listening about such powers from many sources.

RII. The witch doctors are in communication with evil spirits.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

58. A. Spare the rod spoil the child.

RI. Children do not learn proper manners if they have not been brought up under strict discipline.

RII. Too much love and over leniency usually spoil children.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

59. A. If young persons want to succeed in competitive Exams, they must join some coaching centre or the other.

RI. Coaching centres provide proper guidelines and exhaustive knowledge to students.

RII. Every student who joins a good coaching centre succeeds in Competitive Exams.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

60. A. Travelling by night buses is sometimes rather risky.

RI. Incidents of bus-robbery at night constantly appear in news columns.

RII. The drivers of night buses are always dead drunk.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

61. A. Persons carrying contrabands across borders are absolutely ruthless.

RI. Smuggled goods fetch them high price.

RII. They are traitors, cheats and killers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

62. A. Mentally retarded should be sent to special schools.

RI. If they go to regular schools and mix up with normal children they may develop inferiority complex.

RII. They need specially trained teachers to cope with their problems.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

63. A. People in general want to avoid litigation.

RI. Court cases take years in getting settled.

RII. A lot of money is needed for going into court.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

64. A. The neighbours feel that the death of young Mrs X was not an accident as told by their family but a case of bride burning.

RI. The in-laws are greedy type of people.

RII. The young bride seldom talked to neighbours.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

Each question given below has a Problem followed by two courses of actions I and II that might help in solving the problem or improving matters by persons concerned. Mark your answers:

(a) if only I is the right course of action.

(b) if only II is the right course of action.

(c) if both I and II are right.

(d) if either I or II is right.

(e) if neither I nor II is the right course of action.

65. The number of students seeking admission in a local school is constantly falling.

I. The school staff should make sincere efforts to improve its results.

II. The school authorities should make a survey of the other local schools to see what they are lacking.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. The indignant public and statesmen demand an immediate action to stop the vulgarity trend in songs.

I. The members of the Censor Board should be asked to be more strict.

II. The cassettes of such songs should be destroyed.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

67. The DD authorities are getting thousands of letters demanding improvement in programme.

I. The authorities should apologize for wasting the time of its viewers.

II. They should borrow popular programmes from other channels.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. Crime is increasing in the outer colonies of a city.

I. Persons living in those colonies should be asked not to come out of their houses at night.

II. The police should be extra vigilant in keeping a watch over anti-social elements.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. A small sacred place often records cases of stampede when devotees come flooding there on a certain festival.

I. Sufficient traffic staff and volunteers should be

appointed to control the traffic.

II. A team of doctors should be kept ready to attend to the victims of stampede.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. In spite of several warnings, villagers continue to cut trees for fuel.

I. Those who are found cutting trees should be heavily penalized.

II. Some cheap alternative cooking fuel should be made available to them.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. At a hill station, the tourists have complained about the lack of accommodation and astronomical charges demanded by hotels.

I. The tourist department should supply tents to tourists and encourage the permanent residents of the place to arrange paying guest accommodation.

II. The authorities should exercise their power to keep the charges demanded by hotels under reasonable limits.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

72. The English Course Reader for standard VIII has several printing errors.

I. The Press should be black-listed.

II. The book should be changed.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

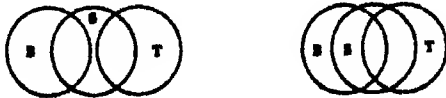
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) All the others are related to lack of action.
2. (b) All the other creatures live in water.
3. (d) It is the desert vegetation among tall trees.
4. (d) All the others are spherical in shape.
5. (a) He is the only writer among politicians.
6. (e) It is a weight while others are currency.
7. (c) All the others are illegal practices.
8. (b) All the others are white.
9. (b) They are two items of the same category.
10. (d) One is a part of the other.
11. (c) The relationship shows the item and one of its qualities.
12. (a) They are opposites.
13. (c) One covers the other.
14. (a) One results in the other.
15. (d) The relationship is that of animal and its source of defence.
16. (b) One affects the other.
17. C 18. F 19. A 20. E
21. B 22. D 23. (c) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (b)
27. (d) The series is baccba/baccba/...
28. (b) The series is bacab/bacab/...

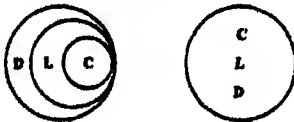
29. (c) The series is acbbc/acbbc/...
 30. (b) The series is cbaac/bcaac/cbaac/bc...
 31. (c) The series is abcaa/bcabb/ab.../bc...
 32. (d) 10 twenty paise, 6 twenty five paise and 3 fifty paise coins.
 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (d)
 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a)

The next type of questions are best answered by drawing figures of all probable situations and then reaching the truth.

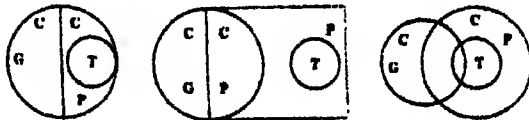
41. (d)



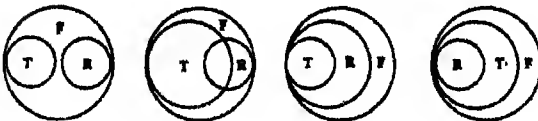
42. (b)



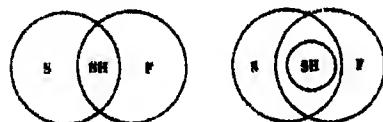
43. (b)



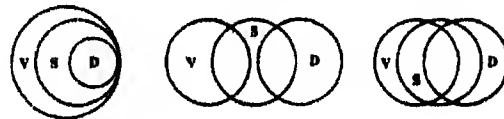
44. (d)



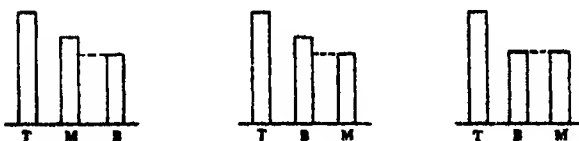
45. (a)



46. (c)



47. (e)



48. (c)



49. (a) 50. (e) 51. (c) 52. (c)
 53. (b) 54. (e) 55. (c) 56. (c)
 57. (e) 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (a)
 61. (b) 62. (c) 63. (c) 64. (a)
 65. (c) 66. (a) 67. (e) 68. (b)
 69. (c) 70. (b) 71. (c) 72. (e)

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Quantitative Aptitude

1-10. Find the value of ?

1. $(2\frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{13})^2 - (2\frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{13})^2 = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) $1\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $6\frac{3}{5}$

2. $\sqrt{\frac{6.25}{7.29}} + \sqrt{\frac{.09}{.0009}} = ?$

- (a) $25\frac{5}{27}$ (b) $10\frac{25}{27}$ (c) $3\frac{25}{27}$ (d) $4\frac{10}{81}$

3. $2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}}} = ?$

- (a) $\frac{4}{15}$ (b) $\frac{19}{43}$ (c) $\frac{43}{19}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{19}$

4. $\frac{[(8.7)^2 - (7.3)^2](8.7 + 7.3)}{.014} = ?$

- (a) $(40)^2$ (b) $(30)^2$ (c) $(160)^2$ (d) 28^2

5. $\sqrt{\frac{(5\frac{1}{4})^4 - (4\frac{1}{5})^4}{(4\frac{1}{5})^2 + (5\frac{1}{4})^2}} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) $4\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $3\frac{3}{20}$ (d) None of these

6. $\frac{(19.5 + 23.6)^2 + (23.6 - 19.5)^2}{(23.6)^2 + (19.5)^2} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 86.2 (c) 2 (d) 43

7. $\frac{2^{n-1} \cdot 6^{m+1} \cdot 10^{m-n} \cdot 15^{m+n}}{4^m \cdot 3^{2m+n+1} \cdot 25^m} = ?$

- (a) 625 (b) 45 (c) 1 (d) $2\frac{1}{12}$

8. $\frac{(3.6)^3 - (1.6)^3}{(3.6)^2 + 3.6 \times 1.6 + (1.6)^2} - \frac{2.5 \times \sqrt{6.25}}{4 - \frac{3}{7}} \text{ of } \frac{4}{7} = ?$

- (a) 2.5 (b) 3.7 (c) 10.8 (d) 1

9. If $5x = (69)^2 - (59)^2$ then $x = ?$

- (a) $(12.0)^2$ (b) 13^2 (c) 15^2 (d) 16^2

10. $\frac{? - .24}{2.6} = 2.6$

- (a) 10 (b) 7 (c) 7.86 (d) None of these

11-15. In each of the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.

11. 6, 5, 11, 16, 27, 43, 70, 112

- (a) 43 (b) 27 (c) 70 (d) 112

12. 4, 81, 9, 64, 16, 50, 25

- (a) 50 (b) 64 (c) 16 (d) 81

13. 13, 16, 22, 34, 58, 110, 202

- (a) 58 (b) 110 (c) 202 (d) 22

14. 8, 13, 34, 113, 460, 2347

- (a) 113 (b) 34 (c) 460 (d) 2347

15. 3, 7, 16, 30, 45, 73, 102

- (a) 73 (b) 102 (c) 16 (d) 45

16. Adding 10% of x to x is equivalent to multiplying x by how much?

- (a) 120% (b) 110% (c) 115% (d) 125%

17. In measuring the area of a rectangle, one side is taken 5% in excess and the other 4% in deficit. Find the error% in the area calculated from these measurements.

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}\%$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}\%$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}\%$ (d) 2%

18. The ratio of expenditures of A and B is 4 : 5, Rs 3000 are equally divided between A & B. If A's saving is Rs 700 then what is B's saving?

- (a) Rs 600 (b) Rs 400 (c) Rs 500 (d) Rs 650

19. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 9 and their L.C.M. is 1890. If one number is 126, what is the other number?

- (a) 135 (b) 147 (c) 158 (d) 130

20. The average marks secured by a student in four subjects is 76%. To secure average marks as 80% in 5 subjects, how much marks should he secure in the 5th subject?

- (a) 90 (b) 87 (c) 96 (d) 95

21. Two numbers are respectively 30% and 40% less than a third no. What % is the second of the first?

- (a) 75% (b) 67% (c) 80% (d) $85\frac{5}{7}\%$

22. In what proportion must water be added with milk to gain 25% by selling the mixture at the cost price?

- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 1 : 4

23. The average expenditure of a man for first five months is Rs 125 and for the next 7 months is Rs 135. Find his average monthly income if he save Rs 230 during the year.

- (a) Rs 150 (b) Rs 165 (c) 154 (d) Rs 170

24. If a commission of 10% is given on the written price, the gain is 50%. What shall be the gain % if the commission is increased to 25%?

- (a) 24% (b) 20% (c) 15% (d) 25%

25. Income of B is 20% more than A's and C's income is 25% more than B's. Find by how much per cent C's income is more than A's?

- (a) 45% (b) 50% (c) 35% (d) 40%

26. A worker earned Rs 20 on one day and spent Rs 15 on the next day. He again earned Rs 20 on the third day and spent Rs 15 on the 4th day. On which day he first have Rs 60 with him?

- (a) 17th (b) 20th (c) 25th (d) 27th

27. When a rod is cut into equal pieces of 20 cm each then a piece of 5 cm is left out. When it is cut into equal pieces of 19 cm each, a piece of 14 cm is left out. The minimum length of the rod is:

- (a) 298 cm (b) 687 cm (c) 580 cm (d) None of these

28. What is the volume of a cubical tank open at the top if the

cost of painting inside it comes out to be Rs 450 at the rate of Rs 1.50 per sq. cm?

- (a) 135 cu cm (b) 120 cu cm (c) 78 cu cm
(d) $120\sqrt{13}$ cu cm

29. In a class, each boy contributed as many paise as the no. of boys so as to purchase a gift costing Rs 15. If the teacher's contribution is Rs 6, then the no. of boys in the class is:

- (a) 35 (b) 30 (c) 42 (d) 28

30. A certain sum of money becomes Rs 8820 in two years and Rs 9261 in 3 years at compound interest. What will be the rate of interest?

- (a) 3.5% (b) 6% (c) 5% (d) 5.4%

31. Sunita's mother was 4 times as old as Sunita 5 years back. After 5 years, her age will be twice as that of Sunita's age. Find Sunita's present age?

- (a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) 14 years (d) 10 years

32. A trader charges Rs 85 for the first 4 dozen of mangoes, Rs 65 for the next 4 dozen and Rs 50 for every additional 4 dozen of mangoes. How many dozen of mangoes can one person buy for Rs 400?

- (a) 35 (b) 28 (c) 30 (d) 31

33. If the difference between S.I. and T.D. on a certain sum for 1 year at 5% is Re 1. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs 400 (b) Rs 350 (c) Rs 420 (d) Rs 390

34. What is the market value of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ stock when an investment of Rs 1800 produces an income of Rs 72?

- (a) Rs 120 (b) Rs 115 (c) Rs 112.50 (d) Rs 110.00

35. If it costs Rs 16 to carpet a square room 8 m wide, what it cost at the same rate per square metre to carpet a room 6 m by 5 m?

- (a) Rs 10.00 (b) Rs 7.50 (c) Rs 9.60 (d) Rs 8.50

36. A courtyard is half as long again as it is wide. The cost of cementing it at Rs 1.25 per square metre is Rs 5880. What is the cost of fencing at Rs 4 per metre?

- (a) Rs 1120 (b) Rs 860 (c) Rs 1050 (d) Rs 780

37. A man sold an article at 20% profit. If he had bought it at 20% less and sold it for Rs 18 less, he would have gained 25%. What was the cost price of the article?

- (a) Rs 90 (b) Rs 100 (c) Rs 95 (d) Rs 87

38. A, B and C invested Rs 1600, Rs 2400 and Rs 4000 respectively in a business. A is a working partner, so he gets Rs 10% of the total profit for working. If the profit after one year is Rs 20,000, what was the total profit of A?

- (a) Rs 5400 (b) Rs 5600 (c) Rs 6000 (d) Rs 4500

39. A number lies between 60 and 70. If we add 16 to the number, it becomes 6 times the sum of the digits of the number. What is that number?

- (a) 63 (b) 65 (c) 68 (d) None of these

40. A semi-circular thin sheet of metal of diameter 28 cm is bent and an open conical cup is made. Find the capacity of the cup.

- (a) 622.37 cm^3 (b) 458.5 cm^3 (c) 584.6 cm^3
(d) 604.6 cm^3

41-45. Study the following table carefully and answer the related questions.

Exports of goods from India (Rs in crores)

Year	Total exports	Engineering goods exported
1978	5143	552
1979	5404	624
1980	5426	717
1981	5999	653

41. Over the four-year period from 1978 to 1981 the total export went up by:

- (a) Rs 8,560 (b) Rs 85,600
(c) Rs 8,56,00,00,000 (d) Rs 8,560,000

42. The fall in engineering goods in 1981 from that in 1980 was nearly:

- (a) 91% (b) 9% (c) 6% (d) 4%

43. Over the four year period from 1978 to 1981 the engineering exports rose by nearly:

- (a) 12.1% (b) 30.9% (c) 18.3% (d) 17%

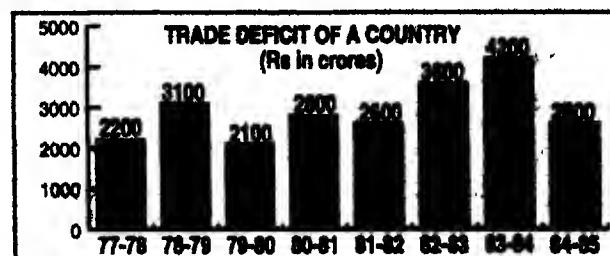
44. What per cent (approx.) of total exports was engineering goods in 1981?

- (a) 12% (b) 11% (c) 14% (d) 9%

45. Percentage growth of engineering goods in the 1979 to 1980 exceeded the percentage growth of total exports over the same period by nearly:

- (a) 7.2 (b) 21.2 (c) 14.5
(d) 13.6

46-50. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions.



46. The deficit in 1982-83 was roughly how many times the deficit in 1979-80?

- (a) 1.7 (b) 1.95 (c) 2.1 (d) 1.4

47. In which of the following years, the per cent increase of deficit was highest to that in the preceding year?

- (a) 1982-83 (b) 1978-79 (c) 1980-81
(d) 1983-84

48. The increase in deficit in 1983-84 was what per cent of the deficit in 1979-80?

- (a) 150 (b) 200 (c) 100
(d) None of these

49. The deficit in 1984-85 was approximately what per cent of the average deficit?

- (a) 140 (b) 135 (c) 90 (d) 125

50. The ratio of the no. of years in which the trade deficit is above the average deficit to those in which the trade deficit is below the average deficit is:

- (a) 4:3 (b) 3:5 (c) 3:4 (d) 5:3

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

- (a) Use $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = 4ab$
- (b)
- (b)
- (c)
- (c)
- (c) Use $\frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 + b^2} = 2$
- (c)
- (d)
- (d)
- (b)
- (d) Each term is the sum of two terms before it. 112 is wrong. It should be 113.
 $6 + 5 = 11, 5 + 11 = 16, 11 + 16 = 27, 27 + 16 = 43,$

$$43 + 27 = 70, 43 + 70 = 113$$

12. (a) It is a mixed series, 4, 9, 16, 25
i.e. $2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$ and 81, 64, 50
 $81 = 9^2$ $64 = 8^2$ 50 is wrong. It should be $7^2 = 49$
13. (b) $13 \times 2 - 10 = 16, 16 \times 2 - 10 = 22, 22 \times 2 - 10 = 34,$
 $34 \times 2 - 10 = 58, 58 \times 2 - 10 = 106, 106 \times 2 - 10 = 202$
110 is wrong. It should be 106
14. (c) $8 \times 1 + 5 = 13, 13 \times 2 + 8 = 34, 34 \times 3 + 11 = 113,$
 $113 \times 4 + 14 = 466, 466 \times 5 + 17 = 2347$
460 is wrong. It should be 466.
15. (d) $3 + 4 = 7, 7 + 9 = 16, 16 + 14 = 30,$
 $30 + 19 = 49, 49 + 24 = 73, 73 + 29 = 102$
45 is wrong. It should be 49.
16. (b) 10% of $x + x = 10\%$ of $x + 100\%$ of $x = 110\%$ of x
 \therefore The reqd. multiplier = 110%
17. (b) Area of a rect. = xy
New area = $105\% x \times 96\% y = \frac{21}{20} x \times \frac{24}{25} xy = \frac{126}{125} xy$
Error = $\frac{126}{125} xy - xy = \frac{1}{125} xy$
%Error = $\frac{1}{125} xy \times \frac{100}{xy} = \frac{4}{5}$
18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (d)
22. (d) 25% profit mean $\frac{1}{4}$
 \therefore with 4 units milk, 1 unit of water must be added
 \therefore Ratio of water to milk is $25 : 100 = 1 : 4$
23. (a)
24. (d) Let the written price be Rs 100
Commission = 10%
 \therefore S.P. = Rs 90. This is 150% of C.P.
 \therefore C.P. = $90 \times \frac{100}{150} = \text{Rs } 60$
Increased Commission = 25%
S.P. = Rs 75 C.P. = Rs 60 Profit% = $\frac{15}{60} \times 100 = 25$
25. (b) Let A's income = Rs 100
 \therefore B's income = Rs 125% of 100 = Rs 125
C's income = 120% of 125 = Rs 150
 \therefore Income of C is 50% more than A's income
26. (a) 27. (d)
28. (d) Painted area of the cubical tank (open at the top)
 $= 5l^2 = \frac{450}{1.50} \therefore 5l^2 = 300 \quad l = 2\sqrt{15} \text{ m}$
Volume = $l^3 = (2\sqrt{15})^3 = 120\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}^3$
29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (b)
33. (c) Let the sum be Rs 100
S.I. = $\frac{100 \times 5 \times 1}{100} = \text{Rs } 5$ T.D. = $\frac{100 \times 5 \times 1}{100 \times 5 \times 1} = \frac{100}{21}$
Difference between S.I. and T.D. = $5 - \frac{100}{21} = \text{Rs } \frac{5}{21}$
When the difference is Re 1, the sum = $100 \times \frac{21}{5} \times 1$
 $= \text{Rs } 420$
34. (c) 35. (b)
36. (a) Let breadth be x m \therefore Length = $\frac{3}{2}x$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{3}{2}x^2 = \frac{5880}{1.25} \therefore x = 56 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x = \frac{3}{2} \times 56 = 84 \text{ m} \quad P = 2(84 + 56) = 280 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Cost of fencing} = 4 \times 280 = \text{Rs } 1120$$

37. (a) Let C.P. = Rs 100 Profit = 20%

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \text{Rs } 120$$

$$\text{In 2nd case C.P.} = 100 - 20 = \text{Rs } 80$$

$$\text{Profit} = 25\% \therefore \text{S.P.} = 80 \times \frac{125}{100} = \text{Rs } 100$$

$$\text{Difference between two S.P.s} = \text{Rs } 120 - 100 = \text{Rs } 20$$

$$\text{If difference is Rs } 20, \text{C.P.} = \text{Rs } 100$$

$$\text{If difference is Rs } 18, \text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{20} \times 18 = \text{Rs } 90$$

38. (b) 39. (c)

40. (a) Radius of semicircle = $\frac{28}{2} = 14 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{For conical cup, } l = \text{Radius of semicircle} = 14 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Circumference of base of cone} = \text{length of arc of semicircle}$$

$$\therefore 2\pi r = \pi \times 14 \therefore r = 7$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{14^2 - 7^2} = 7\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Vol. of cup} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 7\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 622.37 \text{ cm}^3$$

41. (c) $(5999 - 5143)$ i.e. 856 crores = 856, 00, 00, 000

42. (b) $\frac{717 - 653}{717} \times 100 = 9$

43. (c) Percentage growth of engineering goods
 $= \frac{653 - 552}{552} \times 100 = 18.3$

44. (b) $\frac{653}{5999} \times 100 = 10.8$

45. (c) Per cent growth of total exports during 1979-1980
 $= \frac{5426 - 5404}{5404} \times 100 = 0.4$

$$\text{Percentage growth of engineering goods exported during 1979-1980} = \frac{717 - 624}{624} \times 100 = 14.9$$

$$\text{Excess} = 14.9 - 0.4 = 14.5$$

46. (a) $\frac{3600}{2100} = 1.7$

47. (b) Per cent increase in 1978-79 = $\frac{900}{2200} \times 100 = 40.9$

$$\text{in } 1980-81 = \frac{700}{2100} \times 100 = 33.33$$

$$\text{in } 1982-83 = \frac{1000}{2600} \times 100 = 38.46$$

$$\text{in } 1983-84 = \frac{600}{3600} \times 100 = 16.67$$

48. (b)

49. (c) Average trade deficit = $\frac{1}{8} (23200) = 2900$

$$\text{Reqd. percentage} = \frac{2600}{2900} \times 100 = 90 \text{ (approx.)}$$

50. (b)

GENERAL AWARENESS

The questions given below were set in certain competitive examinations held recently.

We thank our esteemed readers who have sent these questions to us.

- Cardiac patients are to avoid....from their diet:
(a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Ghee (d) Milk
- Hyetology is the study of:
(a) Earthquakes (b) Birds
(c) Rainfall (d) Diseases
- The method of Radio-carbon dating is used to find the age of:
(a) Fossils (b) Stars
(c) Skeletons (d) Trees
- Cultivations of fruit crops is:
(a) Arboriculture
(b) Tissue culture
(c) Horticulture
(d) Silviculture
- Blue revolution relates to:
(a) Milk (b) Fish
(c) Wheat (d) Cotton
- At what temperature the readings of a Centigrade and a Fahrenheit thermometer are same?
(a) -40° (b) 212°
(c) 40° (d) 120°
- One of the constituents of 'Gober Gas' is:
(a) Methane (b) Ethane
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Propane
- What property is responsible for waterdrops coming out of a tap being spherical?
(a) Atmospheric pressure
(b) Surface tension
(c) Humidity
(d) None of these
- The world's fastest supercomputer is claimed to have been built by:
(a) U.S.A. (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) U.S.S.R.
- Where advance centre for Marine Biology Research is located?
(a) Parangipettai (b) Madras
(c) Kanyakumari (d) Tuticorin
- The Indian scientist associated with Green Revolution is:
(a) Dr Borlaug (b) Dr M.S. Swaminathan
(c) Dr G. Rangaswamy (d) Dr Randhavi
- Which country conducted the underground nuclear explosion test very recently?
(a) France (b) America
(c) China (d) India
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the:
(a) Brahmo Samaj
(b) Arya Samaj
(c) Theosophical Society
(d) None of these
- The domestic airport in Madras is named after:
(a) E.V.R. Periyar (b) Kamaraj
(c) Anna (d) Rajaji
- In Tamil Nadu ADMK came to power in:
(a) 1967 (b) 1977
(c) 1970 (d) 1980
- When was Madras State renamed as Tamil Nadu?
(a) 1969 (b) 1970
(c) 1968 (d) 1971
- Who among the following was responsible for the revival of Hinduism in the 19th century?
(a) Swami Dayananda
(b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Guru Shankaracharya
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- The National Archives of India is located at:
(a) Madras (b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta (d) New Delhi
- India has been a member of the UN since:
(a) 1947 (b) 1945
(c) 1946 (d) 1948
- The southernmost tip of India is:
(a) Lakshadweep
(b) Kanyakumari
(c) Andaman Islands
(d) Rameswaram
- The classical dance Bharata Natyam originated from:
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala
- The Mahabalipuram sea-shore temple was built during the reign of:
(a) Pallava Dynasty (b) Pandya Dynasty
(c) Chola Dynasty (d) Rashtrakutas
- The 24th State in India is:
(a) Sikkim
(b) Jammu and Kashmir

- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) None of these
24. What is International Date Line?
(a) A line connecting places of the same longitude
(b) The line near 180° longitude, which while crossing, date changes
(c) The line of Globe which will have day time throughout the year
(d) None of these
25. Which of the following is a land-locked State in India?
(a) Orissa (b) West Bengal
(c) Karnataka (d) Bihar
26. The length of India's coastline is about:
(a) 7500 km (b) 5900 km
(c) 7000 km (d) 6100 km
27. Science dealing with the study of earthquakes is known as:
(a) Exbiology (b) Ethnology
(c) Seismology (d) Ornithology
28. The twenty-fifth State in India is:
(a) Mizoram (b) Sikkim
(c) Goa (d) Nagaland
29. Rajasthan remains dry during South-West Monsoon season because of:
(a) the presence of deserts
(b) lack of vegetation
(c) the Aravalli hills
(d) Anticyclonic winds
30. In which State is Jog falls located?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra
31. How much is notified as forest area in India?
(a) about 550 lakh hectares
(b) about 750 lakh hectares
(c) about 800 lakh hectares
(d) about 1000 lakh hectares
32. What percentage of India's population is dependent upon agriculture?
(a) 70% (b) 60%
(c) 80% (d) 50%
33. The name of the tennis star who was stabbed in the French Open Championship is:
(a) Graff (b) Sanchez
(c) Becker (d) Seles
34. In the production of tidal energy, maximum potential exists in:
(a) Digboi (b) Diamond Harbour
(c) Bhavnagar (d) Cochin
35. Which industry gives maximum employment?
(a) Textile (b) Iron & Steel
(c) Tea (d) Sugar
36. In which of the following minerals is India leading the world in production?
(a) Manganese (b) Iron ore
(c) Mica (d) Zinc
37. The first Field Marshal in India was appointed in:
(a) 1971 (b) 1987
(c) 1972 (d) 1973
38. "Nilgiri" mountains are in:
(a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
39. Which of the Indian States has the lowest population density?
(a) Sikkim
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
40. Indira Gandhi centre for Atomic Research is located at:
(a) Kalpakkam (b) Trombay
(c) Talcher (d) Kothagudem
41. "Himsagar Express" runs between:
(a) Guwahati and Trivandrum
(b) Bangalore and New Delhi
(c) Kanyakumari and Jammu
(d) Bombay and Calcutta
42. When was the first countrywide agricultural census taken in India?
(a) 1949-50 (b) 1950-51
(c) 1970-71 (d) 1975-76
43. When was the Integrated Rural Development Programme introduced in rural areas in India?
(a) 1975-76 (b) 1978-79
(c) 1980-81 (d) 1981-82
44. The highest per capita income in the country goes to:
(a) Delhi (b) Goa
(c) Punjab (d) Haryana
45. Indian economy since independence can be described as:
(a) an under-developed economy
(b) an under-developed but developing economy
(c) a backward economy
(d) a developed economy
46. The term "Mixed Economy" means:
(a) Co-existence of Private & Public Sectors
(b) Co-existence of heavy & light industries
(c) National & International trade
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Industry
47. The aim of economic planning should be:
(a) to increase National Income
(b) to increase per capita Income
(c) to improve quality of life
(d) all the above
48. First Five-Year Plan in India placed emphasis on:
(a) Industrial development
(b) Solution of unemployment problem
(c) Housing and Power

- (d) Agriculture and Irrigation
- 49 Which Five-Year Plan terminated one year before the scheduled period?
- (a) Third (b) Fourth
(c) Fifth (d) Sixth
- 50 During the Seventh Plan an annual overall growth rate was
- (a) 6% (b) 4%
(c) 5.2% (d) 7%
- 51 In Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the largest amount of the Public Sector outlay was allotted for
- (a) Agriculture and Rural Development
(b) Energy and Development
(c) Industry and Minerals
(d) Science and Environment
- 52 The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens are contained in
- (a) Part I of the Constitution
(b) Part II of the Constitution
(c) Part III of the Constitution
(d) Part IV of the Constitution
- 53 National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie is named after
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri

- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Ambedkar
- 54 Original (Unamended) Indian Constitution contained
- (a) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
(b) 385 Articles and 9 Schedules
(c) 375 Articles and 10 Schedules
(d) 405 Articles and 7 Schedules
- 55 Nominated members in the Rajya Sabha are
- (a) 6 (b) 10
(c) 16 (d) 12
- 56 The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
- (a) Speaker
(b) Leader of the Opposition
(c) Elected leader of the House
(d) Vice-President
- 57 The largest State (area-wise) in India is
- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 58 The Prime Minister of India during 1966-67 was
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Morarji Desai



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59. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to property
- (c) Right to religion
- (d) Right against exploitation

60. A State which has two capitals is:

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

61. The British came to India with a view to:

- (a) propagate Christianity
- (b) establish their political control
- (c) carry on trade with India
- (d) civilize the people of India

62. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out on:

- (a) 16th March, 1857
- (b) 10th May, 1857
- (c) 10th July, 1857
- (d) 10th Aug, 1857

63. The office of the Secretary of State for India was created by the:

- (a) Government of India Act, 1858
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (c) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
- (d) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

64. The first major split in the Congress occurred in 1907 at:

- (a) Belgaum Session
- (b) Calcutta Session
- (c) Bombay Session
- (d) Surat Session

65. The African country that has been suffering from severe famine and internal disorder is:

- (a) Nigeria
- (b) Zaire
- (c) Namibia
- (d) Somalia

66. The first face-to-face talk between the Arabs and the Israelites had taken place at:

- (a) Washington
- (b) Madrid
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Moscow

67. The literacy rate in India at present is:

- (a) 52.11 per cent
- (b) 66.53 per cent
- (c) 45.78 per cent
- (d) 58.45 per cent

68. The period of Eighth Five-Year Plan is:

- (a) 1990-1995
- (b) 1992-1997
- (c) 1991-1996
- (d) 1993-1998

69. The largest city in India is:

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bangalore

70. The State that occupies second rank in literacy rate is:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Tamil Nadu

71. When was International Child Year adopted?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1986
- (d) 1980

72. Which is the capital of Jordan?

- (a) Amman
- (b) Rio de Janeiro
- (c) Warsaw
- (d) Baghdad

73. To which game Uber Cup is connected with?

- (a) Cricket
- (b) Hockey
- (c) Football
- (d) Badminton

74. CNN refers to:

- (a) The US television network
- (b) Iranian News Agency
- (c) Iraqi Television
- (d) Intelligence System of U.K.

75. Mandal Commission for the Backward classes was set up in:

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1979
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1989

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---|----------|-----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | | |
| 23. (c) | As per the Constitution (55th Amendment) Act, 1987. | | |
| 24. (b) | 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 7516.5 km |
| 27. (c) | | | |
| 28. (c) | As per the Constitution (56th Amendment) Act, 1987. | | |
| 29. (c) | The Aravalli range runs almost parallel to the direction of winds. | | |
| 30. (c) | | | |
| 31. (b) | 752.3 lakh hectares (<i>India '93</i> , Page 191). | | |
| 32. (a) | India's rural population is 74.3% as per 1991 Census (<i>India '93</i> , Page 16). | | |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (d) | Appointed on January 2, 1973. | | |
| 38. (d) | 39. (d) | 40. (a) | 41. (c) |
| 42. (c) | <i>India 1993</i> , Page 408. | | |
| 43. (c) | 44. (c) | Rs 7,081 | |
| 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (c) | 51. (b) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (b) | 54. (a) | 55. (d) | 56. (d) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (a) | 67. (a) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (a) | 70. (c) | 71. (b) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (a) | |

Misprints

We regret for the misprints of answers to Q. No. 137 and 145, Page 978 in the General Awareness feature in July '94 issue.

The correct answers are (b) and (c) respectively.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the number of the part in which you find an error. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1. Going into (1) the house (2) at midnight, (3) a terrible sight (4) was seen. (5)

2. On second thoughts (1) Ram Taneja, a businessman (2) got his talented son (3) admitted to the Mahajan Boys' School (4) in Delhi. (5)

3. Last evening, (1) Ganesh and his life-partner (2) witnessed (3) a good film (4) in a large hall. (5)

4. I lived in (1) Calcutta, a sprawling (2) metropolitan (3) city, since 1947 (4) and learnt Bengali. (5)

5. Radha was (1) so tired (2) as not to (3) run in the race (4) any farther. (5)

6. In the East, (1) girls generally (2) mature more rapidly (3) than boys, both physically as well as (4) mentally. (5)

7. Azharuddin, the Captain, (1) tightly held his bat (2) and forcefully lifted (3) the ball highly (4) in the air. (5)

8. Krishan persisted in (1) saying that (2) his sister was (3) not at all (4) guilty but was innocent. (5)

9. Her father saw (1) to it that (2) alms was distributed (3) among the poor (4) on his birthday. (5)

10. Rural women congregated (1) the mud roofs (2) when the colourful procession (3) passed through (4) the street. (5)

* Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Francis Bacon on "Men in Great Place"

"Men in great places are thrice servants: servants of the sovereign or State, servants of fame, and servants of business, so as they have no

freedom, neither in their persons, nor in their actions, nor in their times. It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others and to lose power over a man's self. The rising unto place is laborious, and by pains men come to greater pains; and it is sometimes base, and by indignities men come to dignities.

The standing is slippery, and the regress is either a downfall or at least an eclipse. Nay, retire men cannot when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness, even in age and sickness, which require the shadow; like old townsmen, that will still be sitting at their street-door, though thereby they offer age to scorn. Certainly great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for, if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it, but if they think with themselves what other men think of them, and that other men would fain be as they are, then they are happy as it were by report, when perhaps, they find the contrary within. For they are the first that find their own griefs, though they be the last that find their own faults."

11. Why is it that men occupying high places have no freedom of action?

12. Can men in great places find happiness? If so, how?

13. What is the contradiction in the desire of people seeking key positions?

14. Who are the first men to find their own sorrows but the last to discover their own faults?

15. How do great persons acquire dignities?

* Mark the correct substitute.

16. A coterie is ____.

(a) circle or set of persons

having exclusive interests

(b) a group of common women

(c) gathering of spectators

(d) herd of deer

17. A couch is ____.

(a) a green insect

(b) bed or sofa

(c) bending posture

(d) variation of pouch

18. Dubitation is ____.

(a) doubt or hesitation

(b) gross injustice

(c) a dark complex

(d) dubious habitation

19. Exigent is ____.

(a) doubtful

(b) non-existent

(c) urgent

(d) expansive

20. Confidant is ____.

(a) sure

(b) definite

(c) trusted with secrets

(d) confident

* Complete the following sentences with the appropriate preposition.

21. The Prime Minister's addresses from the ramparts ____ the Red Fort are always important.

22. India is now virtually a leader ____ the Third World.

23. Every Government looks ____ the people for support.

24. The boss took him ____ task for his failure ____ do his duty.

25. We should always rely ____ ourselves and never fight ____ petty issues.

* Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed on top in each case.

26. fabricate

(a) construct

(b) build with bricks

(c) multiply

(d) split up

27. fracture

(a) a fracture

(b) broken furniture

(c) pertaining to factory

(d) quality of execution of a painting

28. imitate

(a) copy

(b) judge

(c) discriminate

(d) assesses

29. emulate

(a) repeat

(b) equal or excel

(c) beat up

(d) follow

(e) detract

*** Select the word most opposite in meaning to the word printed in capitals on top of each question.**

30. CONTENTED

(a) disappointed

(b) gloomy and unhappy

(c) narrow-minded

(d) rash

(e) disillusioned

31. DEMON

(a) fair-minded

(b) kind-hearted

(c) garrulous

(d) charitable

(e) angel

32. DESTINY

(a) fate

(b) self-dependence

(c) vulnerability

(d) chance

(e) questionable

33. CHOICE

(a) dilemma

(b) volition

(c) refusal

(d) approval

(e) harm

34. NARROWNESS

(a) long-lived

(b) broad-minded

(c) breadth

(d) short

(e) openness

35. CONCEALMENT

(a) indication

(b) evidence

(c) broadness

(d) identification

(e) guidepost

*** Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:**

36. You must mind the toddler lest he _____ fall.

(a) would

(b) could

(c) still

(d) should

(e) suffer

37. Take care that you do not mock _____ innocent people.

(a) on

(b) with

(c) from

(d) to

(e) at

38. I will remain in my house _____ you come.

(a) before

(b) because

(c) until

(d) since

(e) afterwards

39. January 26 is truly a _____ day for the Indian people.

(a) befitting

(b) historic

(c) holy

(d) interesting

(e) fateful

40. This fine and strong fort is indeed _____.

(a) irreparable

(b) impregnable

(c) rusty

(d) dangerous

(e) useless

ANSWERS

1. (4) Noun or pronoun to which the participle 'going' refers is missing. Correct construction: "Going into...I (or she) saw a terrible sight."

2. (4) It is wrong to put an apostrophe after the plural of every noun following

another noun. The school does not belong to Mahajan boys. Correct construction: "Mahajan School for Boys".

3. (3) saw, not witnessed. Wrong word used.

4. (1) Simple past wrongly used for present perfect tense. Correct form: "I have lived..."

5. (3) Correlative conjunction wrongly put. Correct usage: "so tired that she could not run..."

6. (4) "Both" and "as well as" should not be used together.

7. (4) "high", not "highly". Wrong use of adverb.

8. (5) No error. "Persisted to say" would be wrong.

9. (3) "alms" require the plural verb "were" since the word is plural.

10. (1) "congregated on". Preposition required.

11. Because they are servants of the sovereign or State, of fame and of business too.

12. They can find happiness by borrowing other men's opinions and think themselves what other men think of them.

13. They desire to seek power and lose liberty, and they seek power over others while willing to lose power over self.

14. The men in high places.

15. By suffering indignities the men in great places come to acquire dignities.

16. (a) 17. (b)

18. (a) 19. (c)

20. (c) 21. of

22. of

23. to

24. to, to

25. upon, over

26. (a) 27. (d)

28. (a) 29. (b)

30. (b) 31. (e)

32. (d) 33. (c)

34. (c) 35. (a)

36. (d) 37. (e)

38. (c) 39. (b)

40. (b)

SSB Interviews—II

The first section of this series of career features dealt with first part of the SSB interview—the psychological and intelligence test. The second part of the interview contains Group Testing Officer's (GTO's) Test. While the first part aims at testing the intelligence and frame of mind of a candidate, the GTO's test is a complete test of one's personality, including physical fitness, mental robustness, leadership qualities, planning capabilities, cooperative nature, flexibility, expression, knowledge, argumentative capabilities, etc. In other words, the performance of every candidate is gauged as a member of a group, and leader of the group, so that his/her behaviour as equal, superior or subordinate is keenly observed and assessed. The group worthiness of a candidate is tested.

The GTO's test includes the following six broad sub-tests:

1. Group discussion
2. Group planning exercise
3. Group obstacles
4. Command Task
5. Individual obstacles
6. Lecturette

Group Discussion

Candidates are divided in groups of 8 to 10 and each group is tested by a GTO. Usually two topics of general interest are given by the GTO to the group and the group is asked to choose one of the topics, on the basis of which the group is asked to proceed with discussion. Every candidate is supposed to express his opinion and views on the topic given. The time for discussion is approximately 20 minutes. After the discussion on the first topic is closed, GTO gives the second topic. During the discussion, the GTO quietly observes the performance and behaviour of the candidates and makes his own assessment.

The group discussion tests the expression, argumentative capabilities, depth of knowledge, initiative, flexibility, participation and authenticity of a candidate. The candidates must comprehend the topic properly, carry out a mental framework of line of discussion to be pursued and plan the discussion quickly. It is always better to take the initiative to start the discussion. Self confidence, clarity in expression, appreciation of opinion of others, keen interest, flexibility and knowledge are some of the properties which are sought by the GTO. Proper tone, volume and level of voice are other important aspects of a good candidate. To do well at group discussions, it is suggested that the candidates should prepare well by selecting certain topics of general interest like role of science, democracy, role of women, sports, evils of dowry, family planning, compulsory military training, students and politics, status of Indian women, etc.

Group Planning Exercise

Under the group planning exercise, a situation is given to the candidates usually on a sand model or cloth model. Each candidate is given the situation in which some problem like taking a patient to hospital within stipulated time, reporting the matter to the police or any other situation is depicted and certain facilities as well as limitations are explained. Considering these given limitations and facilities, the candidates are required to prepare a plan to successfully accomplish the task. The time allotted to the candidates, to write down the solution, is about 10 minutes. Soon after writing down the solution, the group is asked to discuss the solutions and arrive at a group plan. The group then nominates a leader who gets up and gives the group plan. After this, others are also asked to give their plans if there is some material difference in the plan. For this exercise a further time of about 20

minutes is given. The test is planned to test the understanding and analytical capability of the candidates. In addition, in a group where no one is nominated a group leader, opportunity is provided to the natural leaders to emerge as leaders and take over the reins of the group. The individual plan tests the analytical ability and the discussion of the group plan sees whether the candidate is prepared to accept a superior plan over his plan or he is able to convince the group about superiority of his plan against an inferior plan being considered by the group. The candidates must properly appreciate the problem, take stock of the resources available with them and then try to generate some alternatives in the given situation. After considering the pros and cons of every alternative, best alternative should be accepted. By actively participating in the group plan discussion, the candidates should try to get themselves nominated as the group leader to get an edge over the other candidates.

Group Obstacles

Next part of GTO's test is the group obstacles. It has four sub-parts including Progressive Group Task, Group Obstacle Race, Half Group Task and Final Group Task. These tasks are designed to test the behaviour of a candidate in a group where there are no group leaders nominated. The GTO, therefore, keenly observes the candidates for their qualities like cooperation, group belonging feelings, natural leadership qualities, planning, initiative and task orientation. Group obstacles in all the four sub-parts are in the form of obstacles which cannot be negotiated by an individual and need a group of persons to cross it. The group is explained that within the obstacle area, in which particular parts are "out of bounds", the entire group has to cross the obstacle within

a given period of time with the assistance of tools like ropes, planks, wooden logs, etc. The progressive group task has four tasks with each successive task getting tougher and final group task is the repeat exercise to facilitate the GTO to observe only the potential candidates.

The group obstacle race is in the form of an intergroup race in which they also have to carry a sack type of load while crossing the obstacles. Half group task is given by dividing the group into two sub-groups, facilitating the GTO in observing the candidates in a better manner. While crossing these obstacles, or planning to cross these, the candidates should think objectively to negotiate the obstacles with the help of given material. There are usually more than one solution to each obstacle. Immediately on getting the solution, the candidates must start asserting themselves by also seeking advice and suggestions of other candidates. Even if the candidate is unable to arrive at any solution he should try to assume the role of a mediator between several candidates having diverse solutions. Even while actually negotiating the obstacle endeavour should be to take on the most difficult tasks so that an impression of task orientation and leading by example is created in the mind of the GTO.

Command Task

Command Task is aimed at testing the leadership and command capabilities of candidates. In all the earlier exercises, the natural leaders are allowed to emerge. But in some cases, where there are more than one natural leaders, the strongest one will overshadow rest of them. Similarly, a person who is shy by nature, may not be able to exhibit his leadership qualities in a group of equals and hence an opportunity is given to such candidates to show their worth in a formalised situation, where they are declared leaders. In the command task the nature of obstacles and facilitating material remain the same. The only change is that one candidate is nominated as a formal leader, asked to choose his team, plans to negotiate the obstacle and finally

executes the plan. The candidate's judgement, planning and analytical capabilities are checked and his capabilities to get a task executed are also tested. The candidate must, therefore, choose his team carefully, choosing the best candidates who are cooperative and physically strong. This reflects his objective assessment of subordinates. Then the leader must explain to his men the objective or task, the facilitating material available to them and spell out the plan as to how he planned to accomplish the task. The plan should be clear and spelt out in clear and commanding manner. After explaining the task to his men, the leader should go ahead with the proper execution of the task by properly supervising and giving supplementary instructions if required. Normally, the work should be got executed from the chosen candidates, but in case some part of obstacle negotiation needs his assistance, he should be ready to do so. At times, the commander may find it difficult to plan a solution to the obstacle. Under such a situation, the commander may ask the members of the group to suggest to him the possible solution.

Individual Obstacles

There are 10 obstacles which are required to be negotiated by every individual within a stipulated period of 3 minutes. The obstacles are not very tough and can be negotiated by any candidate with average physical fitness. These obstacles include climbing ropes, jumping, swinging on ropes, climbing wall, walking over a beam and parallel ropes, etc. The relatively difficult obstacles carry higher marks and easier ones have lesser. In case a candidate can repeat some of the obstacles, after completing all in the given time period, such a candidate gets more than maximum marks to the extent of repetition of obstacles. To do well at this test, the candidate must try to achieve a particular level of physical fitness before proceeding to the SSB interviews. Easier obstacles should be attempted first and even if one is unable to complete all the obstacles within three minutes, one should be

satisfied as in the words of one GTO "armed forces need officers, not monkeys". Nevertheless, this test aims at looking for bare minimum level of physical fitness, which can be built up by rigorous pre-commission training in the Training Academies.

Lecturette

Lecturette is last in the series of GTO's tests and is aimed at testing the speech of a candidate. A leader should be able to speak effectively, attract attention while he is talking, have a clear head and clear line of thinking. These qualities are tested by giving a small test to the candidates known as lecturette. The candidate is given about four topics of general nature which do not need any specialised knowledge. The candidates are required to select one topic, prepare for three minutes and then deliver a speech to the group for a period of three minutes. While taking this test, the candidate must select the subject/topic on which he is fully confident of having enough knowledge and material to speak for three minutes. Unnecessary movements of hands, legs, fingers, etc should be avoided and the speech should be delivered in a pleasant but authoritative voice. The views expressed should be balanced and extreme positions in views should be avoided. The clarity of thoughts and ideas must be insured.

It is evident from the above that the GTO's test is a comprehensive test of one's personality. An objective assessment of personality of the candidates is made by observing their behaviour in a group and as a leader as well. Capabilities of the candidates like knowledge, expression, leadership, initiative, physical fitness, planning capabilities, understanding, disposition, grasp and task orientation, etc are tested by following a comprehensive and objective method of personality test. The GTO makes the assessment by assigning marks in each of the six exercises and then finally allots the aggregate marks on the basis of overall average assessment.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Visit of Prime Minister Rao to Moscow

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Moscow on June 29, 1994, on a four-day official visit. The main aim was to speed momentum in the relations between the two countries, which had been slow to adopt fully to the post-Soviet realities.

Prime Minister Rao was the first Prime Minister of a leading country of Asia to visit Russia after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Indo-Russian relations had gone through a period of uncertainty. There was a disruption in trade flows, doubt over continued supply of military spare parts for Soviet-made equipment of Indian armed forces and debate over how to value India's outstanding debt to Russia. The low point was reached in 1993 when Russia buckled under pressure from Washington and unilaterally cancelled a Soviet-era contract to provide cryogenic rocket engine technology for India's space programme.

The process of restructuring the relations was started with the visit of President Boris Yeltsin in January 1993. A further boost was given by Prime Minister Rao's visit.

On July 1, 1994, India and Russia signed a historic Moscow declaration on protection of the interests of pluralistic States calling for the protection of the right of multi-national States and agreed to cooperate in combatting terrorism, including that supported from outside.

The declaration was signed by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and President Boris Yeltsin. It is the first document of its kind, in which the two nations, facing similar problems in a fast changing world, have asked all countries to respect the integrity of multi-ethnic States and shun from fishing in troubled waters.

The Moscow declaration is aimed at the US-led Western Bloc and intends to caution them against exploiting the internal difficulties of countries such as India and Russia, in the name of human rights and ethnic diversities.

Another important document to be signed was the declaration on the further development and intensification of cooperation between India and Russia. This agreement formalised the "special relationship" between the two countries, noting that there was a broad identity of

views on all global and regional issues.

The document reiterates the commitment of the two countries to measures aimed at universal elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and pledges to make every effort towards "early conclusion of multilaterally negotiated comprehensive treaties on the universal ban on nuclear tests and cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes".

This was, in fact, an endorsement of the Indian position on nuclear disarmament, although Russia is known to favour India's signing of the NPT.

Defence cooperation between India and Russia scaled new heights with the launching of a joint venture company in India, to service and provide spares for military aircraft of Russian origins.

The proposed SA-Russian Aviation Private Limited, with a \$ 400 million equity base, will make India the first country outside Russia to offer maintenance facilities for Russian aircraft.

The Russian partners in the joint venture are MAPO, the State arms exporting agency, the ANPK—MIG aircraft maker and the Reazan State Instrumentation Plant. The two partners on the Indian side are Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI).

Russia also agreed to extend a \$ 830 million credit to India for the purchase of defence items and spares. The credit has been extended till 1996.

The other agreements signed during Mr Rao's visit related to promotion and protection of investments, avoidance of double taxation, promotion of tourism, science and technology, ecology and protection of the environment.

For full utilisation of India's annual debt of Rs 3000 crore, the two countries have agreed to use the Russian money, parked in India, for setting up joint ventures in the infrastructure sector. Russia has also acceded to an Indian request to provide a 180-day credit to Russian importers buying goods from India out of the debt amount. This credit is expected to encourage Russian imports from India and, in the long run, will help in recreating a stable Russian market for Indian goods.

India was not very happy with the reported move by Russia to auction Indian rupees to Russian importers. This issue was discussed during Mr Rao's meeting with President Yeltsin.

India feared that the auctioned money might be

bought by Western parties with a Russian front. This could lead to switch trade, preventing the creation of a Russian market for Indian goods. India was assured that Moscow would work out ways of directing Indian exports to Russia.

At the end of the tour, Prime Minister Rao said that the visit marked a "real break-through" in Indo-Russian relations and his discussions with the Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, underlined the desire to provide a "new stimulant" to bilateral relations. He added that his visit was "extremely useful and successful" and he was returning home fully satisfied.

At a joint press conference after the summit meeting between Mr Rao and President Yeltsin, President Yeltsin said, "we are working in a very friendly and smooth manner. We have very good mutual understanding". He further added that there were no differences or disagreements between his country and India, on any issues, including bilateral questions.

CONSTITUTION

Government forced to drop Bill on CEC

THE Congress government suffered a major setback in the Parliament, on June 14, 1994, when it could not move the electoral reforms Bill, which sought to curb the powers of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and equate him with the other two commissioners. The government was not able to muster the two-thirds majority needed for the adoption in either House.

In the parliamentary history of India, this was the first time that a government was humiliated like this.

While the Bharatiya Janata Party had been dead opposed to the electoral reform Bills; right from the beginning, the government had hoped to push through with the support of the non-BJP parties. However, all efforts failed.

The entire opposition demanded the resignation of the government for having called the special four-day session, specifically for the consideration of the two electoral bills, and failing to ensure their adoption.

Two Bills were to be presented to House for adoption. The Constitution (83rd Amendment) Bill related to the making of the multi-member Election Commission. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill was to provide a provision for de-registration of political parties bearing religious names.

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

US puts-off action under Super-301

ON July 1, 1994, the Clinton administration announced that it had decided to postpone punitive action against India, under Special-301, for India's alleged failure to give adequate protection to Intellectual Property Rights, until January, 1995.

US Trade representative, Mr Mickey Kantor said, "India has now begun to progress towards providing

modern intellectual property protection, by enacting important amendments to its copyright law and by introducing trade mark legislation." He added that this has prompted the administration to move India from list of "priority foreign country" under Special-301 of the US Trade Act to a "priority watch" list.

Under Special-301 a "priority foreign country" is subject to an investigation by the US, followed by retaliatory action. In the case of a "priority watch" country, the focus is more on bilateral negotiations than on punitive action.

In response to the US action India has urged USA to use the multi-lateral route or the principles spelt out in the Uruguay Round agreement, instead of trying to settle disputes bilaterally under the unilateral US laws.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Trade Pact signed

ON June 15, 1994, India and China signed a trade protocol which would encourage direct trade between the two countries. It will be valid for one year.

The protocol envisages trade of several minerals, agriculture products, chemicals and engineering products.

The Chinese side expects to import from India iron ore, iron and steel products, tobacco, tea, coffee, cotton, rice, spices, bulk drugs, oil field chemicals, dyes, chemical fibres, power generation equipment, textile machinery, telecommunication equipment, plywood, jewels and processed diamonds, among other things.

India expects to import from China raw silk and silk yarn, pulses, spices, resin, light industrial products, coking coal, tyres and tubes, tools and newsprint, among other things.

Accord on petroleum: India and China also signed an agreement to cooperate in all aspects of the petroleum sector, including geophysical prospecting, exploration, production, engineering and construction. The two sides have also agreed to enter into a strategic alliance, pending formalisation of joint venture engineering company in China; for working in the hydro-carbon sector.

India, China for revival of Panchsheel

ON June 27, 1994, India and China marked the 40th Anniversary of *Panchsheel* with a call for revival of the old doctrine, together defined by them, to meet new challenges in a changing world.

Inaugurating a seminar on *Panchsheel* and Global Diplomacy, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed the need for "new vigour" into the doctrine of five principles of peaceful co-existence. Mr Rao went on to spell five new principles of his own, which advocate a "middle path" of economic development and focus on the village as a self-sufficient unit.

In China, Prime Minister Li Peng addressed a similar function. He urged that *Panchsheel* should form the basis

of a new international political and economic order.

The five principles of *Panchsheel* were first mentioned in the preamble to a trade agreement between India and China on April 29, 1954. It figured once again in the joint statement at the end of the first Indo-China summit on June 28, 1954. The summit meet was held between Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou-en Lai. The principles urge mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; mutual non-aggression; mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The five new principles propounded by Mr Rao are: the middle path, back to the village, model village, technology and tradition and a new world order.

Prime Minister Rao said that the middle path had been proposed to ensure that vast segments of people were not left out by the rapid economic and technological changes. Back-to-the-village suggestion would stop alienation of the villages. The concept of model village meant that it should be viable as an economic unit. The fourth principle highlighted the need for harmony between tradition and modern technology.

Elaborating on the fifth principle the Prime Minister said, "the new world order should breathe with the life of *Panchsheel* and re-establish this holy doctrine firmly in the ideology of the coming century, which should see the era of peaceful co-existence".

PLANNING & ECONOMY

India world's fifth largest economy

ACCORDING to the World Bank's latest development report, the Indian economy remains the fifth largest in the world. India is behind only the USA, China, Japan and Germany.

The calculations have been made according to the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) method.

By PPP figures, the Chinese economy will be number one in the world in a few years' time.

But, the report puts the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita of India below that of Bangladesh. Although India's per capita GNP had always been regarded below that of Sri Lanka and Pakistan, its dipping further, even below that of Bangladesh, which is one of the poorest countries in the world, has come as a surprise.

The World Bank report puts India's per capita GNP at US \$ 1,210 against Sri Lanka's US \$ 2,810, Pakistan's US \$ 2,130 and Bangladesh's US \$ 1,230.

The gross national product is arrived at by valuing all goods and services produced by a country. The per capita GNP is obtained by dividing it by the population.

Inter-State disparities in income widens

A study of the State-wise per capita incomes estimates, over the 12 years' period ending 1992-93, has indicated that there has been a widening of inter-State disparities in per capita incomes.

Despite the scourge of militancy hindering development in Punjab, the State, which has consistently been topping the average per capita income chart, has, in fact, been able to increase its lead.

At the other end of the scale, Bihar continued to maintain the dubious distinction of being the State with the lowest per capita income. The State has, in fact, slid further down the scale, over the period, thus widening the margin of disparity that existed in the early eighties.

The index of disparity, which stood at 2.88 during the sixth five-year plan (1980-85), moved up marginally to 2.97 during the seventh plan period (1985-90), before widening to 3.29 in the early nineties.

The disparity index is measured as a ratio of the per capita income of the most affluent State to that of the most poor.

India 18th in infrastructural development

INDIA ranks 18th in terms of infrastructure for development among the 132 countries assessed by the World Bank, in its "Infrastructure for Development Report, 1994".

Although listed among the low-income countries, which generally have low capacity in terms of technical capability, India is among the few countries with "a greater depth of technical capability and private sector interest", because of its size.

The report notes that the developing countries spend US \$ 200 billion per year on new infrastructure, which is four per cent of their national output and a fifth of their total investment. This has resulted in dramatic rise, particularly in the last 15 years in services like transport, power, water, sanitation, tele-communications and irrigation.

However, there is no room for any complacency because one billion people in developing world still lack access to clean water and two billion lack adequate sanitation. Electric power is yet to reach two billion people.

Going beyond the figures, the report also notes the rural-urban disparities, wastage of available resources and services and inefficient running and maintenance. In developing countries, 40 per cent of the power-generating capacity is not available for production. Investments made in equipment for services like road constructions have gone waste for lack of proper maintenance.

It makes a strong case for injecting competition into the infrastructural management.

Foreign debt steady at \$ 90 billion

ACCORDING to the latest World Bank report, India has managed to keep its external debt steady at \$ 90 billion, since September 1993. This has been made possible by the implementation of a radical economic reform programme.

The report said that an improvement in the country's external accounts and reduced reliance on expatriate in-

dian funds were among the measures that had helped curb the growth of foreign debt.

Greater reliance on non-debt inflows and stabilisation of the current account, at around one per cent of the GDP, should bring down the external debt to 32 per cent of GDP by 1996-97, from the present 39 per cent.

But, any further success for India, in managing its external debt, will depend on a continued strong export performance, said the report.

World Bank agrees to lend \$ 3.5 billion

THE World Bank has agreed to lend about \$ 3.5 billion to India, under the three-year programme involving twenty International Development Association (IDA) investment operations.

The assistance would be channelled into areas like primary education, family planning, nutrition, disease control and rural works programme. In all these areas special emphasis would be laid on improving access and efficiency and rising outcomes.

It was also agreed that the remarkable improvement in India's external accounts eliminated the need for new fast disbursement assistance, in the foreseeable future.

Malnutrition worst in India: UNICEF

ACCORDING to a report of the UNICEF, while India is making steady progress in child survival and family planning, its performance in combating child malnutrition and promoting the status of girls and women was weak.

Around 63 per cent of under-five year old children in India are malnourished and "that is one of the worst levels in the world".

However, the report commends India's achievements in several areas, notably immunisation, provision of safe drinking water, iodisation of salt and near eradication of Guinea worm disease.

India is listed among the nine nations of the world to make the fastest progress over the last decade, in provision of safe drinking water, raising access from 41 per cent in 1980 to 73 per cent in 1990.

BANKING SECTOR

Study asks RBI to put house in order

A Reserve Bank sponsored study on the banking system has held that the quality of fiscal adjustment is not sufficient for ensuring success of reforms in this sector.

The report has been prepared by the noted banking expert, Mr Deena Khatkhate.

The report expresses apprehension that the current policy of interest rate de-regulation may result in a loss of control on the fiscal deficit, unless the level of internal debt, presently about 50 per cent of GDP, is reduced.

The debt level could be reduced by either surplus on revenue account or sale proceeds of public sector

enterprises. Similarly, in the absence of restructuring of the enterprises in the real sector, banking reform will not be sustained as the banks will be forced to lend to the risky borrowers, the report points out.

The report has also been harsh on the working of the Reserve Bank of India. It says that in terms of management, organisation, staff skills and modern management tool, the RBI is at the same level of inefficiency as the public sector banks, to which it is supposed to provide guidance and advice.

NUCLEAR ISSUE

India to keep the option open, say Rao

ON June 11, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said that India would like to retain the option of making a nuclear bomb so long as there was no international agreement binding on all nations.

He further added that as the opinion worldwide was against the use of nuclear weapons, India would have to weigh all pros and cons if a decision on bomb was to be taken. India's policy in this regard would be on the guidelines indicated by Jawaharlal Nehru, when the nuclear question was first raised.

The Prime Minister ridiculed the demand for India going nuclear by the Bharatiya Janata Party. He said on such issues no responsible party should play the game of one-upmanship only to mislead the people. "This is not the right way of playing politics or exciting passions on issues which have serious implications. What if tomorrow the world arrives at an agreement leading to a total disarmament. Where would India then stand if it made the bomb?", Mr Rao asked.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Qazi Nissar Ahmed shot

PROMINENT Kashmiri leader, Qazi Nissar Ahmed, popularly known as the Mirwaiz of South Kashmir, was murdered by militants in Anantnag town on June 20, 1994. The killers were identified as those belonging to the Hizbul Mujahideen outfit.

An eminent Islamic scholar with a doctorate in Arabic from the Aligarh Muslim University, Qazi Nissar had shot into prominence when he played a key role in an anti-liquor agitation in the early eighties.

All political parties described the killing as "dastardly and inhuman".

ISI setting up foreign ultras' unit

PAKISTAN has effected a major shift in its strategy to sponsor terrorism in Kashmir, by setting up a separate combined unit of foreign terrorists in Kashmir. The group, named Harkat-ul-Ansar, has been formed by the Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate of Pakistan.

The new group would comprise purely of foreigners, with logistical and intelligence support from Hizbul

Mujahideen.

According to the latest reports the number of foreign terrorists in the Kashmir valley has grown to 1,000.

POLITICS

Janata Dal splits again.

ON June 21, 1994, the Janata Dal once again split, with 14 of its 39 Lok Sabha members declaring themselves a "distinct political group".

The rebel members observed that their action was meant to revive the party. They added that "this painful development" was the inevitable consequences of the "state of paralysis" in which the party had been for the past few months, because of the absence of any leadership whatsoever.

On June 28, 1994, the breakaway group elected Mr George Fernandes as the party President. The rebels also declared that they "were the real Janata Dal" and announced their decision to approach the Election Commission for recognition of their group and to lay claim on the party symbol.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty report indicts India

IN its report for 1994, Amnesty International has severely indicted India for its failure to safeguard human rights. The report mainly focuses on Jammu and Kashmir, but also briefly touches on the "violent political opposition" that the government faced in other States.

The report has welcomed the formation of the National Human Rights Commission but, has criticised the limitations of its "methodology and mandate". Doubts have been cast on the impartiality of the State agencies that the Commission uses to investigate rights violations.

The report states that torture in police and military custody are "routine in every State". To support this rather sweeping statement, the report gives gruesome details of custodial deaths.

It says that most victims of custodial deaths were criminal suspects "although many were political detainees suspected of supporting separatist groups". The report further adds that most of the victims were from "vulnerable" sections of society, particularly the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

At the end of the report Amnesty condemned the terrorist organisations also, for their grave human rights abuses.

Finally, the report reiterated its request for permission to "conduct independent research in various Indian States", with a pointed reference to the Indian government not allowing it access to Jammu and Kashmir.

Amnesty report exaggerated, says government: The defence ministry has said that Amnesty International's allegations of Human Rights excesses in Kashmir are grossly exaggerated. "The names of the aggrieved per-

sons, as given in the report, appear to have been planted by anti-national elements."

The ministry spokesman said that "it is somewhat disconcerting to note that Amnesty has made no mention of the recent initiatives undertaken by the Army in the field of human rights". The spokesman pointed out that the recent measures initiated by the Army, to prevent abuse of power, include setting up of human rights calls at various headquarters, educating all ranks on legal norms and the issuing of 'Ten Commandants' by the Chief of Army Staff, which stress on the need for the army officers and men, posted on internal security duties, to respect principles of human rights and the rule of law and public order.

The Indian government has also taken action against all those security force personnel, against whom the charges of human rights abuse have been proved. Until May 1994, 70 Army, BSF and CRPF officers and men have been imprisoned for committing alleged excesses. A further 15 security force personnel, mostly from the CRPF, have been dismissed without imprisonment.

MAHARASHTRA

30 per cent quota for women announced

THE government of Maharashtra has taken a momentous step towards empowerment of 40 million women in the State. It has announced its decision to statutorily vest in women, from all communities, joint ownership of properties and assets on solemnisation of marriage, abolish court fees for cases of maintenance and violence fought by them, create a single cadre in the police for both the sexes, ensure that 25 per cent of the police stations in the State are headed by women and place 10 per cent of all government/gram panchayat land and income under the control of local women committees.

The government also seeks to amend the Hindu Succession Act with reference to its application in the State, to give women coparcenary rights. It also seeks to amend the prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, to amend the Hindu Adoption Act to enable adoption by both parents and the Guardian Act to enable mothers to be guardian too. The government has also issued an ordinance to reserve 30 per cent of the State government jobs for women.

Corruption charges against Mr Pawar

THE corruption charges, levelled against Chief Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, by the Bombay deputy municipal commissioner, Mr G.R. Khairnar have generated a lot of controversy.

The suspension of Mr Khairnar, by the municipal commissioner, Mr Sharad Kale, for disregard of service rules, led to denouncement from several political parties and eminent citizens.

Meanwhile Mr Pawar said that the allegations were "frivolous and baseless". He categorically denied that he

had any links with the LTTE or any underworld organisation. He said there was no challenge to his leadership and Maharashtra would remain politically stable.

However, the issue is expected to hot up in the near future, especially with the assembly elections scheduled to be held in few months time, in March 1995.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Naxalite movement petering out

ACCORDING to the Andhra Pradesh Police Officers the Naxalite movement of the outlawed People's War Group (PWG) is gradually petering out because of the relentless police action, fast eroding support of the people and with many in the movement joining the mainstream. A serious problem facing the PWG now is that of "ideological disorientation". Its pre-occupation with militarisation and retaliation clearly shows that it is no longer concerned with the ideological implications of a revolutionary movement, like taking up of the causes and struggles of people.

With militancy and striking of terror in the minds of the people becoming the over-riding factors, PWG has slowly distanced itself from the people.

The image of the organisation has been further eroded with at least half a dozen important central organiser-level functionaries disappearing with large funds.

The ban imposed in 1992, besides acting as a deterrent with people refusing to provide shelter and vehicles to the Naxalites has prevented the PWG to indulge in open activities, a pre-requisite for any revolutionary movement.

AGRICULTURE

India to participate in FAO scheme

INDIA has become the first country to accept participation in a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) sponsored scheme for technical cooperation between developing countries.

The purpose of the scheme is to foster technical cooperation among developing countries, on priority programmes in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to promote the individual and collective self-reliance among developing countries through exchange of experience, sharing of technical expertise and development of complementary capacities.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Arafat returns to Gaza after 27 years

ON July 1, 1994, Mr Yasser Arafat made a triumphant entry into the newly autonomous Gaza Strip after 27 years of exile.

The Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader

crossed the border on foot and walked towards a crowd of thousands of frenzied supporters waving green, red and black Palestinian flags. The 35-km route to Gaza City was lined with flags, posters and crowds awaiting their first glimpse of the PLO chairman on land once controlled by Israel.

After Israeli troops had captured the Gaza and West Bank in 1967, Mr Arafat had spent several months in the territories, organising a guerilla movement, before fleeing to Jordan.

The visit of Mr Arafat triggered a series of protest rallies in Jerusalem and other parts of Israel. Thousands of right-wing Israelis rampaged through east Jerusalem on July 3, vandalising Arab property and stoning a US consulate building using Jerusalem as an emotional backdrop, hard-line opponents of Palestinian peace accords condemned Mr Arafat for past acts of terror against Jews.

Meanwhile Mr Arafat pledged that Palestinian rule would eventually extend beyond the town of Jericho to all the occupied West Bank and would include Arab east Jerusalem.

NATO

Russia joins "Partnership for Peace"

ON June 22, 1994, Russia signed a landmark partnership accord with NATO, ending months of bickering over Moscow's post-Cold War ties with the Western allies.

While signing the NATO cooperation plan, known as "Partnership for Peace", Russian foreign minister, Mr Andrei Kazyrev, said that Russia was committed to seeking cooperation, rather than confrontation, with the Western allies.

The partnership programme will cement closer ties between Russia and NATO, opening the way for joint military exercises and cooperation in peace-keeping. Russia will also be able to open a liaison office at the NATO headquarters.

Already 18 East European nations had signed the "Partnership for Peace" accord and the Russian signature is seen as a feather in the cap of the Western alliance.

JAPAN

Political instability continues

JAPAN was hit by another bout of political instability on June 25, 1994 when the minority government, led by the Prime Minister, Mr Tsutomu Hata, preferred to resign rather than face a vote of no-confidence in the Japanese Diet. Mr Hata had become the Prime Minister only two months back.

Mr Hata had been voted in on April 25, 1994, by the same coalition majority that had backed his predecessor, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa. However, a scant 16 hours later he had lost the majority as the Japan Socialists withdrew their support as a result of parliamentary manoeuvres

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aimed at improving the unity of the non-socialist coalition members.

Since the budget was already long overdue in April, there was a tacit understanding that Mr Hata would be allowed to lead his minority government until such time as the budget was passed. As soon as the budget was passed the largest single group in the present parliament, the former ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) put down a motion of no-confidence.

The LDP was ejected from 38 years of continued rule at this time in 1993, largely as a result of the defections of Mr Hata and his allies. Now it was the time for LDP to take revenge.

On June 29, 1994, Japanese Parliament named Socialist chairman, Mr Tomiichi Murayama as Japan's next Prime Minister. Mr Murayama, the first socialist leader since 1948 to become Prime Minister, heads a coalition dominated by Japan's largest party, the LDP.

The decision put on hold the political confusion that had hamstrung Japan's leadership, since the LDP lost power last year.

Since the nine-month term of Japan's last socialist Prime Minister, Mr Tetsu Katayama, 46 years ago, the main business of the Socialists had been to oppose the Liberal Democrats. Today they have formed a coalition with them.

NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

Koreas agree to hold talks

AFTER hours of haggling, North and South Korean officials agreed on June 28, 1994 to hold the first summit between their nations in Pyongyang from July 25 to 27, 1994. It is hoped that the summit would help to reduce half-century of enmity and settle tensions over the suspected development of nuclear weapons by North

STOP PRESS

Kim Il Sung dead

THE North Korean leader, Mr Kim Il Sung, who ruled a ruthless police state at home and rattled nerves abroad with his nuclear ambitions, died on July 9, 1994. He was 82.

North Korea's Communist leadership installed Mr Kim Jung Il, the eldest son of the late President, as his successor, bringing about the first lineal succession in the Communist world.

The death of Mr Kim has left efforts to resolve the long-running nuclear stand off in doubt and fuelled fears of a chaotic succession struggle.

The talks between North Korea and USA which had started on July 8, have now been postponed. The proposed summit meeting between the two Koreas, scheduled for July 25, are also doubtful.

Korea.

Technically the Koreas are still at war since no peace treaty was signed at the end of the 1950 to 1953 Korean war. Their border is the world's most heavily armed.

US-N. Korea begin talks: On July 8, 1994 the United States and North Korea started a crucial round of talks at Geneva, to ease tensions over the nuclear programme of North Korea.

The talks, repeatedly postponed because of North Korea's refusal to allow full inspections of its nuclear facilities, are also expected to focus on US technical assistance and diplomatic links.

Politically isolated and economically strapped North Korea is pressing for some sort of package deal whereby it would gain diplomatic and economic incentives in exchange for guarantees about its nuclear programme.

USA had been pushing for UN sanctions against North Korea for blocking inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Commission to inspect the nuclear sites. The Clinton administration has now put the threat of sanctions on hold, pending the outcome of these talks.

The Korea summit and the re-opening of US-North Korea talks, suspended since last year were brokered by former US President Jimmy Carter, during a visit to the two Koreas in early June, 1994.

China, Russia oppose sanctions: Earlier the United States had proposed a package of six sanctions against North Korea, including a mandatory arms embargo, in an effort to force North Korea to open its secret nuclear sites. The move was opposed by China and Russia.

China said that it stood by a three-decade-old agreement with North Korea that commits the two communist neighbours to defend each other against attack.

Russia said that it was not consulted during the drafting of the sanctions document so it will not support it.

However, both China and Russia did not clear whether they will use veto power or not, to block the UN sanctions, sponsored by USA.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Convention on N-hazards adopted

NUCLEAR safety reached a new landmark when delegates at an international diplomatic conference, held at Vienna on June 18, 1994, finalised and adopted the nuclear safety convention, after three years of talks. The convention, which covers land-based nuclear power plants, is aimed at protecting human life and the environment from potential nuclear hazards resulting from low operational safety standards.

The convention, drafted under the auspices of the Vienna based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), however, does not stipulate any specific standards that countries operating nuclear plants have to adhere to.

The preamble of the convention says only that it "en-

tails a commitment to the application of fundamental safety principles". It is legally binding on the contracting parties, but enacts it more in a way of principles than detailed standards.

The nuclear safety convention will be opened for signing in mid-September. Some 22 countries, 17 of them with at least one nuclear power plant, are expected to ratify it.

At present there are 429 nuclear power plants in operation in 29 countries. Three more countries are building nuclear plants and Armenia's single plant is not yet operational.

EUROPEAN UNION

EU summit opens with Russian trade accord

A two-day summit of the European Union countries was held at the Greek island of Corfu on June 23-24, 1994. The highlight of the summit was the signing of the partnership agreement with Russia, which promises Russia tight economic and political links but no membership.

The EU-Russia accord will lift trade barriers to the sale of Russian goods in Europe, encourage Western investment in Russia and pave the way for negotiations in 1998 on whether to move toward a free trade agreement.

The agreement also supports Russia's efforts to join the 123-nation GATT. Moreover, it establishes regular political discussions among senior officials.

British veto brings summit to a deadlock

BRITAIN isolated once again in the European Union, vetoed the appointment of the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene, as the next European Commission president. The divided Conservative Party of Britain sees the Belgian as a dangerous enthusiast for deeper European integration.

The move torpedoed a well-orchestrated summit that was designed to display the bloc's new relations with Russia and seal membership treaties with four new members.

Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden are set to enter the Union on January 1, 1995.

The veto means that the 12 members will have to look for somebody else to succeed Frenchman Jacques Delors, who is leaving the commission in January, 1995, after ten years at the helm.

The rotating EU presidency has now come to Germany, from Greece. The German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, faces a daunting start to his stewardship, searching for a swift solution to the rift that marred the Corfu summit.

Mr Kohl had championed Mr Dehaene's candidacy along with France. Another impasse would not only risk raising the ire of the new European Parliament, which fears that more delay would threaten its right to confirm the entire new commission in office, but could also reflect poorly on Mr Kohl in a crucial election year.

The French President and the Greek Prime Minister accused Britain of being out of step with its eleven partners on its vision of Europe.

European Parliament Elections

BARRING in Germany and Italy, the ruling parties failed to do well in the European elections. In France, radical non-aligned and anti-European Union fringe groups gained at the expense of both the ruling coalition as well as Socialists. Greece and Portugal opted for Left. Belgium saw the rise of the extreme right. British voters punished the ruling Conservative Party and turned to Labour, refusing to join their continental friends in boosting the Right. The gains achieved by the Right have been offset by the advance made by the Labour Party in Britain. Thus, the say of the Socialists will not be reduced in the new, more powerful European parliament.

Neither the federalists, nor the nationalists were able to achieve a decisive victory. Thus, the project for "European construction" is expected to continue to be dogged by uncertainty.

WORLD ECONOMY

World Development Report, 1994

THE World Development Report (WDR), 1994 has called for a radical change in the thinking about the nature of infrastructure, its provision and operation. According to the report, inappropriate design and inefficient operation have aggravated the problems of inadequate infrastructure facing developing countries.

The WDR points out that although one-fifth of the investment in the developing countries goes into infrastructure, one billion people still do not have access to clean water, two billion exist without electricity and an equal number survive with inadequate sanitation.

The report has put the responsibility of the poor performance of infrastructure on the governments of the developing countries, as well as the donor countries and the World Bank. The report points out that international donor practices have compounded the problem of poor maintenance. There is more emphasis on new projects, which are more visible politically and are easier and quicker to implement, than maintenance or institutional reform aimed at achieving long-term sustainability.

The WDR has identified the nature of the incentives facing providers as the major cause for poor performance. The State has been the sole provider for most infrastructure facilities in most countries. And most of the facilities are government-owned monopolies. The consequent lack of competition has led to inefficiency.

Inefficiency has resulted in waste proliferating into the system, imposing severe strain of budgetary resources. Often, when spending cuts are required, the axe has fallen on vital maintenance expenditure; an easy way out in short run, but disastrous in the long run.

WDR offers the following suggestions for improvement:

Manage infrastructure like a business, not a bureaucracy; Introduce competition—directly or in-

directly; Give users and other stakeholders a strong voice and real responsibility; Strive for Public-private partnerships in financing of infrastructure projects.

World economy growing moderately

ACCORDING to a UN report the world economy is all set to grow by upto 2.5 per cent in 1994, and by around three per cent in 1995.

The world output is projected to rise for the first time in 1994, after 1989, and if the prediction comes true, this would be the most rapid rate of global growth in this decade. But, it will still be lower than the average of 70s and 80s.

In developed market economies, growth has been forecast to improve from one per cent in 1993 to over two per cent in 1994. The US remains the greatest source of optimism for the short-term growth prospects of these economies. Japan and Western Europe are slowly expected to emerge from recession.

In the developing countries, the strong, steady growth of the recent years is expected to continue. Output in these countries is forecast to increase by over five per cent.

In Latin America, however, the growth is likely to decelerate to under three per cent. In Africa it was once again expected to lag behind.

The report has predicted a dim outlook for Russia and other nations comprising the former Soviet Union.

The report has called for more aid to the economies in transition as the economies were acquiring socio-political dynamics of their own.

The Rise of Yen

ON June 26, 1994 the Yen (Japanese currency) closed at 99.93 to the dollar. This was the first time that dollar was worth less than 100 yen, since the modern exchange rate system was established in the late 1940s.

The rise of Yen means that the Japanese companies that export are in effect paying higher wages to their employees and spending more for supplies than American companies. With those rising costs, Japanese-made products become less competitive overseas, stifling Japan's attempt to break out of its recession.

If the Japanese economy stays in recession, consumers will be less inclined to buy imported goods, even though these become cheaper with rise of Yen.

SRI LANKA

Parliament dissolved

ON June 24, 1994, President D.B. Wijetunga dissolved the Parliament, thus paving the way for general elections on August 16, 1994.

Both the ruling United National Party (UNP) and the opposition People's Alliance (PA), led by Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), have said that they were ready for the elections.

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CAMBODIA

Coup attempt

ON July 3, 1994, the Cambodian government suppressed an attempted coup by arresting one of the leaders, Sin Song, and forcing the other—Prince Norodom Chakrapong, son of King Norodom Sihanouk—out of the country.

Both Sin Song and Chakrapong led a failed secessionist movement after their Cambodian People's Party lost by a small margin in the UN organised polls, last year. Sin Song was Interior Minister under the previous administration and Chakrapong was a Deputy Prime Minister.

The coup attempt came amid heightened tensions over the legislation to outlaw the Khmer Rouge guerilla group.

Khmer Rouge outlawed: On July 7, 1994, the Parliament voted unanimously to outlaw the Khmer Rouge. The measure is expected to weaken the guerilla group, that has been fighting successive governments for fifteen years. The guerilla group has been fighting from the jungles since its brutal 1975-78 regime, under which hundreds of thousands of Cambodians were killed, was overthrown. The Khmer Rouge controls about ten per cent of Cambodia with about 9,000 men.

YEMEN

Civil war ends

THE two months of gruelling civil war in Yemen ended on July 8, 1994, with the northern troops over-running the southern capital, Aden. The Yemen's presidential council proclaimed an end to fighting and renewed commitment to democracy.

The government also announced that there will be a general amnesty and compensation for property lost, regardless of the side people were on.

Southern separatist leader, Mr Ali Salem Al-Beidh and five of his aides were reported to have fled to Oman.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty report, 1993.

IN its annual report for 1993, covering 151 countries, the Amnesty International found that prisoners of conscience were held in 63 countries, more than one lakh political prisoners were held without charge or trial in 53 countries, more than 112 governments tortured or ill-treated prisoners and political killings by the State took place in 61 nations.

In Europe, hundreds of deliberate and arbitrary killings were reported in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 26 other countries in Europe, there were reports of torture or ill-treatment in prisons, police stations or other detention centres.

In the American continent, although the death penalty was abolished in most of the region, 38 prisoners, including four juvenile offenders, were executed in USA.

Execution of juvenile offenders was in violation of international norms.

Amnesty has also strongly criticised the Clinton administration for continuing to sell arms for providing military training to 19 nations that the group claims have repeatedly committed human right abuses.

BANGLADESH

Thousands rally for Taslima head

THOUSANDS of Jamaat-e-Islam fundamentalists paraded the city streets of Dhaka, on June 17, 1994, demanding death to writer Taslima Nasreen, the controversial author who allegedly criticised the *Quran*.

The Jamaat also demanded that the Quadiani sect should be declared non-Muslim, the daily *Janakantha* should be banned and activities of some NGOs should be stopped for allegedly indulging in anti-Islamic activities.

Meanwhile, several cultural organisations have asked the people to resist the communal forces. A major conflict between the fundamentalists was stalled by the government on June 30, when the fundamentalists came to the streets to impose a strike, and the moderates to resist them.

Ms Taslima Nasreen has denied that she ever sought any changes in *Quran*. She said that she had talked about changes in *Shariah* but the non-Muslim woman journalist, interviewing her for the *Calcutta Statesman*, "tagged her reply on *Shariah* to *Quran*".

RWANDA

French troops move in

ON June 24, 1994, the French military stepped up its controversial operation in south-western Rwanda in a bid to protect thousands of civilians threatened with slaughter. The humanitarian mission upset rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), who see it as a scheme to prop up the retreating government army and deny them (RPF) victory. The French mission, code-named "Operation Turquoise" has the backing of the UN Security Council. The mission is a stop-gap arrangement until a larger, all African peace-keeping force can be deployed.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the RPF announced that they were forming a new government. They warned of clashes if France tried to stop the advance of rebels, who had seized more than two-thirds of the country.

RPF representative Gerald Gahima said that RPF plans to establish a broad-based government and would invite all Rwandan political parties to join. But, he added, people who tried to commit genocide will be excluded from the political process.

The UN and Human Rights' groups have blamed the mostly Hutu dominated government for the majority of the bloodshed in Rwanda, accusing it of trying to exterminate the Tutsi minority.

Rebel leaders have accused France of trying to prop up the government, just as Paris did in 1990, the first year of war in the Central African country.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL

Women's World Championship

BRAZIL defeated China 96-87 to win the women's world championship, held at Sydney, Australia. This was the first time that Brazil took the championship.

XI Federation Cup

DEFENDING champions Indian Bank, Madras defeated Punjab Police, Jalandhar to win the 11th Federation Cup men's title. The tournament was held at Sivakasi.

BOXING

World Cup amateur championships

GERMANY ended Cuba's reign as the top amateur boxing nation in the world as it topped the final medal tally with three gold, three silver and a bronze. Cuba, with two golds, two silver and a bronze, finished second.

Rumanian Francisco of Cuba was declared the best boxer of the meet.

For India, Venkatesh Devarajan won the bronze medal in the fly-weight category.

The championships were held in Bangkok, Thailand.

CRICKET

England-New Zealand Test series

Second Test: England escaped defeat when the match ended in a thrilling draw. Tail-enders Stevan Rhodes and Paul Taylor of England hung on for last seven overs, with seven men around the bat, to ensure that England were not defeated. New Zealand had earlier lost the first Test match.

Third Test: Rain and a century by the New Zealand batsman Martin Crowe ensured that the Test ended in a draw. England thus won the three-Test series 1-0.

First SA tour since 1965

SOUTH Africa's cricketers arrived in England on June 18, 1994 for their first tour in last 29 years. They were received at the airport by Peter Hain, the man who had led a campaign to keep them out of the game during the apartheid regime.

HOCKEY

57th All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup

PUNJAB Police defeated Rail Coach Factory (Kapurthala) by 2-0 to win the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup tournament, held at Bhopal.

TENNIS

Wimbeldon championships, 1994

CONCHITRA Martinez of Spain dashed the dream of Martina Navratilova, of winning her tenth wimbeldon title to take it into her retirement at the end of the year.

Martinez defeated Navratilova, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 to win the women's singles title.

Navratilova, known as "the legend" among her fellow players, received a standing ovation and was all smiles at the end.

Pete Sampras of USA became the first man since Boris Becker in 1986 to successfully defend his wimbeldon singles title. In the finals he beat Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia 7-6, 7-6, 6-0.

Mark Woodbridge and Todd Woodforde retained their Wimbledon men's doubles title. They defeated Grant Connell and Patrick Galbraith. The Australians, collectively known as "the woodies", won 7-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Gigi Fernandes and Natalia Zvereva took the women's doubles title. This was their third consecutive wimbeldon title.

WORLD CUP FOOTBALL TROPHY

It is the most coveted prize in sports and like the tournament it represents, the World Cup football trophy has a dramatic history of its own.

When the world championship concept was accepted in 1928, FIFA, the world governing body for soccer, decided that the winner of the tournament should receive a work of art as a trophy. French sculptor Abel Lafleur sculpted 1.8 kg gold trophy.

Uruguay won the first World Cup tournament in 1930. Italy won it in 1934 and 1938, but World War II caused the tournament to be suspended until 1950. When German forces occupied Italy in the later stage of World War II, FIFA vice-president Ottorino Barassi of Italy had the World Cup in a shoe box under his bed, to protect it from Nazis.

In 1946 the World Cup was renamed the Jules Rimet Cup, in honour of the FIFA President from 1921-1954.

In 1966 the Cup was stolen while on display in Westminster Hall. The Cup had been won by England. A week after the theft, it was found wrapped in a newspaper, and lying underneath a hedge, by David Corbett and his dog Pickles.

In 1970, Brazil won the tournament a third time and won permanent possession of the Rimet Cup.

A new trophy was created and designed by Italian sculptor Silvio Gazzaniga. It was named the FIFA World Cup. The trophy was made out of solid 18 carat gold. Unlike the Rimet Cup, this one is FIFA's permanent property. The winning team gets a gold-plated replica.

On December 19, 1983, hooded men broke into the offices of Brazilian confederation and stole the Jules Rimet Cup. Later it was discovered that the Cup was melted down for its gold at a clandestine foundry.

However, the stolen trophy was quickly replaced. In 1984, the Eastman Kodak Co of New York Commissioned Wilhelm Geist and son of West Germany to re-create the trophy.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Tomiichi Murayama: He is the first Socialist Prime Minister of Japan since 1948.

Justice S.P. Kudurkar: Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, he has been appointed to discharge the duties of the Governor of Punjab and Administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Justice V. Ratnam: Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court, he has been appointed to discharge the duties of the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari: President of Mexico, he has been appointed as Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Jagannath Doddamai: He has been appointed as India's High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago.

Anthony Forson: He is the new High Commissioner of Ghana to India.

C.D. Pathak: He has been appointed Director of the Intelligence Bureau.

Justice S.K. Dhaon: He has been appointed acting Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

Justice Raj Kumar Manisana Singh: Former Chief Justice of Guwahati High Court, he has been appointed head of the new wage board for working journalists

and non-journalist employees of the newspapers and news agencies.

Ashok Bhatnagar: He has been appointed as the Chairman of the Railway Board.

RESIGNED

Tsutomu Hata: Prime Minister of Japan.

Girija Prasad Koirala: Prime Minister of Nepal.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Josef Moravchik: Prime Minister of the Slovak republic.

Ms Wu Yi: Minister for foreign trade and economic cooperation of the People's Republic of China.

Dean Oliver Barrow: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belize.

James Alix Michel: Minister of Finance, Communications and Defence of Seychelles.

DIED

Kim Il Sung: President of North Korea.

Surendra Nath Malhotra: Governor of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

L.V. Prasad: Doyen of the Indian film industry.

Haji Mastan Mirza: Underworld don turned politician.

Dhirendra Brahmachari: The controversial yogi who had shot into fame during the Emergency days.

Pradesh, Mr Surendra Nath Malhotra, and nine of his kin are killed in a plane crash near Kullu in Himachal Pradesh.

—The Stalinist-style dictator of North Korea, President Kim Il Sung dies following heart attack.

10—Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr Girija Prasad Koirala, tenders his resignation after losing majority.

11—Lower House of Nepal is dissolved. Polls to be held on November 13, 1994.

MILESTONES

Srivastava Krishna: He has topped the Civil Services (Main) examination, 1993. Ms Leena Johri of Lucknow topped among women.

Charles Correa: Top architect of India, he has become the first Indian to win the world's biggest architecture award, the Praemium Imperiale Architecture award. The award is regarded as the Nobel Prize of the Arts.

Ms Kunal Mohan Bhoaya: A tribal girl from Vansoda Taluka in Bulsar district of Maharashtra, she has been awarded the prestigious gold elephant calendar prize for her outstanding work at the 8th International Postcard Painting Competition, held in Germany.

Joao Havelange: He has been re-elected to a sixth term as the President of FIFA. He belongs to Brazil.

Andres Escobar: He scored an own goal against the USA in Colombia's 2-1 defeat in the World Cup. For this act he was shot dead by a football fanatic for this act of omission.

Mrs Bannibai: She is the living legend in *Harikatha* (musical discourse) art. She has been giving *Harikatha* recitals for past 70 years.

K.P.S. Gill: Director-General of Punjab Police, he has been elected as the President of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF).

G.R. Khairnar: The suspended Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay who has charged that Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, had links with the underworld.

EVENTS

JUNE

12—Curfew is imposed in Kishtwar town of troubled Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir, following killing of a junior engineer by terrorists.

14—The Central government fails to introduce the Constitution (83rd amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

17—Twenty three persons, nineteen of them militants, are killed in stepped up violence in Jammu and Kashmir.

19—Irish terrorists kill six soccer fans in a Northern Ireland bar.

20—The Mirwaiz of South Kashmir, Qazi Nissar Ahmed, is gunned down by militants.

25—Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Tsutomu Hata, resigns.

29—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrives in Moscow on a four-day official visit.

JULY

3—A coup attempt in Cambodia is foiled by the government.

4—Cine actor Sanjay Dutt is arrested on orders of the designated TADA Court.

9—Governor of Punjab and Himachal

Round-up of National Affairs

12 Months in Nutshell

(August 1993-July 1994)

The major highlight of the past twelve months was the tussle between the government and the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr T.N. Seshan. Mr Seshan's drive to cleanse the election system of the country of corrupt practices resulted in direct confrontation with the ruling party. While the majority of people appreciated the efforts of Mr Seshan, he, on his part, did over step his powers at times, so much so that he even passed comments on the Judiciary in a public meeting. Such instances, and those of arbitrary decisions like postponement of by-elections in Uttar Pradesh and imposition of the moral code on the State governments, even before the elections were notified, were challenged in the Supreme Court and the court restrained the CEC from taking suo motto actions.

The apex court made it clear that there is no provision in the Constitution to give absolute power to one person.

Earlier, on October 1, 1993, the government issued an ordinance to enlarge the Election Commission, with a view to prevent misuse of wide powers conferred on the Chief Election Commissioner by the Constitution. Two more Election Commissioners—Mr M.S. Gill, IAS and Mr G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, former member of the Law Commission—were appointed. All the three E.C.s were given equal powers. It was made clear that in cases of difference of opinion, the majority view would prevail.

Sharp difference arose between Mr Seshan and the two new Commissioners, with the result that the enlarged commission could not function smoothly. The decision of the government was challenged by Mr Seshan in the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that as per the Constitution there was a provision of only one Chief Election Commissioner. While the election Commission could be enlarged, the final decision-making power rested with the Chief Election Commissioner.

On December 15, 1993, the Election Commission issued the schedule for completion of the process for compulsory supply of photo identity cards to voters for all elections to be held in any part of the country after January 1, 1995. The Commission directed that no polling at elections for which poll was taken after January 1, 1995, should be taken unless all eligible voters had been supplied with I-cards. All requests by different State governments, to extend the last date for issue of I-cards, were rejected by Mr Seshan.

The Central Government's controversial "Religion Bills" to delink religion from politics and another to curb the powers of the Chief Election Commissioner could not be pushed through the Parliament. The government could not muster the requisite support for getting them passed.

Reservation issue: The controversial issue of reservations, to which political colour had been given by the main parties, was settled by the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that the National Front Government's notification providing for 27 per cent job quotas for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was enforceable provided the government removed the economically better off people (the "creamy layer") from the list of beneficiaries. The Court struck down the amended order by which 10 per cent posts were reserved for other economically backward sections not covered by the existing reservation schemes.

Elections in five States: In the elections held in five States—Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram—and the Union Territory of Delhi, no single party could secure an absolute majority, except in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Mr Madan Lal Khurana, leader of the BJP, was elected leader of the newly constituted Delhi assembly. In Himachal Pradesh, Mr Virbhadr Singh of Congress-I became the Chief Minister.

In Uttar Pradesh the Samajwadi Party-Bahujan Samaj Party combine formed a coalition government under the leadership of Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav. The SP-BSP combine are the single

largest group although they do not have absolute majority.

In Rajasthan, Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat of the BJP was able to form a government with the support of 10 Independents and two others.

In Madhya Pradesh the Congress was swept back to power after a gap of nearly 45 months. The party won 171 seats out of 305. In Mizoram the Congress was able to retain power with the help of Mizoram Janata Dal. A coalition government, headed by Mr Laithanhawia, was formed.

The Congress victories in the Assembly elections, however, were able to impart further stability to the Narasimha Rao government at the Centre and also helped in giving a further momentum to the economic reforms policy.

Panchayati Raj Act: Democracy was given a further fillip when the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act came into force on April 23, 1994. The legislation has imparted a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system. It will help in decentralising the execution of all kinds of developmental activities. The people at the grassroots level will now play a greater role in the planning process and development.

Landmark Judgements: The Supreme Court gave some historic verdicts relating to various important aspects. In a landmark judgement the court held that a person has a "right to die". It has declared unconstitutional, Section 309 under the Indian Penal Code, which makes "attempt to suicide" a penal offence. The judges, however, rejected the plea that euthanasia (mercy killing) should be permitted by law.

In another judgement on March 11, 1994, a Constitution nine-judge bench, headed by Mr Justice S.R. Pandian, upheld the dissolution of the three BJP-ruled States in the aftermath of the Ayodhya tragedy, as it declared that secularism is a basic feature of our Constitution.

The Supreme Court has also upheld

the validity of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

In yet another significant judgement on July 1, 1993, the Court ruled that the Right to Life (Art 21) includes the right to livelihood. Arbitrary dismissal of an employee, after paying him one month's salary in lieu of statutory notice period, has been held as violative of the Constitutional rights guaranteed under Articles 14 and 21.

Law and Order and Terrorism: The separatist demands for the creation of more new States gained momentum. The Bodoland and Jharkhand problems remained only partially solved. In the north-east, especially in Manipur, Assam and Nagaland, ethnic clashes continued, resulting into innocents being massacred.

Although Punjab remained terrorism free and the authorities were able to contain terrorist activities in Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, hitherto peaceful places like Karnataka were the new entrants in the field of terrorist violence. Kashmir is still burning and the terrorists became more active in North-East.

In Kashmir the militancy entered its fifth year, with no immediate end in sight. Although the security forces were able to establish supremacy over the militants, militants gathered momentum and thwarted all efforts to initiate a political process and restore normalcy. Even the hitherto peaceful Jammu region became hot-bed of militancy.

The lawless activities of the Naxalites, especially in Andhra Pradesh, continued. The extremists resorted to burning of railway stations, occasional assassinations and acts of disorder in the rural areas.

Kashmir Problem: Lok Sabha adopted a resolution on March 2, 1994 to extend the President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir by another six months from March 3. This was the seventh extension. Pakistan continued to support the separatist activities of the militants. A new turn was given to the problem with the entry of foreign mercenaries in the valley. The foreign mercenaries, trained in Pakistan and belonging to at least six countries, are veterans in proxy war.

On February 22, 1994, the Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution urging Pakistan to vacate areas of Jammu and Kashmir, "occupied through aggression".

The main purpose was to counter Pakistani moves at the UN Human Rights Conference in Geneva. The expression of "the collective will" of Indian people was meant to tell those gathered at the UNHRC meet, in no uncertain terms, that Kashmir is not negotiable.

As part of an open door policy the Indian government arranged for the visit of several envoys of European Commission countries to visit the State and have a first hand information of the ground conditions.

A diplomatic coup was achieved by India, when India was able to muster enough countries to its side to force Pakistan to withdraw its resolution on Kashmir at the UNHRC conference in Geneva, on March 9, 1994. India succeeded in foiling Pakistan's attempt to internationalise the Kashmir issue. Thus, the mandate was that Kashmir is a bilateral issue and that Pakistan should return to the negotiating table.

India several times offered to hold talks with Pakistan on Kashmir, so as to settle the issue in the spirit of the Simla Agreement of 1972. The last meeting was held in Islamabad on January 2 and 3, 1994, between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries. However, no progress was made. Because of the virtual refusal of Pakistan, to stop its subversive activities and continued interference in India's affairs, the situation has remained unchanged.

Bank Scam: The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the mega securities scam, headed by Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, tabled its 474-page report in the Parliament on December 21, 1993. The report has indicted the entire financial system of the country and its major supervisors. The report said that if the RBI had not turned a blind eye to the massive irregularities in banking transactions between July 1991 and April 1992, when thousands of crores of rupees were diverted to the stock market, it would not have been possible for some brokers to play havoc with the system.

The report came down heavily on the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, the Union Health Minister, Mr B. Shankranand, the Minister of State for Rural development, Mr Rameshwar Thakur and Petroleum Minister in the Chandra Shekhar government, Mr S.P. Malaviya. Former governor of the RBI, Mr S. Venkitaramanan and the two deputy gov-

ernors, Mr Amitava Ghosh and Mr R. Jankiraman, have been held responsible for RBI's contribution to the scam.

Foreign Relations: The most notable development in the foreign arena was the India-China accord signed during Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing (September 6 to 9, 1993). It was a landmark in the relations between the two giant countries; it generated goodwill and set the stage for peaceful resolution of the complex border issue. The visit was followed by a basic agreement on many issues related to delineation of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. The subjects broadly discussed included clarification of the Line of Actual Control, reduction of military forces along the LAC and other confidence building measures such as prior notification of military exercises, etc. However, there was no shifting of ground or yielding of territory by either country.

The relations with the USA were marked by ups and downs. There were several cases of US pressures on India (NPT, trade, copyright, cryogenic engines) and of attempts at arm-twisting. India, however, did not accept the demands of the US administration and mostly stuck to her independent policies.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited USA in May 1994. The Indian diplomats felt that the visit helped to give a fillip to the relations between the two countries. One significant aspect of the visit was the statement of President Bill Clinton that India and Pakistan should resolve outstanding issues, including Jammu & Kashmir, by bilateral negotiations under the Simla agreement. This was for the first time that the US President had himself categorically stated the US stand on Kashmir.

Prime Minister Rao visited Britain on March 13, 1994. This was the first visit, in nine years, by an Indian head of government. A new dimension was added to the economic relations between the two countries by the signing of a 10-year agreement to protect and promote investments in the two countries. Decks were also cleared for close relationship in the defence field.

India's relations with West Asian countries, including Israel and Palestine, Egypt and also with Iran, were friendly. Iran played a major role in forcing Pakistan to withdraw its resolution on Kashmir, at the UNHRC meet in Geneva.

Prime Minister Rao visited Germany on February 2, 1994 to forge closer economic bonds with Europe's number one economic power. Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore visited India on January 23, 1994. He was also the Chief Guest at the Republic Day function of India. The visit resulted in intensification of the bilateral and regional economic cooperation. President Lech Walesa of Poland visited India in March. This was his first visit to India. The main aim was to impart dynamism to the economic cooperation between the two countries. President Vaclav Havel of the Czech republic visited in February, 1994. The visit resulted in further intensification of economic and defence cooperation between the two countries.

India-Bangladesh relations remained unchanged. Both countries were able to reach an agreement to repatriate 56,000 Bangladeshi Chakma tribal refugees, sheltered in six South Tripura camps, since the past eight years. The first batch of 400 refugee families was repatriated on February 15, 1994.

India established friendly ties with South Africa and the bond became stronger with Dr Nelson Mandela becoming the first black-President of South Africa. Vice-President K.R. Narayanan visited South Africa to represent India at the inauguration of Dr Mandela as the President of South Africa.

President S.D. Sharma visited Bulgaria and Romania in May 1994. The visit resulted in a quantum jump in the relations with the two countries. With this visit India institutionalised and formalised its political and economic relations with most of the East European, and also CIS countries, to give content and substance to India's relations with these countries, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and overthrow of the Communist rule.

With Pakistan, the usual tensions and misunderstandings continued because of Islamabad's obstinacy and basic hostility towards India. Pakistan repeatedly tried to internationalise bilateral issues. India extended the hand of friendship to Ms Benazir Bhutto, but she repeatedly harped on Kashmir question, evidently under domestic pressures in her country.

Defence and Space Research: Field trials of India's short range surface-to-surface missile, 'Prithvi', were successfully

held on June 4, 1994. This missile is considered vital for India's defence. In the space field India is now set to emerge as a major space power. On May 4, 1994, India took a significant step towards becoming a global space power with the successful launch of the fourth developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4). The Indian Space Research Organisation was also able to identify the fault that had led to the failure of the PSLV launch on September 20, 1993. ISRO is now working on the GSLV programme, which would enable the country to launch 2.5 tonne, INSAT-2 class of satellites into geo-stationary orbit.

Major Events in Detail

Elections

Rajya Sabha Elections

ELECTIONS for filling of 59 vacancies in the Rajya Sabha, from April 2, 1994, were held on February 17, 1994. The elections were held in Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal and Sikkim. The elections in Gujarat were postponed to March 4, 1994, due to the death of Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel.

37 candidates were elected unopposed. These included 17 of Congress(I), 10 of BJP, 3 each of Janata Dal and BJP, two independents and one each belonging to Telugu Desam and BJP.

The BJP emerged as the biggest gainer, by bagging 12 more seats. Only 25 of Congress-I's members were returned, thus reducing its strength from 105 to 95.

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) made its maiden entry in the Upper House with a win from Uttar Pradesh.

The strength of other major parties is: Janata Dal 29 (a gain of 2 seats); CPI-M 14 (loss of one seat); CPI 6; Samajwadi Party 4 (gain of 4 seats); JD-S 8 (loss of 3 seats); Telugu Desam 2 (loss of 3 seats).

The newly elected 35-year-old Venkataramani Reddi of Congress is now the youngest member of the Rajya Sabha.

EC order on I-cards

IN pursuance of its drive to check impersonation and bogus voting, the Election Commission on December 15, 1993, issued a schedule for completion of the process for compulsory supply of photo identity cards to voters for all elections to be held in any part of the country after

January 1, 1995. It will be the responsibility of the State governments and the Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) to ensure that the identity cards are issued to the electors included in the electoral rolls. The final date, by which the distribution of cards must be completed, is November 30, 1994.

"It is, therefore, squarely the responsibility of the State governments and the CEOs to strictly abide by the schedule and ensure compliance", the order said. Any slippage or non-compliance for any reason whatsoever, would be "visited with appropriate action by the commission for which the State governments and the CEOs concerned would be responsible", it said.

The commission directed that no polling at elections, for which the Election Commission was responsible and for which a poll was taken after January 1, 1995, should be taken unless all eligible electors had been supplied with photo identity cards.

The expenditure on the first issue of the cards to the voters would be initially met by the State governments and would be shared between the Centre and the State on a 50 : 50 basis, like expenditure on electoral rolls.

In a conference of the Chief Ministers of different States of India on January 19, 1994, it was decided to accept in principle the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner, to issue photo identity cards to the electors. However, they disagreed with the Election Commission's directive that the exercise should be completed by January 1995. They urged the Centre to proceed in a phased manner as it involved a huge amount of funds.

The Chief Election Commissioner, however, rejected the demand that the States should be allowed to make available photo-identity cards, to voters, in a phased manner and not necessarily within the deadline. The CEC said that no elections would be held if the government failed to stick to the deadline set by the Commission.

The CEC also refused to agree that by refusing to budge from his position in the matter, he was contributing to what could develop into a Constitutional crisis, a year hence, when the elections to several State Assemblies will be done. "Should such a Constitutional crisis be created, I wouldn't be responsible", he said. He further added that the government had been given sufficient time but it sat over the pro-

posal for 20 months.

Constitution

Land Laws in Ninth Schedule

IN a far reaching move the Union Cabinet has recommended that the land reform laws should be included in the ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Laws incorporated under the ninth Schedule, cannot be challenged on grounds of violation of fundamental rights.

The proposal seeks to include 27 land reform laws, mainly pertaining to State laws, in the ninth Schedule.

Trade Unions Act, 1926 to be amended: The Union Cabinet has also cleared proposals to amend the Trade Unions Act. The amendments are aimed at reducing multiplicity of trade unions, bringing about internal discipline, promoting internal leadership and facilitating the orderly growth and regulation of the unions.

SC Upholds Sacking of BJP Governments

ON March 11, 1994, a Constitution nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court headed by Mr Justice S.R. Pandian upheld the dissolution of the three BJP-ruled States in the aftermath of the Ayodhya tragedy, as it declared that secularism is a basic feature of our Constitution.

By its six separate verdicts running into 555 pages, the court ruled that the power vested in the President to impose its rule on the recommendation of the Governor or Cabinet was not absolute but open to judicial scrutiny.

The highlights of the verdict were:

- Validity of proclamation under Article 356(1) is judicially reviewable to examine whether it was issued on the basis of any material or was the proclamation *mala fide* exercise of power. The entire burden of proof lies on the Union government.
- Article 356(3) is intended to be a check on the powers of the President. Therefore, the assembly cannot be dissolved till the President's rule is approved by the Parliament.
- Secularism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Any State Government, working against secularism or even using caste, can be dismissed and President's rule imposed.

- President's rule cannot be imposed without a written report from the Governor.
- If the President's rule is imposed only on political considerations, the Court can restore the assembly.
- The Apex Court or a High Court can compel the Union government to disclose material on basis of which President's rule is imposed on a State.
- Dismissal of opposition-ruled State governments when a new political party assumes power at the Centre has been held unconstitutional.
- The Court held the imposition of President's rule in Meghalaya (1989), Nagaland (1988) and Karnataka (1989) as unconstitutional. However, no relief could be granted to the petitioners in view of the fact that fresh elections had taken place since then.

Supreme Court grants right to commit suicide

IN a historic judgement seeking to "humanise" the criminal law, a division bench of the Supreme Court, comprising Mr Justice R.M. Sahai and Mr Justice B.L. Hansari, has held that a person has a "right to die". It has declared unconstitutional Section 309, under the Indian Penal Code, which makes "attempt to suicide" a penal offence.

The apex court held that a person cannot be forced to enjoy right to life to his detriment, disadvantage or disliking. The judges made it clear that an act of suicide could not be said to be against religion, morality or public policy and an act of attempted suicide had no baneful effect on society. Further, suicide or attempt to suicide caused no harm to others and because of this State's interference with the personal liberty of the concerned person was not called for.

The judges, however, rejected the plea that euthanasia (mercy killing) should be permitted by law. The judges said that "we do not propose to refer to the thinking on this subject, principally because the same is beyond the scope of present petitions and also because in euthanasia a third person is either actively or passively involved, about whom it may be said that he aids or abets the killing of another person".

Panchayati Raj Act comes into force

ON April 23, 1994 the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, relating to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, came into force. The legislation is aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the rural people to involve them in the planning process with respect to their priorities. It would decentralise the execution of all kinds of developmental activities.

The Act seeks to provide, among other things, formation of Panchayats at village and other levels, direct elections to all seats in Panchayats, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and fixing of a tenure of five years for Panchayats.

The Act also provides for reservation of one-third of seats for women. This is a revolutionary step towards greater involvement of women, to exercise their political rights in a democratic manner, at the grass-root level.

Under the Act, which became operational on April 24, 1993, all the States were required to legislate afresh or amend their existing Panchayat Acts, to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Constitutional amendment, within one year.

The 73rd amendment, however, is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and certain scheduled areas of some States.

Reservations

Gujarat first State to accept SC Verdict

GUJARAT has become the first State in the country to formally accept the Supreme Court verdict on Mandal Commission recommendations, providing for reservations in government jobs for Other Backward Communities (OBCs).

The professional institutions, such as engineering and medical colleges, will now have 17 per cent more reserved seats. However, Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel clarified that the number of seats available for the general category would not decrease. Number of seats in the professional colleges are being increased to accommodate the reserved category candidates.

Tamil Nadu House passes bill on quota

THE Tamil Nadu Assembly has passed a Bill for continuation of 69 per cent reservation in the State in jobs and educa-

tional institutions. 30 per cent seats will be reserved for the backward classes, 20 per cent for the most backward and denotified communities, 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and one per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

The Bill comes in the wake of the Supreme Court order which states that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent.

To become a law the legislation would have to get the assent of the President and the State Governor, under Article 31(C) of the Constitution.

The State government has been urging the Centre to amend the Constitution to ensure the continuation of the present quantum of reservation.

Commissions & Committees

Pandian to head 5th Pay panel

ON April 10, 1994, the government announced the setting-up of the Fifth Pay Commission, headed by the former Supreme Court Judge, Mr Justice S.R. Pandian. The Commission will comprise of two other members, namely, Prof Suresh Tendulkar as member and Mr M.K. Kaw member-secretary.

The Commission will examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of various categories of Central government employees and suggest changes.

The last Pay Commission was set-up in 1983. It had submitted its report in 1986. No date has been set for the submission of the report of the fifth commission.

The commission will also look into the pension structure of the Central government employees.

Tandon Panel Report

THE Prakash Tandon Committee report on restructuring of the railways has suggested that along with the road transport sector, the railways should enter into strategic alliances with major industries, to create jointly owned transportation organisations to collect goods, load them into wagons and form them into rakes. The committee report says that the railways should "regard themselves as being in the business of transportation, and not railways alone". For this the railways should take the initiative to integrate into a multi-modal transportation systems for freight and passengers.

Major recommendations are:

- Setting up of metro transport authorities in major cities to provide Integrated transportation facilities.
- Identifying responsibility centres within railway departments and designating them as cost or profit centres.
- Development of a computerised socio-economic model of forecasting emerging transportation needs.
- Drawing up a memorandum of understanding outlining the responsibility and authority of the railways and the areas in which the State will support it.

Malhotra Committee favours opening up of insurance sector

THE R.N. Malhotra Committee report on reforms in the Insurance sector has called for sweeping changes. It has recommended entry of private sector in both Life and General Insurance business, privatisation of Life Insurance Corporation and making the four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation independent companies. The committee was set up in April 1993.

It has also suggested that foreign insurance companies should be allowed entry, but should conduct their business by floating Indian companies as joint ventures with Indian partners.

The other highlights of the report are:

- The insurance companies should be treated on equal footing and governed by Insurance Act provisions.
- The minimum paid-up capital for a new entrant has been suggested at Rs 100 crore.
- New entrants should be required to transact a certain minimum business in rural areas.
- The office of the controller of Insurance should be restored its full functions under the Insurance Act.
- Postal Life Insurance should be permitted to transact Life Insurance business in rural areas.
- Government shareholding in LIC and GIC should be reduced to 50 per cent.

Human Rights Commission

TO meet the persistent complaints of violations of basic human rights in certain parts of the country, the Union Government announced, through an ordinance early in October, 1993, the formation of a full-fledged Commission on

Human Rights, along with special Human Rights courts. The 8-member Commission is headed by a former Chief Justice of India. It has its headquarters in the Capital and with the permission of the Central government, plans to establish offices in other places.

The other members of the NHRC are a sitting or a retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, two prominent persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, the sphere of human rights and the chairpersons of the National Commissions for Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women. The appointments are made by the President on the recommendations of a committee headed by the Prime Minister.

The NHRC has been directed to inquire into complaints of violation of human rights or abetment thereof, or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant.

Bank Scam

JPC Report indicts financial system

THE Joint Parliamentary Committee on the mega securities scam, headed by Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, tabled its 474-page report in the Parliament on December 21, 1993. It has indicted the entire financial system of the country and its major supervisors. The report came down heavily on the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, the Union Health Minister, Mr B. Shankranand, the Minister of State for Rural Development, Mr Rameshwar Thakur and former Petroleum Minister in the Chandra Shekhar government, Mr S.P. Malaviya.

The JPC report has also indicted ministries of Petroleum and Fertilisers, Railways and Civil Aviation for turning a blind eye towards irregular investments made by the public sector undertakings under them. Former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr S. Venkitaraman and the two deputy governors, Mr Amitava Ghosh and Mr R. Janakiraman have been held responsible for RBI's contribution to the scam.

The report said that if RBI had not turned a blind eye to the massive irregularities in banking transactions between July 1991 and April 1992, when thousands of crores of rupees were diverted to the stock market, it would not have been possible for

some brokers to play havoc with the system.

The committee also noted that while foreign banks had treated the RBI in a casual manner, there were no traces of strong action against them. The report specifically cited Citibank as a prime culprit. "It is the excessive accommodation shown to foreign banks, by the top management of RBI, that imparted arrogance to these banks to describe as 'market practice', what was in fact blatant flouting of RBI directives. The foreign banks eventually emerged as the originators as also the biggest players in the scam."

The JPC has also found that the nominee directors in the RBI board had neither noticed the irregularities nor effectively discharged their role on the board of nationalised banks. The report has recommended that the RBI nominees should be dispensed with.

It has also been noted that while junior officers of the RBI had been regularly filing inspection reports, pointing out numerous irregularities, the top management failed to act over a period of several years. A stern action against erring officers has been recommended.

The committee has recommended that special scrutiny should be carried out by the RBI in all the foreign banks involved in the scam, and the question of disallowing repatriation of profits through irregular securities transactions and other malpractices be considered. It is necessary that stringent penalties, including suspension of their licences, are imposed on these banks keeping in view the extent of irregularities indulged in by each of them. Legal action should be pursued both in India and the foreign country concerned.

On Indian banks, the committee has stated that the State Bank of India hierarchy, from top to bottom, was casual in its approach, negligent in the performance of its duties and unpardonable in their collusion with brokers. It has further recommended that the CBI should pursue the cases lodged against officials involved in the scam.

The report also highlights several serious irregularities on stock exchanges and calls for tightening laws governing their operation. It has also recommended stringent guidelines for private mutual funds.

Jammu & Kashmir

DESPITE all the security and anti-militant measures taken by the Union Government and the State authorities, terrorist and other disruptive activities continued in Kashmir Valley and other areas of the State. The fear of the militants' gun prevailed throughout last 12 months.

On March 2, 1994 Lok Sabha adopted a resolution to extend the President's rule by another six months from March 3. This was the seventh extension. Early elections in the State have been ruled out.

On November 16, 1994 the month-long siege of the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar ended peacefully, much to the relief of the Government. The siege had caused intense tensions, following the stand-off between Kashmiri militants and the army.

The militants and hostages, numbering 62 in all gave up after 33 days, following intense negotiations. They left behind several weapons including a rocket launcher, three light machine guns, sophisticated rifles, grenades and a communication set.

Ladakh Autonomous Council: The strategic district of Ladakh now has an Autonomous Hill Council. The Ladakh Buddhist Association had carried on an agitation in this connection for about four years. A violent struggle, launched by the Association in October 1989, had given a call to free Ladakh from Kashmir and for a Union Territory status. The situation could be brought under control only after an agreement to give the district an Autonomous Council status was signed. The powers invested in the Council will enable the people of Ladakh to run their own affairs.

Punjab

Akali factions unite to form new party

ON May 1, 1994 Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) came into existence with the merger of the six factions of Akali Dal. The unity move was made on behest of the Akal Takht Chief, Prof Manjit Singh.

The Akali leaders took a pledge, at the Golden Temple, to forget their past differences and to work for the prosperity of the community. The leaders also pledged that they will never betray the community at any cost.

Amritsar declaration: After

announcing the formation of the Akali Dal (Amritsar) the Akali leaders read out the Amritsar declaration that they claimed set out the goal for the party. The declaration is similar to the controversial Anandpur Sahib resolution of 1973. The following is an abstract of the declaration: "The Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) while professing and staying within the democratic spheres, and based on the principles that the holy Guru Granth Sahib provides direction to the Sikh community and to its rich Punjabi Culture, the Sikh *quam* (community) announces its decision to renew its struggle for the creation and demand of a separate Sikh area wherein the Sikhs can experience the glow of freedom."

"Only with the creation of such a separate area (State) can the desires of the Sikh *quam* and the Punjabis be fulfilled. Before partition, the then Congress Government had promised the creation of such an area, but so far this promise has not been fulfilled."

"Such a separate autonomous area will only safeguard the interests of the minority communities."

"The Shiromani Akali Dal is of the view-point that Hindustan is a sub-continent comprising of diverse cultures, where every culture has its own separate identity and rich cultural heritage."

"There is need for re-organisation of this sub-continent by bringing about changes in the Constitution and making it more broad-based confederal constitution. Only with a strong confederal base can every culture progress and spread its influence world-wide."

"If the Hindustan government does not accept this demand for the creation of a confederation then the Shiromani Akali Dal will be left with no option but to announce their demand for a separate and independent Sikh State. The party will then launch a struggle for this State."

Akali Dal (L) rejects Amritsar declaration: The former Home Minister of Punjab and general secretary of the Akali Dal (Longowal), Capt Kanwaljit Singh, rejected Amritsar declaration of the newly formed Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar), describing it as anti-national and anti-Punjab and not in consonance with the aspirations of the Sikh masses.

Members of Parliament, belonging to all political parties, also condemned the Amritsar resolution.

Akali Dal (B) charges Takht Chief of betraying Sikhs: On May 2, 1994 the Akali Dal (Badal) activists virtually challenged the authority of Akal Takht head priest to initiate efforts for Akali unity. They said that the Akal Takht head priest Manjit Singh had promised that the *Khalsa morcha* (march) "would be purely religious and it would have nothing to do with politics but, he had fallen in the trap laid by some 'self-styled' and 'rejected' Akali leaders and had initiated the unity move". They also charged the Akal Takht head priest of damaging the political image of Mr Prakash Singh Badal.

Chaos in Nagaland

THE law and order situation in highly sensitive Nagaland has been deteriorating despite the posting of more military personnel in the area. While inter-tribal warfare between the Nagas and Kukis continues, the stepped up activity of the Naga insurgents, led by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), has sent alarm signals to Delhi. Many factors are responsible for this development. The real problem is the political and bureaucratic failure in Nagaland and neighbouring Manipur. The administrative functioning has been so poor that the Army was compelled to deploy troops to keep the Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal road free of insurgent influence. These States have been using their capable armed police as well as some Assam Rifles formations for static duties like guarding the VIPs. This has not only enabled the NSCN guerillas to move around freely but also emboldened them to strike at the Army, which they have begun doing with alarming regularity. Local politicians also have been responsible in considerable measure for this state of affairs. But the Central government has not intervened even after the outbreak of severe rioting that has claimed hundreds of Kuki and Naga lives this year.

There seems to be a drift. In addition to the problems of ethnic and inter-tribal disputes and the resurgence of the anti-Indian Naga sentiment, the area is severely afflicted by drugs and attendant HIV. It serves as an entry point for drugs from the proximate Golden Triangle area en route to Europe and America via Indian and Bangladesh ports. The cult of the gun, fuelled by easy availability of weapons from Burma and Bangladesh, serves to worsen the problems.

The situation apparently calls for a Mizo-type accord with the Nagas. Reports show that a prominent Naga leader Muivah is now willing to end his decades old armed insurgency if certain assurances are given by New Delhi.

Anti-defection Law

Naik's disqualification quashed

ON February 9, 1994, the Supreme Court quashed a Bombay High Court Judgement, upholding the February 1991 disqualification of former Goa Chief Minister Ravi Naik, by former Speaker Surendra Sirsat, under the anti-defection law.

The Court, however, dismissed appeals by two other MLAs, Mr R.N. Chopdekar and Mr S. Bandekar, challenging their disqualification under the anti-defection law.

Mr Naik was first disqualified by the Speaker, Mr Sirsat, during the MGP rule, on February 15, 1991. The grounds cited were that Mr Naik had failed to establish the split of one-third in MGP. Further, the Speaker had said that two other MLAs, Mr Chopdekar and Mr Bandekar, whose support Mr Naik had claimed, had already been disqualified and were no longer MLAs and as such could not be counted for the purpose of the split.

The operation of the order was, however, stayed by the Bombay High Court, on a petition by Mr Naik.

Later, Mr Sirsat was removed as Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, who acted as Speaker, recalled the first order of disqualification.

The Bombay High Court, on a petition challenging the power of the Speaker to review such an order, upheld this power and an appeal against this verdict was moved in the Supreme Court.

In March 1993, the Supreme Court held that the power to review disqualification under anti-defection law did not exist. Thus, the first order of disqualification survived. Meanwhile the Bombay High Court also upheld the disqualification and Mr Naik was forced to resign.

India-Pakistan Relations

Indo-Pak talks end without progress

THE seventh round of India-Pakistan Secretary-level talks over the disputed State of Kashmir were held in Islamabad

on January 2 and 3, 1994, after a break of seventeen months. However, no progress was made. Even after more than seven hours over two days, the two foreign secretaries couldn't even agree on a date for another round of talks.

The position of the two countries differed dramatically on Kashmir. While India talked about the Simla agreement, Pakistan said that it respected it, but this did not mean it could not utilise the UN resolutions on Kashmir.

According to the Indian side, the UN resolutions were no longer relevant.

As for the continuation of the talks, Mr Mohammed Shahryar Khan, foreign secretary of Pakistan, demanded that before there are any more talks India should end human rights abuses against Muslims in Kashmir. "We will not schedule any talks, either at the foreign secretary level or any other level, until there is a visible improvement in Indian-held Kashmir", he said.

Although there were no pre-conditions from the Indian side, for continuing the bilateral dialogue, Mr Dixit indicated that the atmosphere in Kashmir would impinge on the finalisation of agreements on force reduction in Siachen, the maintenance of a stable line of control, a maritime boundary in Sir Creek and nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament arrangements.

Indian proposals on ties improvement

ON January 24, 1994, India sent a package of six proposals to Pakistan, which include disengagement in the Siachen area, ensuring peace along the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir, no first-use of nuclear capability against each other and additional confidence building measures. It also invited Pakistan to resume bilateral talks to normalise relations.

On Siachen, India has proposed disengagement from the authenticated position, presently held by the two countries. Of course, the disengagement and redeployment will be without prejudice to the known positions of the two sides. It has also been proposed that no side shall re-occupy the vacated areas, they will not undertake any military, mountaineering or other activity in the areas, they will evolve a monitoring mechanism to prevent violations by either side and will dis-engage and redeploy as per mutually worked out schedules.

Regarding Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch, India has proposed that the centre of the navigation channel be considered as the boundary and has suggested a scientific procedure for determination of the termination points on land. The procedure conforms to the UN Convention of Law of the Seas.

The two countries had earlier agreed not to attack each other's nuclear installations. India has now proposed non-first use of each other's nuclear capability. This is regarded as a step towards eventual non-use and eradication of nuclear weapons.

With regard to the agreement on peace and tranquillity along the Line of Control in J & K, India has proposed an umbrella approach to prevent any violations of the line, which is fully demarcated.

The proposals mark a movement forward on the part of India, towards efforts at resolving the bilateral issues.

However, on January 29, 1994, Pakistan termed the submission of the proposals as a move to "pre-empt" the Pakistan sponsored UN resolution at Geneva, on the human rights situation in Kashmir.

Pakistan Withdraws Kashmir Motion

ON March 9, 1994, Pakistan withdrew the resolution on Kashmir, at the UN Human Rights Commission meet at Geneva, following a joint appeal by a large number of member-States to avoid voting on the issue and to try to resolve the dispute through bilateral talks with India.

The appeal, made by Iran, was joined by most of the members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, China, Australia and all member-countries of the NAM.

It was Pakistan's worst diplomatic debacle and a spectacular success for India. Thus, India succeeded in foiling Pakistan's attempt to internationalise the Kashmir issue.

Pakistan got none of the 53 members of the UNHRC to co-sponsor its resolution. Bosnia agreed to be a co-sponsor in gratitude for Islamabad sheltering a few thousand of its citizens. Saudi Arabia consented to lend its name as a sponsor because it was not a member of the UNHRC, thus not allowed to vote.

Thus, the mandate was that Kashmir is a bilateral issue and that Pakistan should return to the negotiating table.

F-16 offer to Pakistan : Fears of arms race starting afresh

DESPITE a strong opposition, voiced by India, which made it clear that any sale of F-16 fighter aircraft to Pakistan would adversely affect security scenario in the region, US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Strobe Talbott, defended the Clinton administration's proposal to sell the fighter jets to Pakistan, saying that both India and Pakistan already possessed aircraft of higher potency, and they needed more of them. USA has offered to sell to Pakistan the long due F-16 aircraft if Pakistan agreed to a verifiable cap on its nuclear programme.

The sale of F-16s to Pakistan was stopped under the Pressler Law which requires the President to certify that Pakistan does not possess nuclear arms capability. USA has offered a one-time waiver in return for the nuclear cap.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao reacted to the proposal by saying that the acquisition of F-16 fighter aircraft by Pakistan would disturb the security environment in the region and escalate tension.

India-China Relations

Accord on LAC

INDIA and China signed an agreement during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing (Sept 6 to 9, 1993). It was a landmark in the relations between the two countries; it generated goodwill and set the stage for peaceful resolution of the vexed and contentious border issue. The two countries have reiterated their commitment to resolve the question through consultations. Neither side will use force or threaten the use of force against the other. The respective positions of the two sides are unaffected. Thus the *status quo* on the border remains unaltered.

There is still no agreed border between India and China. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) is neither marked on a map nor on the ground. What the new agreement did was to begin the process of defining a mutually accepted Line of Control without prejudice to the claims of the two sides. The accord is designed to ensure peace and tranquillity on the frontier even while the two sides negotiate the final settlement which will define the international border. It is a measured, pragmatic step to promote mutual confidence and

political understanding.

Each country will keep its military forces in the areas along the LAC to a minimum level compatible with friendly relations. The two sides agree to reduce their military forces along the Line in conformity with the requirements of security and ceilings to be mutually agreed.

India-USA relations

Prime Minister Rao's US Visit

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao returned on May 21, 1994 after a week-long successful visit to the USA. There was a great deal of controversy and speculation before his visit, but all that was set to rest.

The Indian diplomats felt that the visit would certainly give a fillip to the relations between the two countries. Indo-US ties had been at their lowest ebb during past few months.

In a joint statement after the summit talks, the two leaders also agreed that democracy, respect for human rights and economic liberalisation provide the best foundation for global stability and prosperity in the post-cold war era.

One significant aspect of the visit was that the two leaders agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan, to resolve outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged in the Simla agreement. This was for the first time that the US President had himself categorically stated the US stand on Kashmir, which calls for a solution under the Simla agreement.

The two leaders also pledged to intensify their cooperative efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty and a verifiable ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons.

Prime Minister Rao also accepted, in principle, the proposal of US defence Secretary, Mr William J. Perry, for increased military-to-military cooperation between India and USA.

Mr Rao invited the US Congressmen to visit Punjab to see for themselves the real state of affairs there, instead of going by the anti-India propaganda about the human rights situation.

During Mr Rao's visit six Memorandums of Understanding (MoU), relating to cooperation on a variety of issues including trade and commerce,

technology transfer and defence, were signed. The two countries also decided to revive the Indo-US Joint Commission of 1974, beginning with the revival of the sub-commission on trade and economy.

India-UK Relations

Visit of Prime Minister Rao to UK

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Britain on March 13, 1994 on a five-day official visit. This was the first visit in nine years, by an Indian head of government. A new dimension was added to the economic relations between the two countries by signing a 10-year agreement to promote and protect investments in the two countries. Deeds were also cleared for close relationship in the defence field.

The agreement on protection of investments envisages protection of wide range of investments, including moveable and immovable property, mortgage, shares and stocks and intellectual property rights.

Britain is the first country with which India has concluded such an economic agreement. The agreement will strengthen the Indo-British partnership Initiative, launched by the British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, during his New Delhi visit in January 1993.

Mr Rao also planted an oak sapling at Rinnymede where, 779 years ago, the foundations for liberty, democracy and the rule of law were laid through the Magna Carta. The memorial has been erected at the spot at which King John and his Barons put their seal to the Charter of Magna Carta. Prime Minister Rao is the second statesman, after President J.F. Kennedy of USA, to associate himself with the home of Magna Carta.

India-Myanmar

Two pacts signed

ON January 21, 1994 India and Myanmar signed two landmark agreements on resumption of border trade and increasing people-to-people contacts along the border. This was the first major inter-action between the two neighbours, since September 1988 uprising in Myanmar and the subsequent take-over of the military Junta.

Both agreements are expected to give a fillip to the economic development of the areas along the International border and help keep firm check on the insurgencies

and drug trade. The border trade is expected to benefit the north-eastern States of India. Trade routes between the two countries had been curtailed since 1947.

The trade agreements would be valid for two years and would come into force from a date to be mutually agreed by the two sides.

India-Iran Relations

Iran backs India's stand

IN a bid to promote relations with the Islamic State of Iran, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao paid a ground-breaking three-day visit to Teheran (Sept 20-22). Apart from promoting goodwill and a better understanding of each other's policies, the high-level talks led to an appreciation of India's position in respect of Kashmir. Both countries, in a refreshing show of solidarity, condemned State-sponsored terrorism and agreed that interference in the internal affairs of other countries should not be encouraged at any cost. Both sides laid stress on negotiated settlement of all issues in the interest of peace, stability and development in the region.

The Indian Prime Minister apprised the Iranian leaders of the continued support to terrorism by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir. Official sources said the Iranian leadership's response clearly indicated their unequivocal solidarity with India on the Kashmir issue.

Education

Ban imposed on capitation fee

THE Education Ministry has finally issued guidelines for merit-based admissions and a two-tier fee structure for private professional colleges, effective from the academic year 1994.

The new guidelines prohibit private colleges from taking capitation fees in any form or under any name. Admission will be solely on the basis of a common entrance examination.

The private colleges will, however, have two categories of seats—"free" seats for which the fee will be the same as governmental institutions in the same area and "payment" seats for which the fee will be substantially higher but regulated by a standing committee for three-year period.

Management quotas have also been banned. However, a private professional college can reserve seats for candidates

from weaker sections of society, in accordance with government rules. Admission to these seats will also be on merit.

The regulations will not apply to the IITs, IIMs, regional engineering colleges and colleges aided by the Centre or State governments.

The guidelines have been notified as the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Regulations, 1994.

Defence

'Prithvi' vital for defence

ACCORDING to the defence journal, *The Indian Defence Review*, India's short range surface-to-surface missile, *Prithvi*, the field trials of which were successfully undertaken on June 4, 1994 and days following it, is vital for India's defence.

The defence experts feel that India must have a complete missile system, if only for its deterrence value, external pressures to give it up notwithstanding.

India has both offensive and defensive missile capabilities. *Prithvi* and *Agni* fall in the category of offensive missiles. While *Prithvi* has attained the operational status, *Agni* is still in developmental stage.

However, the Indian government has made it known that *Agni* is just a technology demonstration and it has not decided to produce *Agni* for the armed forces.

The defensive missiles in India's arsenal are *Akash* and *Trishul*, both capable of intercepting aircraft and missiles. Both have been inducted for use by the services.

'Prithvi' missile: With its short reaction time, supersonic speed and ruggedness, *Prithvi* could prove more effective than air strikes under many battlefield circumstances.

The transporter-mounted missile can be taken close to the forward line, over any kind of terrain. Its main use would be in destroying troop concentrations, crippling air bases and striking at large static installations and headquarters.

Unlike its predecessor, the Soviet-made Scuds, which follow a purely ballistic trajectory, *Prithvi*'s flight is controlled throughout by an on-board computer. *Prithvi* is far more accurate than the Scud missiles. Over a 250-km range, the *Prithvi* will drift only about 0.1 per cent or 250 metres. The accuracy of *Prithvi* comes with the use of liquid fuel engines which enable the flight to be controlled throughout.

Round-up of International Affairs

12 Months in Nutshell

(August 93-July 94)

The past twelve months were marked with two major achievements. One, the good-bye to the policy of Apartheid in South Africa and, two, the pact between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to begin the process of power transfer in the occupied territories.

On April 26, 1994, South Africans—Blacks and Whites—turned up in millions at polling booths to cast their ballots in the first election in South Africa in which the blacks or non-whites were allowed to vote. This was an historic event as it signalled the end of white minority rule after 342 years.

Mr Nelson Mandela was elected as the first black President of South Africa.

A historic peace agreement was signed by Israel and the PLO, in Washington, on September 13, 1993, through US mediation. The accord helped bring to an end a tussle that had caused much bloodshed and endless tensions.

A plan for establishing self-rule in Palestine's occupied territories was approved. Life-long enemies Yasser Arafat and the Israeli leaders, suddenly became friends.

On May 11, 1994, Israel began the transfer of authority to the PLO, in Gaza Strip and Jencho. The first military base to be handed over to the Palestinian police was in the town of Deir-al-Balah. This was the first installation to come under Palestinian control after 27 years of Israeli occupation.

GATT and WTO: Another major achievement was the signing of the world's largest ever trade deal—GATT. This was followed by the trade ministers of more than 120 governments signing the Uruguay Round Final Act on April 15, 1994. The Act embodies the results of the Uruguay Round of multi-lateral trade negotiations and paved the way for the setting up of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), with effect from January 1, 1995.

The ministers also adopted, what was described as the Marrakesh Declaration, which reiterated their commitment to the new multi-lateral trade framework.

Bloody Civil Wars: While the trade barriers were being broken and peace bids being signed to end hostilities in Middle East, people in Rwanda, Bosnia, Yemen and Afghanistan continued to suffer the carnage of Civil War.

Following the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, in a suspicious plane crash on April 6, 1994, Rwanda plunged into a bloody Civil War that has claimed more than half a million lives. Not even little children were spared in the orgy of violence unleashed between the members of the Hutu and the Tutsi tribes.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina the Civil War continued despite NATO air strikes on certain Serb positions to force the Serbs to come to the negotiating table. The UN was able to broker ceasefire in certain pockets but the intermittent fighting continued. The credibility of the UN and NATO was seriously undermined as not much could be achieved to bring peace to the war-torn region.

On May 21 1992, South Yemen declared that it was seceding from United Yemen and forming a separate State. The move took place exactly four years after the two halves of the country came together in an uneasy merger. The break-up resulted in the eruption of a bloody civil war.

The Conservative North and the Marxist South united in 1990, but their armies never merged and continued disputes between the two leaderships finally led to the Civil War. While the Southern leaders favour splitting from the Union and exploiting the new found oil fields, the Northern leaders want to keep the Union, even if by force.

To meet the challenge and threats posed by a tribal war-lord of Somalia, Gen Mohd Aideed, USA made active military intervention in September-October 1993. But the Americans had to suffer several casualties and they could not capture Gen Aideed. The steadily increasing casualties

forced the US government to withdraw its forces. The US forces were replaced by forces from African countries and India.

The mission to Somalia was undertaken as a humanitarian gesture to get food to the starving people. But it got converted into a confrontation between the war-lord and the USA.

NATO—Doors opened to East Europe: At a Summit in Brussels, on January 10, 1994, the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) took a historic decision to open the door to membership for East European States. As a first step, the countries of Eastern Europe will be offered military cooperation. The admission will be in phases stretching from three to five years.

A US-sponsored "Partnership for Peace" Plan was also adopted to build closer military links with all former Soviet bloc countries, including Russia.

Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons: The US President, Mr Bill Clinton and the Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, signed an agreement on January 13, 1994, at Moscow, agreeing to stop aiming long-range nuclear missiles at each other.

The agreement was termed as a major step in ending the Cold War era. The agreement, however, is largely symbolic since the missiles can be re-armed in minutes, if necessary.

On January 14 1994 the agreement to scrap Ukraine's ex-Soviet atomic weapons was finalised between President Clinton, President Yeltsin and President Kravchuk of Ukraine. The accord called for the dismantling of world's third largest nuclear arsenal, with 176 missiles and more than 1500 warheads, and transfer of the key components to Russia "in the shortest possible time".

In exchange for dismantling of the missiles, Ukraine will get massive economic and technical aid from USA. Besides, Russia will write-off the huge debt of more than \$ 30 billion, owned by Ukraine to Russia.

At the end of the summit, President Clinton and President Yeltsin signed a joint statement on non-proliferation of

mass-destruction weapons. They also urged India and Pakistan to join the treaty on global ban on nuclear tests.

India, however, unequivocally turned down the request to sign a discriminatory Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). Pakistan also refused to sign NPT unilaterally.

Meanwhile, the US and its allies are trying to put together a new organisation, by October 1994, that will seek to deny the Third World countries, including India, "dangerous" modern weapons and technology useful for peaceful and military purposes. The new organisation will be a successor to COCOM (Coordinating Committee on Multi-lateral controls), set up in the Cold War period, to deny modern technology to the communist countries.

Tension in Korea: President Kim Il-Sung of North Korea, in his New Year message for 1994, warned the World that war could ensue if his country was pressurised by the international community to open its nuclear sights for inspection.

All through the past few months USA had been pressurising the UN to impose sanctions on North Korea if it did not agree to inspections by IAEA. However, China and Russia did not tow the US line, with a result that no hard action could be taken to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

New US policy to curb N-proliferation: The United States feels that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the third world can only be slowed down; it cannot be avoided. Keeping this in mind, USA has now adopted a major policy of "counter proliferation".

The new policy calls for an emphasis on diplomatic efforts to prevent other nations and terrorist groups from acquiring or deploying weapons of mass destruction. However, the President and the military commanders will be given the tools they need and maximum tactical flexibility to respond to such threats where diplomatic talks fail.

China's challenge: China continued to defy the international community, especially the US. It forced President Bill Clinton of USA to abandon efforts to influence it by linking MFN with significant progress in human rights. On May 26, 1994, USA extended the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to China.

In his election campaigns, President Clinton had castigated the former

President George Bush, for not imposing a link of human rights situation in China with MFN status. However, as the issue came under his study, Mr Clinton realised that US would be shooting itself in the foot in trying to aim at China. Today China is world's fastest growing economy where US business corporations have made large investments.

China held the first formal meeting with Taiwan in last 44 years to end decades old hostility. Four agreements were signed to pave the way for regular talks on wide range of topics.

China has already become a Giant of the East and has increased its influence in many far Eastern countries. It is continuing its drive to enlarge its nuclear weapons stockpile, including bombs and deadly missiles. It has declined to make any firm commitment in the non-proliferation arena. In fact, it went ahead and conducted two nuclear tests in last twelve months. However, China did not commit any act of aggression, preferring quiet diplomacy and economic clout.

Russian problems: Splintered and sorely troubled, Russia and its President Boris Yeltsin had several ups and downs. His opponents, comprising hardcore communists and the distinctly conservative elements, strongly opposed his package of reforms. The continuing battle for supremacy between the President and the legislature led to several clashes. In October 1993, Mr Yeltsin was compelled to use force, including tanks, to smash the rebels who were holed up inside the "White House" in Moscow. The rebellion was led by the former Parliament speaker, Mr Ruslan Khasbulatov and former Vice-President, Mr Alexander Rutskoi.

On December 12, 1993, multi-party elections were held in Russia for the first time in 76 years. A new Constitution, that gave President Yeltsin sweeping powers, was passed with 58% vote. However, in the election for the Lower House, the seats were almost evenly divided among the democrats, nationalists, communists and the independents. The biggest gainer was the ultra-reactionary Liberal Democratic Party, headed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. Since President Yeltsin's party was not able to get a majority in the Parliament, it became an uphill task to put reforms back on fast track.

However, Mr Yeltsin was able to win

the sympathy of the West in his struggle against the rebels as well as the ultra-nationalists. But, the Western economic aid was wholly inadequate to enable Russia to refurbish its ruined economy.

US-Japan trade talks: The summit meeting between the two economic super powers, held in Washington on February 12, 1994, between President Bill Clinton of USA and the then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan, to sort out the trade disputes, ended in a total failure.

The talks broke down over the question of trust: The US did not believe the promises of the Japanese to buy more American cars and medical equipment, without numerical measures of progress. The Japanese side argued that any numerical indicators would be seen as official promises to buy US goods.

The US threatened to use sanctions to force Japan to remove unfair trade barriers. Japan warned that the decision to impose sanctions could threaten global free trade. The stalemate continues.

Events in Pakistan: Free and fair elections in October 1993, resulted in victory for Ms Benazir Bhutto and her party. On October 19, 1993, Ms Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), became Prime Minister again after a break of about three years.

Ms Bhutto won another notable victory in November by getting Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari elected as Pakistan's ninth President.

Contrary to the expectations, Ms Bhutto's coming to power did not make any improvement in India-Pakistan ties. Rather, the relations went from bad to worse. Ms Bhutto declared that her Government was firm on Kashmir and would pursue her country's policy on the issue. She tried to muster international support on Kashmir, but was not successful.

Details of Major Events

South Africa

Birth of a new nation

MILLIONS of South African Blacks, chanting "free at last, free at last", exploded into jubilation to celebrate the victory of Mr Nelson Mandela in the first all-race elections that ended three centuries of white domination.

Mr Nelson Mandela has become the

first Black President of South Africa. It was indeed a historic event that signalled the end of the policy of Apartheid.

World leaders hailed South Africans for exorcising the demons of racial supremacy. Many governments are now looking beyond the historic balloting to the promise of forging closer ties with the new democracy.

The elections were held for the national Parliament and regional legislatures in the nine provinces, set up under a new, interim Constitution.

The ANC easily won six of the provincial races and grabbed just over 50 per cent majority in another. The outgoing President, Mr F.W. de Klerk's National Party won one province and the Zulu Nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party won its stronghold in KwaZulu-Natal.

Middle East

Power transfer in Gaza Strip

ON May 11, 1994, Israel began a long-delayed transfer of authority to the PLO in Gaza Strip and Jericho, one week after the signing of the historic peace accord.

The first military base to be handed over to the Palestinian police was in the town of Deir-al-Balah. This was the first installation to come under Palestinian control after 27 years of Israeli occupation.

The last Israeli soldiers pulled out of Gaza Strip on May 18, 1994, amid hail of stones, bottles and sticks thrown at them by hundreds of Palestinians.

Under the Oslo Agreement the Israelis were to withdraw from the occupied territories by April 15, 1994. But the withdrawal could not even begin by that day. The deal was re-negotiated in a meeting in Cairo. The Cairo document granted Israelis only 14 days to pull out. They were willing to complete the process much earlier than that, but for the PLO request for some time to prepare for the 9000-strong Palestinian police force.

The withdrawal of the Israeli security forces does not mark the end of Israeli presence in the "occupied territory". They would be present to guard the Jewish settlements, a ticklish issue which is yet to be resolved. Jewish settlers occupy about 10 per cent of the Gaza area and from less than one per cent of the population.

World Trade

Historic WTO pact signed

ON April 15, 1994, trade ministers of more than 120 governments signed the Uruguay Round Final Act, which embodies the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and paves the way for the setting up of the World Trade Organisation, with effect from January 1, 1995. The ministers also adopted, what is being described as, the Marrakesh Declaration, which reiterates their commitment to the new multilateral trade framework.

The final act is the longest and most detailed body of rules. It governs the international trade-relations among its members, with a quasi-judicial binding system of dispute settlement, which in some ways goes far beyond the existing state of international law and relations among States.

The treaty covers everything from apples to zinc. The main elements of the Final Act are:

Market access: This is the backbone of the Act. Countries have pledged to cut tariffs on industrial and farm goods by an average of about 37 per cent.

Services: For the first time, rules will govern an estimated \$ 4 billion in annual trade in services like banking, insurance,

travel, as well as the movement of labour. However the member-countries can demand an exemption from the obligation to offer Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) treatment to service trade partners.

Agriculture: For the first time, agriculture has been folded into the GATT. The blue print is the 1992 Blair House accord between the US and EC that converts all non-tariff barriers like quotas into tariffs, which in turn have been reduced by 36 per cent for industrialised countries and 24 per cent for poor nations. The cuts will be implemented over six years by the rich countries and 10 years by others. The accord also forces the countries with closed farm markets to import at least 3 per cent of domestic consumption, rising to 5 per cent over six years.

The trade-distorting support for the farmers has been cut by 20 per cent, over six years, in rich countries and 13.3 per cent for the developed world.

However, the poorest nations have been exempted from the farm reforms.

Textiles: Import quotas on textiles and clothing, under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), will be phased-out over 10 years.

Anti-dumping: Rules on imports priced below their value in the domestic

ISRAEL-PALESTINE DISPUTE

Who holds what

Golan Heights: This area was captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 war. As part of the 1974 disengagement accord some of it was returned. The rest was annexed by Israel in 1981.

The West Bank: This area was captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war. It includes the city of Jericho and East Jerusalem. East Jerusalem has been annexed by Israel.

Gaza Strip: This area, along with the Sinai Peninsula was captured by Israel in the 1967 war. Under the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty the Sinai peninsula was returned to Egypt. The status of Gaza and the West Bank was to be worked out under the Camp David accord of 1978.

Autonomy Plan—Major points

- Gaza Strip and Jericho will be made autonomous regions of Israel. Only defence and Communication will be under Israel.
- In Gaza and Jericho the Israeli army would withdraw from population centres to security locations.
- Palestinians in Gaza and Jericho would be given full control over their internal affairs.
- Israel would maintain control over entry points to the autonomous regions.
- Israel would remain in charge of Jewish settlements.
- Discussions on a permanent solution will be held in the third year of autonomy.

market have been clarified.

Intellectual property: Protection for patents, copyrights, trade marks, etc have been toughened.

Treaties

Climate change treaty becomes law

WITH 50 of the 150 signing governments ratifying the UN framework convention on climate, signed at the Rio Earth Summit, the treaty has now become an international law with effect from March 21, 1994. The treaty is now binding on the ratifying parties, which include most of the major emitters of greenhouse gases.

The treaty commits developed countries to take measures to return their carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases' emissions to 1990 levels by 2000 AD. Their other commitments include protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas 'sinks' and 'reservoirs' (such as forests that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere) and providing financial and technological resources.

Developing countries are not required to limit emissions. However, they have accepted commitments to draw up 'inventories' of sources and quantities of their greenhouse gas emissions, carry out national programmes for mitigating the climatic change and adapting to its effects, strengthen scientific and technical research activities and promote education and public awareness programmes about the climatic change.

Bosnia

The war continues despite NATO air strikes

SHELLING and gunfire continued in Goradze despite two straight days of NATO air strikes on April 11 and 12, 1994. The strikes were meant to quell battles around the Muslim conclave.

The air strikes were expected to result in forcing the Serbs to stop shelling of Goradze. But in it had the opposite effect. The Serbs actually increased the shelling. By their action the Bosnian Serbs seriously undermined the credibility of the United Nations and NATO.

Muslims, Croats agree on federation

ON March 18, 1994 Bosnia's Muslims and Croats signed a US-brokered pact to create a new federation within the battered ex-Yugoslav republic. The agree-

ment was signed in Washington.

The ceremony also featured the signing of a separate accord on an eventual confederation with Croatia. The US President, Mr Bill Clinton, made a strong plea to the Serbs to also participate in the process.

Bosnian Serbs, who control 70 per cent of the territory, boycotted the federation talks. The peace talks were mediated by the US envoy, Mr Charles Redman.

The agreement is a blue print for a system of Swiss-style Cantons, under a strong Central government. The federation would have a presidency alternating between Croats and Muslims and a two-tier federal Parliament, with a majority of Muslims in the Lower House, reflecting their greater numbers, and a balance of power in the Upper House.

USA

Pressler Amendment to stay

THE Clinton administration has decided against dropping the Pressler Amendment from the revised foreign aid assistance bill, designed to promote US foreign policy goals in the post-cold war era.

As a result, Pakistan will continue to be debarred from receiving American economic and military assistance till the US President certifies that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons.

The Pressler provisions will be part of the proposed Peace, Prosperity and Democracy Act of 1994, that seeks to replace the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act. The decision to retain the Pressler Amendment is significant as most other country-specific provisions find no place in the new proposal.

The US foreign aid and assistance policy, that was in force since 1961, had sought to challenge the Soviet expansionism, by offering millions of dollars in assistance, to a number of countries, in exchange for a pro-US policy.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the focus of US aid needed change. Under the proposed new Bill, the thrust areas include the promotion of sustainable development, encouraging democracy, free-market economy and humanitarian assistance.

Trade embargo on Vietnam lifted

ON February 4, 1994, President Clinton ended the 30-year trade embargo on Vietnam. Trade with North Vietnam had been banned in 1964, as the war began to escalate, and the ban was extended to the entire country after Saigon fell on April 30, 1975.

The decision, however, does not fully normalise relations with Vietnam, nor does it open full diplomatic channels.

The Vietnam war veterans have objected to the move as this means abandoning the pledge by the President to hold out for "fullest possible accounting" of Americans missing in action in Vietnam war, before easing the trade policy.

Trade talks with Japan fail

THE summit meeting between the two economic super powers, held in Washington on February 12, 1994, between President Bill Clinton of USA and the then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, to sort out the trade disputes, ended in a total failure.

President Clinton was unable to convince Japan to bring down its huge bilateral trade surplus. Mr Clinton told Mr Hosokawa that he was disappointed with the new Japanese economic stimulus package, which the US considers insufficient to make a major difference. On the other hand, the Japanese side claimed that the economic package was far-reaching.

The present summit talks grew out of the so-called framework agreement, negotiated in July 1993 between Mr Clinton and former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The accord represented a decisive break from the past trade agreements. It called for hard numerical measures to bring down the nearly \$ 60 billion trade surplus of Japan with the USA, in 1993.

Mr Hosokawa returned home to a hero's welcome, given to him by the Japanese newspapers, for refusing to bow to Mr Clinton. The newspapers were unanimous that Japan acted like a "mature and grown-up" nation. They felt that in the post cold war world, Japan could no longer be USA's yes-man.

The Japanese Prime Minister also warned USA against imposing trade sanctions against Japan. He said that this would mean violation of principles of GATT.

International Terrorism

Afghan resistance turns into militancy

ACCORDING to reports in US and Pakistani newspapers, what began as a resistance to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, has turned into militant fundamentalism, threatening the political stability in Muslim and non-Muslim countries. Different militant groups, cradled in Pakistan during the Afghan resistance in the 1980s, have now spread out to many countries.

Although Pakistan fights shy of admitting, even its political instability for the past five years can be ascribed to these fundamentalist forces. It has been because of these forces, directly or indirectly, that Pakistan saw five governments change in these many years. Fundamentalists are basically against the parliamentary democracy, as practised in Pakistan.

USA, which encouraged the militant fundamentalism during the Afghan war, also had a bitter taste of it. The World Trade Centre in New York was bombed by militants trained in Pakistan. A fundamentalist Muslim group, known as "Al-Fuqra" and founded by a Pakistani, is suspected to be behind many murders in the past ten years in the USA.

UNHRC condemns all forms of terrorism

THE United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted a key resolution on March 6, 1994, at its meeting in Geneva, recognising for the first time that terrorism can destroy human rights and fundamental freedom of people as well as threaten the territorial integrity of nations.

The development is especially significant for India who had been lobbying for several years to include terrorism as a major source of human rights violation.

The unanimous passing of the resolution would help India in countering the Pakistani propaganda of Human Rights abuses in Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution vindicates India's argument that fundamental rights cannot be guaranteed when terrorists are holding entire communities to ransom.

Human Rights

Pak violating rights conventions

SEVERAL international human rights organisations have alleged that while Pakistan is party to the basic human rights conventions, its laws are not in conformity

with the principles stated in the treaties.

The law of blasphemy has been used against the minority groups, especially Christians, to curb their freedom of expression and belief. The law on separate electorates severely discriminates against minorities and deprives them of the full citizenship and voting rights.

Although Pakistan has acceded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its laws violate Article 25 and 18 of this declaration.

Summits and Conferences

Summit of the Rich

THE world's richest industrialised countries, at their 19th annual summit held in Tokyo on July 7-8, 1993, reached an accord calling for the biggest tariff cuts in history. The agreement, reached by the USA, Japan, Canada and the European community, was designed to create about 1.4 million jobs in 10 years in the USA alone. The agreement covers 18 sectors and includes eliminating tariffs on eight sectors, including medicines, medical equipment, construction material, farm equipment, etc. Some progress was made towards market access to services. The British Prime Minister emphasised that tackling unemployment was the most important task facing the G-7 leaders, the second issue being trade.

In the summit's political declaration, the leaders accused Iran, Iraq and Libya of violating international standards of conduct and called for restructuring the UN Security Council. The summit strongly condemned State-practised terrorism and urged extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty beyond 1995.

G-15 Summit

THE G-15 summit opened in New Delhi on March 28, 1994 with the six participating countries attacking the developed world for continuing with protectionist tendencies under the garb of human rights and environment. The need for restructuring the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations was also voiced.

The six heads of State, who participated in the meet, included Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, Indonesian President Suharto, Nigerian President Sani Abacha, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Senegalese President

Abdon Diouf. The Argentinian President Carlos Menem joined the summit meeting on the concluding day. Jamaica, Egypt, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and Algeria were represented by special envoys. Mexico did not participate.

The joint communique of the fourth summit called for setting a new agenda for increased South-South cooperation and called for concerted efforts to thwart erection of new trade barriers and permanent membership for developing countries in the UN Security Council.

The communique also provided for flexible quorum for future summits, enhanced the role of the Council of G-15 foreign ministers and provided for the frequency of the summit meetings to continue at once a year.

The G-15 leaders also felt that the United Nations should be restructured to take into account the significant changes that have taken place in the post-war world. They suggested that the restructuring should rest on the principles of democratisation and transparency in decision-making in the UN and all its agencies.

The chairmanship of the summit was taken over by Argentina, which will host the next summit in 1995.

CHOGM—Virtual Flop

The 50-nation Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), held in Linassol, Capital of Cyprus, from October 21-25, 1993, achieved little, though there were the usual ceremonies associated with such summits, including a speech by Queen Elizabeth, the formal head of the organization.

The speeches laid the usual stress on the unexceptionable principle of partnership and equality, cutting across all barriers of distance, wealth and culture. The concept of a new global humanitarian order, presented by the Secretary-General, envisaged an active role through "protective diplomacy" in global affairs of the Commonwealth.

The Cyprus summit marked the failure of multilateralism, notably in the case of India and Bosnia. The Harare declaration was recalled and most participants stressed its relevance in the modern world. Commonwealth leaders scuttled the call for arming the 50-nation grouping with a new role of "preventive diplomacy" for greater international peace and security.

NAM foreign ministers' meet

THE Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries met in Cairo, Egypt, on June 1, 1994, amidst calls to reform the movement to fit the post-cold war world. However, the tables were turned and they ended up discussing an overhaul of the United Nations.

India achieved a major diplomatic victory over Pakistan, when it successfully convinced the NAM foreign ministers to delink terrorism with struggle for self-determination. The foreign ministers also decided that they will not involve directly in settling any dispute between two member countries.

The meeting also decided not to merge NAM with G-77, as demanded by some members. It was felt that NAM's role was political while G-77 aimed at achieving parity between the developed and the developing countries, in trade and other areas of development.

India's proposal, to ask for a special session of the UN General Assembly to bring about a global consensus on complete disarmament, was also accepted.

South Africa becomes 109th member: South Africa has become the 109th member of NAM with the promise to work for the removal of inequalities in the world and share its technological expertise with all developing countries.

ESCAP Summit

THE historic golden jubilee session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) concluded in New Delhi on April 13, 1994, with the adoption of a unanimous Delhi Declaration, calling upon the world community not to misuse social issues for trade purposes.

A significant feature of the Delhi Declaration was its recognition of the growing interdependence between the economies of the region and of the emergence of a regional identity. It was felt that such closeness could lay the foundation for Asia and Pacific-wide cooperation and the development of a common platform on important issues.

The theme topic for the session was "Infrastructure development as key to economic cooperation".

The 51st session of the 59-member ESCAP will be held at Bangkok in 1995. It will have a theme focussing on human resource development.

Education for All Summit

EFA (Education for All) by 2000 AD has become a widely accepted goal. Leaders of nine-high population countries reaffirmed on December 16, 1993, their total commitment in achieving education for all by 2000 AD and outlined a comprehensive plan of action for this epic task. The "Delhi declaration", adopted unanimously by them at the end of the one day summit on Education For All (EFA) agreed to carry out wide ranging reforms of the education system to improve the quality of basic education.

"The Delhi declaration" calls upon the UN agencies to substantially support efforts to expand basic education as well as international financial institutions to recognise education as a critical investment. It also asked the international agencies in the context of structural adjustments, not to impose a predetermined ceiling on investments in the education sector.

According to the action plan, primary education must remain a top priority for achieving EFA. "Efforts should be expanded to ensure that children complete the additional years of basic education", it said. Laying special emphasis on education for girls and women, the action plan said policies and programmes for universal education had to give special attention to removing gender disparity. A special effort needs to be made to enrol adolescent girls in primary education and literacy programmes.

Pakistan

Leghari: New President

MS Benazir Bhutto won another notable victory in November by getting Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari elected as Pakistan's ninth President. Several senior opposition deputies including Mr Wasim Sajjad whom Mr Leghari defeated by a wide margin attended the swearing in. He is the best President Pakistan could have and today the supremacy of Parliament has been established, Ms Bhutto said after the election. She termed Mr Leghari's convincing victory "a significant turning point in the history of the country".

Brimming with joy, Ms Bhutto reiterated her Government's resolve to do away with the controversial Eighth Amendment despite her party candidate's election to the high office.

The controversial amendment vests

in the President the power to dissolve the National Assembly. Mr Leghari's predecessor, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who was also a candidate this time but later withdrew from the contest, had twice used the power, in 1990 against Ms Benazir and three years later against Mr Nawaz Sharif. He has assured that he will strictly adhere to the Constitutional provisions and not allow his residence to become a centre of conspiracies.

Japan

Prime Minister Hosokawa quits amid corruption charges

JAPANESE Prime Minister, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa resigned on April 3, 1994 after he was unable to come clean on charges of dubious personal financial deals, in the Diet (Parliament).

Earlier the Opposition had boycotted the budget debate demanding that Mr Hosokawa should first clear up a number of shady deals he had made some years ago.

Prime Minister Hosokawa said that he decided to resign to take the moral responsibility for the political confusion created by the Opposition demands.

Hata is new PM: After two weeks of intense and complex political manoeuvring, the ruling Japanese coalition decided to nominate the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr Tsutomu Hata as the new Prime Minister.

Immediately after taking-over as the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Hata faced a major crisis when the Socialists, the largest group of the ruling coalition, reaffirmed their decision to break away, leaving the new government without a parliamentary majority. The Socialists were disturbed at the move to isolate them within the coalition.

The move can further delay the passing of the budget and can also lead to the calling of fresh general elections.

Italy

Berlusconi's alliance wins elections

IN the general elections held on March 27, 1994, Italy veered resolutely to the Right, giving the Right wing alliance, led by the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, an absolute majority in the Lower House and 50 per cent of senatorial seats.

The Right wing alliance, which brought together Berlusconi's Forza Italia Party, the Federalist Northern League, led

by Umberto Bossi, and the neo-Fascist National Alliance, led by Gian Franco Fini, has won 366 of 630 seats in the Lower House.

The Left wing alliance, made up of various small and large parties, including Left leaning Catholics, the Greens, the Socialists and the Communists, and led by the reformed former Communist Party, now known as the Democratic Party of the Left, won 212 seats.

Afghanistan

Civil War once again

WITH no major leader willing to climb down from his extremist stance, the people of Afghanistan have once again been forced to bear the fighting between the rival factions. In the first week of January fighting broke out between the three principal militias led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Rashid Dostam and Ahmed Shah Masood. The immediate provocation was the break in relationship between Masood and Dostam.

According to Mr Hekmatyar the war could stop only if the following demands are met:

- Resignation of President Rabbani followed by resignation of Mr Hekmatyar from the post of Prime Minister.
- Replacement of present government with an interim set-up.
- Raising of a national army within six months after all Afghan parties surrender their arms and ammunition to the defence ministry.
- Holding of general elections as soon as the national army came in place.

Meanwhile thousands of Afghan refugees have again poured into Pakistan.

After the Soviet withdrawal several external forces had been trying to manipulate the politics and create spheres of influence among the tribal communities. This resulted in intensification of rivalries. Several countries, including Pakistan, tried to play a mediatory role which resulted in installation of a government that did not enjoy the support of the majority of the Afghan people. Each group is now trying to gain unilateral control over the country.

Vatican-Israeli accord approved

IN a landmark step after 2000 years of often hostile Christian-Jewish relations, Vatican and Israel have approved a document recognising each other.

The fundamental agreement, consisting of a preamble and fifteen points, was

worked out in seventeen months. In the Preamble, the Vatican and Israel agree on the singular character and universal significance of the holy land. In one important article, the Vatican states that while the Catholic church reserves the right to speak out on moral issues, it agrees not to become directly involved in conflicts.

The agreement also encourages Christian pilgrimages to the holy land, in the hope that these will help advance Christian-Jewish relations around the world.

The new relations are expected to make it easier for the Pope to accept standing invitations by Israeli government and Jewish leaders, to visit the holy land.

The Vatican has also expressed interest in taking part in the five working groups of the middle east peace talks on water, refugees, arms control, environment and economic cooperation.

U.K.-Ireland Peace Accord

ANOTHER "historic" peace accord in a bid to settle a decades old dispute was signed on December 15, 1993, this time between Britain and Ireland. For 25 years there has been terrorist violence in Northern Ireland, sometimes overflowing into Britain. The joint declaration, signed at the Anglo-Irish summit at 10, Downing Street, envisages that Britain would hold "preliminary and exploratory", talks for a political solution of the problem with Sinn Fein, the political arm of the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), after three months of ceasefire during which the IRA would completely renounce terrorism.

Mr Major, Prime Minister of Britain, and Mr Reynolds, Prime Minister of Ireland, described the accord as a historic opportunity for political process in Northern Ireland. But the Democratic Ulster Union (DUU), a pro-Britain political party, accused Mr Major of deceiving the people of Northern Ireland. The success of the accord depends on cessation of violence by the terrorist groups. Release of political (republican) prisoners is sought by IRA's political leadership.

Cambodia

CAMBODIA'S parliament voted overwhelmingly on Sept 21, 1993, to approve a new constitution which restored the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to the throne he vacated in 1955. The vote ushered in a new political

era after a quarter century of civil war, Khmer Rouge genocide, and renewed civil strife. That date remains for the history of Cambodia, as for the Khmer people themselves, a great historical day.

An ailing Prince Sihanouk returned to Phnom Penh from Beijing and signed the 139-clause national charter. The signing formally ended the role of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The peace-keeping force, once 22000-strong, was withdrawn in November, 1993. The new constitution ended the interim power-sharing joint presidency of the royalist party leader, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and Mr Hun Sen, ex-premier of a formerly communist government, installed in 1979 by Vietnamese invaders.

Earlier in the year U.N.-supervised peaceful elections were held in Cambodia.

Human Development Report

Call for more investment on development

THE Human Development Report, 1994, has called for more investment on human development to provide basic education, primary health care, safe drinking water and essential family planning services to all people by earmarking atleast 20 per cent of the existing developing country budgets and 20 per cent of donor aid allocations to these basic priority concerns.

The HDR ranks Canada as the country with the highest Human Development Index (HDI). India ranks 134 and Pakistan 132.

The HDI measures life expectancy, educational attainment and income level. It is a composite index of human welfare, rather than income alone.

The principal and the inspiration behind the concept of HDI is the former finance minister of Pakistan, Dr Mahbub Ul Haq. According to Dr Haq, the HDI "shows that the search for human security lies in the development, not in arms".

East Asia, including ASEAN and China, have been given full marks in the 1994 report, for their exceptionally good performance in terms of HDI.

The HDR has, however, regretted the fact that while defence expenditure has gone down worldwide by a large amount, between 1988 and 1993, this "peace dividend" has not been used fully to increase the allocations for the world's poor nations and people.

Economy Capsule

If the development in the economy during the past about six months are any indication, the process of economic reforms now appear to be irreversible now. The annual budget for the current financial year clearly indicates the thrust areas of the new economic policy. The performance of exports during the financial year has been outstanding, foreign investments are flowing in and the economy in general is showing resilience against all odds. Opening up of telecom services to the private sector, increase in SAARC trade and expectations of increased crude oil output during the current financial year are the hallmarks of economic scene during the past about six months. However, increased rate of inflation has currently been the cause for worry.

Pre-budget Economic Survey

THE pre-budget Economic Survey 1993-94, presented in the Parliament in Feb, 1994, gives an overview of economic trends in the economy during the year 1993-94. While commending the export growth rate achieved during the previous year, the survey expected the inflow of over \$ 2.5 billion on account of foreign direct and equity portfolio investments. The standby arrangement with the IMF negotiated in 1991 was successfully completed in 1993. In January, the inflation was around 8.5 per cent. Foodgrain stocks were at record levels due to good agricultural performance in two successive years.

The annual rate of growth of money supply (M-3) which was less than 14.2 per cent for most of the fortnights of 1993-94, went upto 16 per cent in January 1994. The macro-economic stabilisation effort had been successful in reducing the fiscal deficit by 3.2 per cent of GDP in the 21 months ending with March 1993. The primary deficit came down even more sharply to 3.8 per cent of GDP. The long term average growth rate of Indian Agriculture is about 2.2 per cent per annum. It is estimated that with a view to attain 6 per cent economic growth rate, agriculture must grow atleast at 3 per cent per annum. The growth of value added in agriculture and allied sector is estimated to be 2.3 per cent in

1993-94. But despite a good year, agriculture production growth in 1993-94 was less because of peak levels attained in 1992-93. Public foodgrain stocks were at 22.8 million tonnes at the end of December 1993, highest level achieved in seven years. Industrial growth rate registered weak recovery of 1.2 per cent from a crisis situation.

Union Budget 1994-95

FOURTH budget presented by Dr Manmohan Singh, Union Finance Minister has been hailed by most of the sections as a growth oriented futuristic budget. Amidst the controversy of customary pre-budget hikes in administered prices of LPG, Diesel and Petrol, the budget strived to achieve whatever was left incomplete, marching towards total structural reforms. Indian rupee which was made partially convertible in 1992-93 and fully convertible last year, was also made convertible on the current account. Displaying strong stability of Indian foreign exchange reserves, it was announced by the Finance Minister that India had decided to repay a sum of \$ 1.4 billion on account of advance repayment of principal and interest against the outstanding borrowings.

With a view to provide cheaper credit to the industry, minimum lending rates were reduced by one percentage point to 14 per cent. The budget specifically aimed at strengthening the Regional Rural Banks in a big way by restructuring some of them completely. To assist rural credit disbursement, share capital of NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) has been enhanced by Rs 100 crore by the Government and an equivalent sum has been provided towards the share capital of the NABARD by the Reserve Bank (RBI).

Further, to enforce fiscal discipline on the Government, it has been decided to dispense with the practice of RBI overdraft to the Government after 1997-98.

In a nutshell, total Central Plan outlay increased from Rs 61,454 crore in 1993-94 to Rs 70,141 crore for the current financial year, showing an increase of about 14.14 per cent. Plan outlay for Rural Development showed the maximum increase which was stepped up to Rs 6036 crore, an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous year.

On the direct taxation front, much awaited rationalisation in the corporate taxation was carried out and the maximum corporate taxation has been pegged at 40 per cent uniformly for all companies and the distinction of domestic and widely held companies for this purpose has been done away with. Even in the personal taxation, relief has been provided to the individual tax payee by raising the income exemption limit from Rs 30,000 to Rs 35,000. The limit of standard deduction available to the working women has been uniformly fixed at Rs 17000, as against Rs 15000 for their male counterparts. With an aim of additional resource mobilisation, this year's budget witnessed an innovative idea of tax on services. To start with, three services of telephone, brokerage and non-life insurance have been identified which will carry a uniform rate of 5 per cent tax on the value of annual premium/bill/commission.

Further Excise-Duty Cuts

ON April 25, 1994, the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh announced a fur-

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY

In Rs Crore

	'93-94(RE)	'94-95(BE)	% Change
Transport	10,477	11,344	8.28
Energy	19,565	22,857	16.83
Industry	9,247	10,394	12.40
Social Services	6,417	7,381	15.02
Rural Development	4,830	6,036	24.97
Agriculture	2,410	2,837	9.41
Communications	6,384	7,191	12.64
Irrigation	280	261	-6.79
Science, Environment	1,267	1,362	7.50
Others	577	678	17.50
TOTAL	61,454	70,141	14.14

ther reduction of excise duty on several items. The main areas of reduction are: Jute products by 10 to 15 per cent, Cement clinkers from Rs 250 to 185 per metric tonne, yarn from 15 to 10 per cent, scented supari from 50 to 20 per cent and paper made from using at least 75 per cent unconventional raw material, from 10 to 5 per cent. With the assistance of these additional measures, India will be able to close the trade gap completely during the current financial year, or at least reduce it to a marginal figure of \$ 0.5 billion only. The Finance Minister also explained that it was true that India received \$ 1.4 billion through institutional investment and \$ 1.5 billion was raised by Indian companies through their issues raised abroad. This, however, was a small part of the overall improvement which came about mainly because less was borrowed and more was exported. As a result India could avoid a debt-trap.

Outstanding Performance of External Sector

FOR the financial year ending March 31, 1994 the target of 20 per cent export growth rate in dollar terms was over shot against all speculations. The average annual growth rate of exports was 20.37 per cent and the total exports during this year valued at \$ 22.17 billion against a target of \$ 22.13 billion. The pattern of monthly increase in imports had been rather erratic and the annual average growth rate achieved in imports was 6.84 per cent over the previous year. As a result, the total imports were at \$ 23.21 billion and the trade deficit was \$ 1.08 billion. The target of exports growth rate for the current financial year, which was initially planned at 25 per cent has now been slashed to 15 per cent. It is imperative for the success of on-going structural reforms that the exports grow by 15 to 20 per cent per year. The growth rate of imports has been rather sluggish and it is hoped that the industrial sector will get over the recession and the import growth rate will also pick up.

Telecom Services Thrown Open

IN a significant decision on May 13, 1994 Government of India threw open the basic telecom service to the private sector. As per the policy the private sector has been allowed to operate telephone services on agreed tariff and revenue sharing basis. As a result tele-

phone connections will be available on demand by the year 1997, by which time, the Department of Telecommunications also plans to cover all the villages under the telecom network and a PCO will be provided for every 500 persons. In addition, all value added services available internationally would be introduced in India to raise the telecom services to international standards. The target to cover all villages would be met by an additional investment of over Rs. 23000 crores, to be raised by private sector firms entering the basic services. The new telecom policy has also decided to shelve the restructuring the Department of Telecommunications, but the status of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd has been maintained. By this pragmatic policy decision, for the first time the Government has decided to invite participation of private parties in a sector like Telecom which has so far remained a Government bastion. The success of this policy would largely depend on the encouragement by the Government to the private sector and active cooperation to implement the policy in true spirit.

Oil Production Expected to go-up

THE hitherto dwindling oil production in the country was a major cause of concern till recently and had forced the country to import huge quantities of oil every year, eating away almost one third of our export earnings. As against the previous year's production of 27.01 million tonnes, the current year's oil production is likely to go up by over 5 million tonnes to 32.5 million tonnes. After reaching the peak production of 34.09 million tonnes during 1989-90 the indigenous oil production has been declining gradually and came down to 26.95 million tonnes during 1992-93. The optimism in the oil sector has been generated mainly due to the fact that three new Bombay High Offshore oil fields with a capacity of 10 million tonnes will come into production this year. As a

result the total oil production is expected to increase further to 37 to 38 million tonnes during 1995-96 and by the end of Eighth Plan period on March 31, 1997 the oil production may rise upto 44 million tonnes.

As a result of the additional domestic production of over 5 million tonnes, the impact of recent increase in the rates of crude oil to \$ 14.5 per barrel in April this year may be off-set. The Government is confident of containing the country's oil import bill at the last year's level of \$ 5.5 billion. Last year the prices of crude oil remained subdued mainly due to the declining consumption due to global recession. The extent of recovery in recession-hit economies would have a direct bearing on the oil prices this year, which may rise further. The news of increase in domestic production of oil, therefore, augurs well for the country.

Inflation Rate Rises again

THE rate of inflation which remained at around 8 per cent during most parts of 1993, started moving up, particularly after the pre-budget hikes of administered prices by the Government in January and February 1994. The average annual inflation rate was seven per cent during 1992-93 which rose significantly to 10 per cent at the end of 1993-94. The inflation rate has been hovering at around 11 per cent for the last about 4 months now. In addition to the hike in administered prices, unwarranted rise in broad money supply (M3) during the Financial Year grew by around 18 per cent as per the latest estimates made by the RBI. In contrast, broad money supply (M3) during 1992-93 had grown by 15.7 per cent. The break-up of M3 shows that the increase has been mainly due to 15.7 per cent growth in net bank

EXTERNAL DEBT & DEBT SERVICING

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93

Period-end outstanding debt stock

US \$ billion	75.90	83.96	85.33	90.09
Rs thousand crore	130.28	163.31	253.03	280.98

Change in debt stock

US \$ billion		8.06	1.37	4.76
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Debt Service Payments

US \$ billion	7.60	8.13	8.22	8.17
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Debt as per cent of GDP

	28.5	30.7	41.1	39.8
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credit to Central as well as State Governments and 103.8 per cent growth in net foreign exchange assets of Banking sector. With the prices now rising, the Government may find it politically difficult to reduce subsidies. Government's option for control of price rise thus lies in better fiscal management and reduction in expenditure. Due care and planning is required to tackle the serious threat of rising prices.

New Credit Policy

GAUGING the serious threat of rising prices, the RBI in its recent credit policy announced on May 14, 1994 identified the containment of inflation as a paramount objective of monetary policy during 1994-95. As a result, contrary to the overall monetary policy, the RBI decided to pursue a deliberate "tight money policy". The target of growth of broad money (M3) for 1994-95 has been fixed at 14 to 15 per cent, thereby aiming at the reduction of inflation rate by four per cent. As revealed by the Governor of the RBI, the new credit policy has been formulated to tackle inflationary pressures while ensuring the availability of credit to the productive sectors of the economy.

As part of policy measures, the RBI decided to jack up the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by one percentage point from 14 per cent to 15 per cent of net demand and time liabilities. By this measure, the RBI expects to mop-up a sum of Rs 3700 crore from the scheduled commercial banks during 1994-95. The first phase came into operation from June 11, 1994. Though this runs contrary to the long term objective of reduction in the CRR, yet the decision to hike CRR has been mainly taken to arrest the price rise. On SLR, the declared objective of reduction has been pursued and it has been reduced by 1 per cent from 34.75 per cent to 33.75 per cent by September 17, 1994. In addition, the scheduled commercial banks have also been granted greater flexibility to invest in corporate shares. Under the existing guidelines, the banks could purchase shares and debentures upto five per cent of the incremental deposits of the previous year, with a further sub-ceiling of 1.5 per cent for corporate shares. This sub-ceiling of 1.5 per cent has now been abolished and banks are allowed to invest in corporate shares and debentures within the overall ceiling of 5 per cent. The

RBI has also enhanced the resources available with the NABARD by Rs 500 crores to ensure improved credit flow to the small borrowers in the agriculture sector. In addition, interest rate ceiling under the NRE rupee deposits has been brought down by one percentage point and the exporters have been allowed running account facility under pre-shipment credit in foreign currency scheme.

GDP may Rise by 4.8 per cent in 1994-95

AS per a macro analysis concluded by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost on constant prices is estimated to rise by 4.8 per cent in 1994-95. In case due to bad monsoon if the agriculture output goes down, the growth may be to the tune of 4 per cent. During this year, as per NCAER, public investment expenditures are likely to grow by 8 per cent, as compared to the private investment expenditure which is expected to grow by 31 per cent. This high growth in private investment is expected due to high business expectations for the next six months.

According to another report on India's Economy at the Midnight Hour, released by the East Asia analytical unit of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry of Australia, India's GDP will go to around \$ 430 billion by the year 2000 AD, if the annual growth rate of six per cent continues for the next six years. The

report, which presents a rosy and healthy picture of Indian economy, estimates that Indian GDP, which was half the Australian volume in 1992, would overtake Australia in terms of GDP by the year 2000 AD. India's comparative advantage is its skilled manpower and upgrading the levels of education and technical skills further would ensure that India continues to maintain this advantage over most of the East Asian competitors.

Foreign Investment Crosses Rs 3000 Crore

THE actual inflow of foreign capital after the onset of reforms has crossed Rs 3000 crore according to the estimates made by the RBI in the beginning of June, 1994. During the year 1991, actual flow was Rs 351.4 crore which went up by another Rs 700.2 crore during 1992 and further by Rs 1800 crore during 1993. The figures for January 1994 showed an addition of Rs 150 crore in the overall figure. The department of industrial development has recently undertaken monitoring of approvals granted to 1295 companies who were given approvals from Aug 1991 to July 1993. It has been observed that 57 per cent of the approved projects were going ahead and in 52 per cent cases the process of inward remittances of equity had started. In case of 272 cases land for factories had been acquired and constructions of factory building had started in 165 cases. According to the latest figures, the foreign equity investment approved upto end of April 1994 amounted to \$ 4.6 billion in 1800

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS KEY INDICATORS

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	Provisional	Estimates	Quick estimates
1 Exports	18 477	18 233	18 789
2 Imports	27 914	20 347	22 895
—Oil	6 028	5 364	6 100
—Non oil (DGC&S)	18 045	14 047	15 626
—Non DGC&S	3 841	936	1 169
3 Trade Balance (1-2)	9 437	2 124	4 106
4 Invisible Balance	242	11	815
5 Current account (3+4)	9 679	2 135	4 921
6 Capital account (includes borrowing assistance investment deposits etc)	7 188	4 929	4 361
7 Overall Balance (5+6)	2 491	2 794	560
As Per Cent of GDP			
Exports	6.2	7.3	7.7
Imports	9.4	8.1	9.3
Trade Balance	3.2	0.9	1.6
Current Account balance	3.3	-0.9	-2.1

cases.

Three-Year \$ 7 billion plan for India

A \$ 7 billion three-year lending programme for India was approved by the Board of Directors of the World Bank, 50 per cent of which will come from IDA (International Development Agency), the soft loan window of the World Bank. This was a *de facto* endorsement from the Board of Directors of the World Bank to India's macro-economic reforms. Keeping in view India's comfortable position of reserves, adjustment loans are going to be abolished and the funding of Bank will be in quality project investments in which IDA will focus its attention on human resource development and other social sectors. In addition, a significant decision was taken to re-name the India consortium to suit the changing needs of India. The consortium will now be known as India Development Forum and focus on both bilateral aid as well as private capital flows. The consortium will also take into account the flow of private capital to India.

Intra-SAARC Trade Rises Sharply

INTRA-SAARC trade has been growing at a rapid speed of 27 per cent since 1991 and is estimated to have touched \$ 3 billion as on March, 1994. This information was revealed by a study undertaken by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI). The study further estimates that after the operation of SAPTA from 1995, intra-regional trade is likely to exceed \$ 10 billion by turn of the century. The total trade turnover among the SAARC countries has gone up from \$ 1820.6 million in 1991 to \$ 2309.5 million in 1992, an increase of 27 per cent. In 1992, India's share of exports among the group countries was 54 per cent and the imports to India from the group were 15.2 per cent. The total intra-SAARC Trade is less than 3 per cent of the total global trade, which has been almost stagnant for several years now.

Concession Package for Small Units

ON May 4, 1994 the Government extended fresh concessions to small scale

units, enlarged the scope of custom-free import of life saving medical equipment and modified the new estimated income tax scheme for the truck owners. Under the new package, excise duty was reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent on motor vehicles with less than 2700 kg body weight which serve the rural areas. Similarly, excise duty on split unit air conditioners for buses was also halved from 60 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. The package also announced five-year tax holiday for new industrial undertakings in the backward areas and a group nominated by the Government will determine the industrial backwardness of an area by collecting districtwise data. Concessions announced for the small scale included full exemption from excise duty on manufacture of soap without use of power, umbrellas, corrugated boxes and cartons manufactured in unorganised sector on job work basis. The present rates of 5, 10 and 20 per cent excise duty on knitted and crocheted fabrics have been merged in a uniform rate of 10 per cent. In the case of life saving equipment exemption from payment of custom duty has been enlarged. excise duty on medical furniture has been reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent. Moreover, the new scheme of income-tax for estimated income for owners of more than 10 trucks was amended and the computable income for light commercial vehicles has been reduced from Rs 2000 per truck to Rs 1800 per truck and for heavy vehicles from Rs 2500 per month to Rs 2000 per truck.

World Science Report 1993

IN the first ever global review of the role of Research and Development (R & D), the world science report by the UNESCO highlights imbalance in technology generation and its impact on the economic development of the world. The report has highlighted the deficiencies in scientific research, application and publications all over the world. Most of the developing countries in the world spend less than one per cent of their GDP on R & D activities. Despite its long scientific heritage, China spends merely 0.8 per cent on R & D activities. The maximum percentage is spent by Japan which is slightly over 3 per cent. All EC countries, USA and EFTA (European Free Trade Association) nations spend over 2

per cent of their GDP on R & D, resulting in dominance of these countries in the field of advancement of technology. As an instrument for measuring S & T activities publications on the related subject have also been used as an indicator.

As another important indicator of S & T activity patent generation has been used. While India has fared "above average" in S & T publication, Japan is ahead of other countries in generation of patents. In this field Japan has overtaken USA and EC countries.

Another important indicator used in the report pertains to the availability of R & D scientists per thousand of population. Japan leads in this activity also with about 4.7 scientists followed by Israel and USA. The ratio of scientists per 1000 of population, India, China, Latin America, North America, Middle East and Far-East is negligible with less than 0.5 scientists per thousand of population. However, before giving weightage to this indicator, two factors i.e. the level of achieved development and the existing level of population, must be taken into consideration and in both these indicators the developing nations stand to lose.

On the basis of above mentioned indicators of R & D activities the report cautions the developed industrialised countries to re-orient their technology policies to take into account the disarmament agreements on strategic weapons signed by the USA and erstwhile USSR. The resources diverted from arms race must be re-cycled towards the scientific research for the overall economic development of the humanity. The report expects that the decade of 1990s will undoubtedly see the beginning of considerable changes in international research and technology systems so that structural reforms are brought about in developmental strategy based on scientific and technological advancement. The need to spend more on science and technology has been brought out glaringly by this document, which assumes particular importance after the signing of GATT agreement which will reward the countries achieving technological break-throughs and producing patents.

Round-up of Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

AFTA Asia Free Trade Area
AJT Advanced Jet Trainer
ASLV Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
ATA Air Time Authority (Previously known as Broadcasting Council of India)
ATO Air Taxi Operators
CAPEX Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System
CB Citizen Band (Radio)
CHOGM Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLASP Child Labour Action and Support Project
EFA Education For All
FI Foreign Institutional Investors
GATT General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
GSTP Global System of Trade Preferences
IBPI Indo-British Partnership Initiative
INSAS Indian Small Arms System
IPEC International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IREP Integrated Rural Energy Planning
IYF International Year of Family
JPC Joint Parliamentary Committee
LTA Light Transport Aircraft
MFA Multi-Fibre Agreement
MRTS Mass Rapid Transit System
MTCR Missile Technology Control Regime
NAFTA North America Free Trade Agreement
NHRC National Human Rights Commission
NPT (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRBI National Rural Bank of India
NRF National Renewal Fund
NRR National Reproduction Rate
NSC National Security Council

NSE National Stock Exchange
OTCEI Over the Counter Exchange of India
PSLV Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
RAF Rapid Action Force
SAPTA SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
SCADA Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System
SEBI Securities and Exchange Board of India
TRIPS Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
UNHRC United Nations Human Rights Commission
VABAL Value-based Advance Licence (scheme)
VAT Value Added Tax
WDF Wasteland Development Force
WEF World Economic Forum
WTO World Trade Organisation

AVIATION

Hansa takes to the skies

A new landmark was set in the Indian Aviation history when, on November 23 1993 *Hansa*, the new light aircraft developed by the National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), undertook its inaugural flight

The aircraft is the first to be developed by a government laboratory with the help of private funding. It is also the first Indian aircraft to be made from composites and the first to be entirely conceptualised, designed and manufactured within the country

Hansa will go into production in 1994 at the Bangalore headquarters of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited, which contributed about Rs 60 lakh for its development. The remaining Rs one crore was footed by NAL

India's first multi-role aircraft

INDIA'S first low speed and privately-produced multi-role aircraft, *Observer*, will be ready for sale soon

The six-seater aircraft has been man-

ufactured by Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL), in collaboration with Partenavia of Italy. The maiden flight was undertaken on March 21 1994 at Bangalore, marking another milestone in India's civil aviation history

Observer which is an adoption of successful P68 series aircraft is designed to provide an alternate and more economic solution in the field where helicopters have been operative till date

Bangalore-based Taneja Aerospace has its factory located at Hosur in Tamil Nadu. The Rs 20-crore venture has an installed capacity of 24 aircraft

AWARDS

NATIONAL AWARDS

Arjuna awards, 1992

BAHADUR Prasad (athletics) Pappu Yadav (wrestling) Mervyn Fernandes (hockey) Sanjeev Singh (archery) Rajendra Prasad (boxing), Sandeep Byala (judo) and B S Bhaskaran (powerlifting) are the winners of the 1992 Arjuna awards

Each award carries a cash prize of Rs 50 000 a bronze statuette and a scroll of honour

No selections were made for the Dronacharya awards for coaches

Azad Trophy, 1992-93: Guru Nanak Dev University has once again emerged as the top university in sports amongst 180 universities of India, by retaining the coveted Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy

Ashok Chakra, 1994

COLONEL Neelakantan Jayachandran Nair, Commanding officer of the 16 Maratha Light Battalion has been *posthumously* awarded the highest peace time award the *Ashok Chakra* for extricating his men out of an ambush laid by the Naga rebels on December 20, 1993

Dr B.C. Roy Awards

PROF P N Tandon of the Neuro Science Centre, Department of Neurosurgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Prof J S Bajaj member of the Planning Commission and President of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, have jointly bagged the presti-

gious award.

The award carries a cash award of Rs one lakh and a silver salver each.

Borlaug Awards, 1992

DR Amrita Patel, Prof Surajit K. Datta and Dr M. Rao have been given the Borlaug awards for outstanding contributions to agriculture.

Dr Patel is the first woman to be chosen for the award.

Dhanvantari award, 1993

DR K.S. Chugh, former professor and head of the department of Nephrology, PGI, Chandigarh has been awarded the 23rd Dhanvantari award for his contribution in the field of Nephrology.

G.D. Birla awards, 1994

DR N.H. Anita has been selected for the G.D. Birla international award, 1994, for humanism. The award for promoting India's heritage and culture has been given to Dr Mulk Raj Anand while Mr P.K.S. Madhavan has been selected for uplift of rural and tribal communities.

Indira Gandhi award for national integration

JAIN saint and founder of Anuvrat movement, Acharya Tulsi has been given the latest award for his outstanding contribution towards the cause of national integration.

The award comprises of a citation and a cash prize of Rs 1.51 lakh.

Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puruskar (Environment Award), 1991

NOVED industrialist Mr S.P. Godrej in recognition to the contribution in the field of environment.

The award carries Rs one lakh in cash.

In the category of organisations, the award has gone to Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal of Gopeshwar (Uttar Pradesh).

Iqbal Samman, 1992

THE prestigious Urdu literature award, for 1992 has been given to the Urdu poet Majrooh Sultanpuri.

K.K. Birla Foundation award for sports, 1991 & 1992

KAPIL Dev and Bhuvaneshwari Kumari are the recipients of the 1991 award. Geet Sethi and Vishwanathan Anand are the recipients of the 1992 award.

Each recipient has received a cash award of Rs 50,000, a trophy and a shawl.

Kabir Samman, 92-93

THE noted Oriya poet, Mr Ramakant Rath, has been chosen for the 1992-93 Kabir Samman for excellence, outstanding creativity and dedication in the field of poetry.

The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh and carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh and a citation.

Kalidas Samman

NOVED dramatist and director, Mr Badal Sarkar, has been given the award. The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh and carries a cash amount of Rs one lakh and a plaque or honour.

Konarak Samman, 1991

THE first Konarak Samman has been conferred to Mrs Subbulakshmi, the doyen of Carnatic classical music.

Lata Mangeshkar award, 1992

TWO awards have been instituted in the name of Lata Mangeshkar. The award instituted by Government of Madhya Pradesh, for 1992-93, has been given to music composer, Rahul Dev Burman. Another award, instituted by the government of Maharashtra, to mark the 50 years of singing by Lata Mangeshkar, has been given to classical singer, Manik Verma.

Moortidevi award, 1992

THE coveted award has been given to the eminent Hindi writer, Kuber Nath Ray, for his essay-collection *Kama Dhenu*.

The award comprises of a citation plaque, a replica of Saraswati and a cash prize of Rs 51,000.

Naushad award, 1993

THE doyen of Indian film music, Naushad Ali has been conferred the award which has been instituted by the government of Uttar Pradesh.

Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana award

THE first Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana award has been given to Mother Teresa. The award has been constituted by the Congress to celebrate the golden jubilee year of the Quit India movement.

The award carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs 2.5 lakh.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, 1992

GRANDMASTER Vishwanathan Anand is the first sportsperson to receive this prestigious award.

The award carries a cash amount of Rs one lakh.

R.D. Birla national award

THE 14th R.D. Birla national award for outstanding research in medical or related fields has been given to Dr Bhargava. The award carries a memento, apart from a citation and cash of Rs 1.5 lakh.

Republic Day awards, 1994

FOR the second year in running the government decided not to confer any civilian awards for the Republic Day. The decision was taken in view of the petitions filed in various courts in the country, questioning the advisability of conferring such awards.

Saraswati Samman

THE Saraswati Samman for best literary work in Indian languages has been given to *Kanyadaan*, a play by Vijay Tendulkar. The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation and carries a cash prize of Rs 3 lakh.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, 1993

TWELVE scientists were selected for the 1993 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, the nation's highest awards in science.

The Bhatnagar award recipients include Dr P. Gadagkar and Dr M.R.N. Murthy from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for *biological sciences*. Dr S.R. Gadre from Poona University and Dr T. Ramasami from the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras, for *chemical sciences*.

Dr U.C. Mohanty from the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, for *earth, atmosphere, ocean and planetary sciences*. Mr Dipankar Banerjee from the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, and Mr

Bharatiya Jnanpith award, 1993

The noted Oriya poet, Dr Sitakant Mohapatra, who is Secretary (culture) in the Union Government, has been selected for the 1993 Jnanpith award for his outstanding contribution to the Indian literature, through his creative writing in Oriya.

The Jnanpith award is the most prestigious literary award in the country. It carries a citation plaque, a bronze replica of Vagdevi and a cheque of Rs two lakh.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

S.K. Bhatia from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for engineering sciences.

In *Mathematics*, the award goes jointly to Dr Kameshu from Jawaharlal Nehru University and Dr N.M. Singhi, of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

Dr G.P. Pal, from M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, has been selected for *medicine*. Dr Gopal Krishna from the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune, and Dr R. Simon, from the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for *Physics*.

Sharad Joshi Award, 1993

THE first Sharad Joshi Samman, instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh, has been given to the well-known satirist, Mr Harishankar Parsai.

Shankar Puruskar, 1992

WELL-KNOWN Hindi litterateur Govind Chandra Pande has been given the first Shankar Puruskar for his book *Bharatiya Parampra Ke Mool Swar*.

The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla foundation for works in Hindi on Indian philosophy, culture and art.

Tansen Samman, 1993

USTAD Zia Fariduddin Dagar and Pandit S.C.R. Bhat have been jointly given the 1993 Tansen Samman by the government of Madhya Pradesh.

Tulsi Samman, 1991-92

MR Chamaram Baghel, a traditional Miron sculptor of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, has been selected for the award. The award has been instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Culture Department to honour talent in traditional and folk arts.

Vachaspati Puruskar

THE first *Vachaspati Puruskar* (award) for Sanskrit writing has been given to Dr Jagannath Pathak of Jammu for his work *Mridvika*.

Vikram Sarabhai Award, 1990

THE first Vikram Sarabhai award, instituted by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), was given to Soviet academician V.A. Kotelnikov.

Vyas Samman

EMINENT poet, Girija Kumar Mathur, has been selected for the prestigious Vyas Samman for his collection of poems "*Main Waqt Ke Hoon Samne*".

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding, 1992

THE renowned Canadian environmentalist, Mr Maurice F. Strong, has been chosen for the award for his laudable contribution as Secretary General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit).

Indira Gandhi Peace Prize, 1993

THE Indira Gandhi Award for Peace, Disarmament and Development, for 1993, has been given to Mr Vaclav Havel, the President of the Czech republic. He is the eighth recipient of the award.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs 25 lakh and a memento.

Indira Gandhi Award for International Justice and Harmony

THE first Indira Gandhi award for international justice and harmony has been given to PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

The award, comprising a silver shield, is instituted by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA).

Ramon Magsaysay award, 1993

For *international understanding*: Noburu Iwamura, professor of social work at Nihom-Fukishi University in Japan for promoting rural health development in Nepal and South-East Asia.

For *literature*: Bienvenido Lumbera, a former English professor of Philippines for promoting nearly forgotten vernacular arts of his country.

For *government service*: Vo Tory Kuan, an agricultural scientist of Vietnam, for his work in helping Vietnamese farmers increase their yields, resulting in bumper harvests.

For *public service*: Ms Banoo Coyaji, an Indian medical doctor, for her lifelong work to improve the lot of the rural women in her country.

For *community leadership*: Abdurrahman Wahid, an Indonesian Muslim scholar, for his work in leading the Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia's largest private organisation with 30 million members.

Ramon Magsaysay awards have been named after the former President of Philippines. These are given out every year, in five categories, to outstanding Asians. The awards are worth \$ 30,000 each.

Booker prize, 1993

IRISH writer Roddy Doyle has won the prestigious award for his novel *Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha*. Booker prize is Britain's most highly prized literary award.

Booker of Bookers award

SALMAN Rushdie, the Indian-born British author, living under an Iranian death threat for blasphemy against Islam, has won the Booker of Bookers award. The award has been instituted to mark the 25th anniversary of Booker Prize, the most prestigious literary prize of Britain.

Rushdie's novel "Midnight's Children" was declared the best of the books that have won the annual Booker prize since 1968.

Global Booker Prize, 1992

MR Mark Kharitonov of Russia has won the first International Booker Prize for his novel, *Lines of Fate*.

The Booker prize is one of the world's most prestigious literary awards which is given annually for the best English-language novel of the year. This was the first time that the competition was extended to other languages also.

Kalinga prize, 1993

SIXTY-five-year-old Piero Angela of Italy has won the 1993 Kalinga prize for Science Popularisation. He is a journalist, author and writer for television. He has made more than 51 hour documentaries,

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards, 1993

For *promoting Gandhian values outside India*: Prof Johan Galtung of France.

For *constructive work in society*: Vichitra Narayan Sharma of Gandhi Ashram, Lucknow.

For *use of Science & Technology for rural development*: Dinkarrao S. Pawar of Baramati district of Pune in Maharashtra.

For *uplift and welfare of women and children*: Ms Chandrakantaben Shah and Ms Harvilasben Shah of Sarvodaya Parivar Trust of Pindval in Valsad district of Gujarat.

Each award carries a citation, a trophy and Rs two lakh cash or equivalent in foreign exchange.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

contributes science articles to newspapers and has published numerous books popularising science.

The Kalinga prize is sponsored by UNESCO and carries a cash prize of 1,000 pounds sterling.

Earth Prizes, 1992

THE 1992 earth prizes or 'Green Nobels' have been awarded to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and Mr Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). They were recognised for their contribution to UNCED's 'Earth Summit' which was held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Simon Bolivar Prize, 1992

THE 1992 International Simon Bolivar prize has been jointly won by Ms Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of opposition in Myanmar, and the former Tanzanian President, Mr Julius Nyerere.

UNESCO peace prize, 1993

UNESCO has awarded its annual peace prize to Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister of Israel and Mr Yasser Arafat, Chairman of PLO for their efforts to bring peace in the Middle East by signing the historic Israel-PLO peace pact.

UNESCO prize for education, 1993

DR Chitra Naik, Planning Commission member, has been awarded the 1993 Jan Comenius medal for the promotion of educational research and innovation. The prize is sponsored by UNESCO.

UNESCO Einstein Silver Medal, 1994

DR Krishna Vishnu Sane, a professor of chemistry in Delhi University, has been awarded the medal for his efforts to simplify and popularise science teaching in schools and colleges.

He shares the medal with Prof Walter Charles Taylor of University of Sydney.

Right Livelihood award, 1993

THE Right Livelihood foundation prize for 1993 has been shared by Vandana Shiva of India, Ama Merkhams of Israel, the organisation of rural associations for progress in Zimbabwe and Mary and Carrie Dann of the Western Shoshone nation in North America.

The \$ 200,000 prize is also known as the alternative Nobel prize. The prize was

introduced in 1980 to honour and support those offering practical and exemplary answers to the most urgent contemporary challenges.

Stockholm Water Prize, 1993

DR Madhav Atmaram Chitale, former Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Water Resources, has been awarded the prize. Water prize is an international award, given annually for outstanding contributions in water conservation.

FILM AWARDS

41st National Film awards

Best feature film: *Charachar* directed by Buddhadeb Dasgupta. The film is in Bengali. It is a lyrical presentation of the eternal human longing for liberation and man's alienation from nature.

Best actor: Mammooty for his role in the Malayalam films *Ponthan Mada* and *Vidheyan*.

Best actress: Shobana for her role in Malayalam film *Manichitrathazalu*.

Best supporting actor: Paresh Rawal for his roles in *Woh Chhokri* and *Sir*.

Best supporting actress: Neena Gupta for her role in *Woh Chhokri*.

Special Jury award: Shashi Kapoor and Pallavi Joshi for their roles in *Muhafiz* and *Woh Chhokri*, respectively.

Best director: T.V. Chandran for *Ponthan Mada* in Malayalam.

Best child actor: Tarahankar Misra

for his role in Oriya film *Lavanya Preeti*. This film was also adjudged Best Children's film.

Best music director: Johnson for his musical score for *Ponthan Mada*.

Best male playback singer: Yesudas for the Malayalam film *Soopanam*.

Best female playback singer: Alka Yagnik for *Hum Hain Rahi Pyar Ke*.

The Indira Gandhi award for best feature film of a director: Ashok Viswanathan for his Bengali film *Sunya Thake Suru*.

Nargis Dutt award for the best feature film on national integration: Ketan Mehta for his historical epic on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Best popular film providing wholesome entertainment: *Manichitrathazalu* in Malayalam and *Darr* in Hindi.

In the regional films category two new languages have been included in regional award category. *Mandhra Phu* has been adjudged the best feature film in Kodava, while *Bangara Patler* in Tulu. Incidentally, these languages are not specified in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

The best films in regional languages were: *Abartan* (Assamese), *Anatreen* (Bengali), *Manvini Bhavai* (Gujarati), *Patang* (Hindi), *Chinnari Mutha* (Kannada), *Vidheyan* (Malayalam), *Sambal Wangma* (Manipuri), *Lapandar* (Marathi), *Aranya*

Nobel prizes, 1993

For Peace: African National Congress President, Mr Nelson Mandela and South African President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for overcoming centuries of distrust, bred by racial separation and for pushing South Africa towards democracy.

For Literature: Ms Toni Morrison, an African-American woman writer for work which had given life to "an essential aspect of American reality".

For Physics: Dr Russel A. Hulse and Dr Joseph H. Taylor Jr of the Princeton University in USA "for the discovery of a new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened new possibilities for the study of gravitation".

For Chemistry: Prof Kary B. Mullis of the US, for inventing a tool that allows extremely detailed examination of the DNA, that forms the building blocks of genes; and Prof Michael Smith of Canada for his work on a method for altering DNA to determine its function.

For Medicine: Dr Richard J. Roberts of England and Dr Philip A. Sharp of the USA for their discovery of split genes.

For Economics: Prof Robert W. Fogel and Prof Douglas C. North of USA for "having renewed research in economic history, by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change".

The Nobel prizes are awarded every year under the will of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite and philanthropist from Sweden. The award is worth \$ 8,48,000.

Dada Saheb Phalke award, 1993

Veteran Hindi lyricist Majrooh Sultanpuri has been selected for the 1993 Dada Saheb Phalke award for his outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema for nearly fifty years.

Mr Sultanpuri is the first film lyricist to be honoured with this prestigious award, which is the highest recognition by the government for contribution to the film industry.

The award comprises a Swarna Kamal, a shawl and cash component of Rs one lakh.

Rodana (Oriya), *Kachehari* (Punjabi), *Mahanadi* (Tamil), *Mister Pellam* (Telugu) and *Muhafiz* (Urdu).

Best non-feature film: *Malhar Raag* directed by Arunabh Bhattacharjee.

Best non-feature film director: Neena Gupta for her documentary *Bazar Sitaram*

BOOKS**Anguish of Deprived**

THIS book is written by Mr Lakshmidhar Mishra, director-general of the National Literacy Mission, between 1986 and 1992. The book claims that India is now all set to take a gigantic step in its bid to wipe out illiteracy from every district.

The book says that if India succeeded in achieving the goals of the eighth Five-year plan, the effective rate of illiteracy should rise from the present 52.11 per cent to about 70 per cent—a level necessary for acquiring easy access to several important development parameters.

Beloved

THIS novel is one of the most widely praised novels of Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. The novel has the grandeur of a Greek tragedy.

Beyond Peace

BEYOND Peace was written by Mr Richard Nixon, former President of USA. This was his tenth and last book. In the book he has put his views and experiences. He has blasted the Hollywood, the media and the environmentalists as also the government for the deteriorating law and order and moral values of USA.

In the Bluest Eye

WRITTEN by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature, the novel depicts the irony of the black experience, the inevitable self-hatred in an environment overshadowed by the unassailable white ideals. This was the first novel to be written by Ms Morrison.

Jazz

JAZZ has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. It is the most recent novel to be written by her.

Kama Dhenu

THIS book is a essay-collection of Kubermath Ray, winner of the 1992 Moortidevi award.

Kama Dhenu is a collection of thirteen essays depicting the Vedic vision and ancient wisdom, as applied to the modern complexities of life.

Kanyadaan

IT is a play, written by Vijay Tendulkar. He has received the 1993 Saraswati Samman for the play. In *Kanyadaan* Mr Tendulkar unmasks and debunks the so-called radical *Dalits*, who use caste as a trump-card, playing the sane old game of balancing hypocrisy and vested interests.

Lajja (Shame)

THIS book has been written by the controversial writer from Bangladesh, Ms Taslima Nasreen. It explores, in detail, the plight of the Hindu minority in Bangladesh, since 1977.

Ms Nasreen is facing death threats from fundamentalists in Bangladesh. The book has been banned in Bangladesh.

Lines of Fate

LINES of Fate has been written by Mark LKharitonov, winner of the first International Booker Prize, 1992. It tells the story of a graduate student who sets about deciphering the thoughts of long-forgotten Russian scholar, written in the back of candy wrappers.

'Main Waqt Ke Hoon Samne'

THIS book has been written by Mr Girija Kumar Mathur, winner of the third Vyas Samman award. The work is a culmination of his long creative innings with poetry, stretching over five decades.

Rooted in Indian philosophy, these poems make the reader aware of the modernistic and creative currents inherent in

tradition.

Neela Chand

Neela Chand is an epic novel by Prof. Shiv Prasad Singh, winner of the 1993 Vyas Samman. It depicts the society and culture of Kashi during the medieval age.

Paddy Clarke Ha, Ha, Ha

THIS novel has been written by Irish writer Roddy Doyle and has won him the 1993 Booker prize. The novel depicts the ups and downs in the life of 10-year-old boy, Patrick Clarke. It has been described as "funny, humane and sad".

Return of the Aryans

THE book has been written by Bhagwan S. Gidwani, writer of the best-selling novel, "Sword of Tipu Sultan". In the book the author seeks to prove wrong the theory that Aryans came to India from abroad. Gidwani's premise is that Aryans originated in India and groups of them travelled to different lands, influencing their culture and enriching their language with Sanskrit words.

Song of Solomon

WITH its historical and epic vastness, this novel grapples with the ambitious theme of the genesis of the black consciousness in America. It has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature.

Tar Baby

Tar Baby is a romance set on a Caribbean island. It is more a novel of ideas, where racial and sexual conflicts are tackled symbolically. This novel has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature.

The Red Wheel

THIS is the most recent book written by Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel laureate who was expelled from Soviet Union in 1974. Recently he returned to Russia after living in exile in USA for twenty years. *The Red Wheel* details the 20th-century Russian history in several volumes.

CONFERENCE/SUMMIT**World population summit**

THE World Population Summit was held in New Delhi in October 1993. The meet played the developed nations for being the major pollutants of the environment, despite their low population growth.

As per the estimates, Global population is expected to swell to 10 billion by the year 2050, with 8.7 billion in the developing countries. The population in the developed countries, now 1.2 billion, is expected to grow to 1.3 billion by 2050.

World Human Rights Conference

THE first Human Rights Conference in 25 years was held in Vienna, Austria with delegates attending from around 180 countries. The Indian delegation was led by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh.

The "Vienna declaration", adopted at the conclusion of the conference, urged the UN and its relevant organisations to proclaim a "UN decade for human rights" to promote and protect these rights and create conditions for their full enjoyment by the peoples of the world.

1994 to be International Year of Family

The family is a natural and fundamental unit of society. It warrants special attention. Attention of governments too. More so today when the family is disintegrating all over the world.

To increase awareness of family issues among governments as well as in the private sector, the United Nations had declared that 1994 will be observed as the International Year of Family.

Days; Years; Weeks

World Health Day

THE World Health Organisation dedicated April 7, 1993, the World Health Day, to the 3.5 million people who die annually in violent acts, both intentional and accidental.

Nutrition-week

ON September 1, 1993, the UNICEF launched a national nutrition week. The aim was to increase awareness on various aspects of nutrition.

World Environment Day

THE world environment day is celebrated every year on June 6, to mark the anniversary of the landmark 1972 Stockholm Conference on human environment. The theme for 1994 was "One Earth, One Family".

DEFENCE

Agni test-fired successfully

ON February 19, 1994, India's intermediate range ballistic missile, Agni, was

successfully test-fired from the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur-on-Sea in Orissa. Agni is one of the five missiles developed under the integrated guided missile development programme. The other four are *Prithvi*, *Akash*, *Trishul* and *Nag*.

The estimated range of Agni is between 1,500 km and 2,500 km.

Successful field trials of Prithvi

THE field trials of *Prithvi*, India's short range surface-to-surface missile were successfully conducted on July 4, 1994 and days following it. The *Prithvi* missile was declared ready for deployment after 13 successful test launches. *Prithvi* was first test fired in 1988.

The missile is powered by a liquid propellant which enables the flight to be controlled throughout by an on-board computer. The missile is far more accurate than the Russian built Scud missiles.

The 8.5 metre high and one-metre thick surface-to-surface missile can go upto a maximum of 250 km with 500 kg warhead and 150 km with a 1000 kg warhead. *Prithvi* is a transporter-mounted missile, as such it can be taken close to the forward line, over any kind of terrain. Its main use would be in destroying troop concentrations, crippling air bases and striking at large static installations and headquarters.

'Akash' test-fired successfully

ON February 5, 1994, the multi-target surface-to-air missile, *Akash*, was successfully test-fired thus placing India in an exclusive three-nation club possessing this capability.

Akash is meant to be integrated with the multi-target handling phased array radar system, *Rajendra*. The achievement brings India closer to achieving the Gulf war-famed American Patriot missile system technology. As a state-of-art air defence system, *Akash*, fitted with multi-warheads, can target four to five enemy aircraft and missiles at a time. The 650 kg missile has a range of 25 km.

'Nag' missile tested

ON January 30 and 31, 1994, the Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted four test flights of the third-generation anti-tank missile, *Nag*. The tests were conducted using a missile carrier track vehicle in the user configuration. The trials

also used the state-of-the-art thermal sight, developed by the DRDO.

The *Nag* missile has a range of about 4 km and a top-attack capability for defeating advanced armour. Other than India, only Russia, USA and France have the technology to develop this class of missiles.

Missile launch vehicle developed

INDIAN defence scientists have developed a state-of-art armoured combat vehicle that will carry and launch the deadly missiles, *Trishul*, *Akash* and *Nag*.

Named *Sarath*, this Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) has been innovatively modified by scientists at the Avadi-based Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (CVRDE) to suit the new generation missile systems that are to be inducted into the armed forces in the next few years.

ENVIRONMENT

Metro-cities to have lead-free petrol

UNDER a joint action plan of the environment and petroleum ministries, it is being planned to make available lead-free petrol in all four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta—by December 1997. The use of lead-free petrol will result in drastic reduction in the automobile exhaust pollution.

The State-owned refineries will be investing a whopping Rs 905 crore to update the technology to make lead-free petrol available.

On an average, the lead content in petrol now being supplied in India ranges from 0.25 to 0.50 grams per litre. The environment ministry has directed the oil companies to bring down the lead limit to 0.15 grams per litre.

There is no natural lead content in petrol. It is blended in petrol as an additive at the end stage of production, in the form of Tetra Ethyle Lead (TEL), which is toxic substance. The purpose is to improve the combustion quality.

The burning combustion quality of petrol in an engine is measured in terms of octane. A higher octane gives better performance of the engine. Reduction in the lead necessitates installation of reformers to ensure that the combustion quality does not suffer with the reduction of lead.

EXPEDITION

Silk route retraced

IN April 1993 an Indian expedition of academics, experts in various fields and explorers traversed 10,000 km over some of the world's most inhospitable terrain, spanning three Central Asian republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kirghistan, China and Nepal

The Central Asian Cultural Expedition (CACE) was organised by the Youth Exploring Society of India and the Academy of Science, Beijing, China. It attempted to rediscover the trade, cultural and religious links, which these areas had with India since ancient times

13th Antarctica expedition

A 59-member Indian expedition to Antarctica set sail on December 5, 1993, from Goa in the Russian ship *MV Vitus Bering*. This was the 13th expedition to visit Antarctica and comprised of scientists from different research organisations, besides personnel from the Indian Army and Navy

One group, consisting of 34 people will stay at the black and cold continent till March 1994 while the others will stay on to conduct studies till March 1995

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Indigenous N-fuel technology developed

INDIA has developed a mixed uranium-plutonium (MOX) fuel technology which could help operate the Tarapur atomic power station in the event of the French government's stoppage of low enriched uranium supply, after the expiry of the contract in 1993 end

The French government has indicated that future supply would be made only on the condition of India accepting a full scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguard. The entire quantity of fuel, under the 1983 contract, has already been supplied

Koodankulam N-Power Plant

KERALA will join Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry in the setting up of the Koodankulam nuclear power plant at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

The 1,000 MW power plant will be executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation in about five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,300 crore. The funds will come through public borrowings and from the Central and State governments

Record fusion reaction

ON December 11, 1993, the Princeton University scientists managed to produce the world's most powerful controlled fusion reaction. This has raised hopes of harnessing an inexhaustible and clean source of energy some day

Fusion, the process that powers the sun, is a reaction in which lightweight atoms, such as hydrogen, are slammed together to fuse, releasing energy in the process. This is the opposite of fission, which involves breaking apart very heavy atoms, such as uranium. Fission is the process that powers nuclear reactors and atom bombs. Fusion is used in hydrogen bombs

However, at this stage the technology is at a very infant stage. In the Princeton experiment the power generated was only one-eighth of what it consumed. Although the experiment is an important milestone, fusion power is still a long way to be used commercially

The main attraction of fusion is the potentially limitless fuel supply. The fuels for fusion process can be extracted from ordinary water

PERSONS

Bhutto, Benazir

MS Benazir Bhutto has been re-elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. She is the only woman Prime Minister in the Muslim world to return to power, for the second time after a gap of three years

Burman, Rahul Dev

NOTED music director, Rahul Dev Burman died on January 4, 1994 at the age of 54

He was born on June 27, 1939 to the legendary music director Sachin Dev Burman. He got his first break in the film *Chhote Nawab*. Affectionately known as "Panchamda", he was known for his rela-

tively light and "peppy" kind of music

Chinmayananda, Swamy

SWAMY Chinmayananda, the spiritual godfather of millions the world over, died on August 4, 1993. Till his last day he was teaching the simple yet essential tenets that the *Bhagwad Gita* holds.

Dagar, Nasir

USTAD Nasir Zahiruddin Dagar was the doyen of Dhrupad singing. He died on May 7, 1994, at the age of 62

He and his late younger brother, Ustad Nasir Fayyazuddin Dagar, popularly known as Dagar brothers, had carried on the age-old tradition of *jugalbandi* (duet) singing, a unique feature of the Dagar family for many generations

Desai, Manmohan

ONE of the most successful film directors of Hindi cinema, Mr Manmohan Desai, died on March 1, 1994. He is suspected to have committed suicide

He made his debut as film director, at the age of 22. *Chhaila*, starring Raj Kapoor and Nutan, was his first film. In 1980s he teamed-up with Amitabh Bachchan to give a series of hits like *Amar*, *Akbar*, *Anthony*, *Parvarish*, *Suhaag*, *Naseeb*, *Desh Premee* and *Coolie*. Out of the twenty films made by him, a majority were "super-duper" hits

de Klerk, F.W.

HE shared the 1993 Nobel peace prize with Mr Nelson Mandela for his efforts to overcome centuries of distrust, bred by racial separation, in South Africa

Deodhar, Prof D.B.

THE grand old man of Indian cricket, Prof Dinkar Balwant Deodhar, died on August 24, 1993. He was 101 and seven months old. He was the oldest living cricketer of the world

Indian women scale Mt Everest

On May 10, 1993 Santosh Yadav, deputy leader of the Indo-Nepal Everest expedition, became the first woman in the world to climb Mt Everest peak for the second time. Along with her, two other Indian women were also successful in climbing onto the peak. They were 20-year-old Kunga Bhutia and 19-year-old Dicky Dolma

Dicky Dolma, belonging to Manali, Himachal Pradesh, has become the youngest woman to climb 8848-metre high Mt Everest

On May 16, 1993 four more Indian women achieved the distinction of climbing Mt Everest. They were Dipu Sharma, Radha Devi, Suman Kalyal and Savita Matoliya. They were accompanied by two technical advisers, Rajiv Sharma and Neema Norbu

The 16-member all-women Indian expedition was led by Ms Bachendri Pal, who is the first Indian woman to climb Mt Everest. This was the fifth Indian expedition to Everest

Dolma, Dicky

NINETEEN-year-old girl from Manali in Himachal Pradesh, Dicky Dolma has become the youngest woman in the world to climb Mt Everest. She was among the thirteen women who were selected for India's first all-women expedition to Everest.

Fogel, Prof Robert W.

PROF Fogel of USA has shared the 1993 Nobel Prize for economics. His foremost work concerns the role of the railways in the economic development of USA. In one research paper he has also shown that slavery was economically efficient.

Ghali, Boutros Boutros

MR Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, has become the first Afro-Arab to become the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Galtung, Prof Johan

PROF Galtung is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for promoting Gandhian values outside India. He belongs to France.

Gopikrishna

WELL-known *Kathak* exponent, Gopikrishna died on February 18, 1994 at the age of 61. He had the distinction of being a dance director for over 800 Hindi movies.

Havel, Vaclav

PRESIDENT of the Czech republic, he is the winner of the 1993 Indira Gandhi Peace Prize. He is also a renowned playwright and poet.

In 1989 he became the first non-communist President of Czechoslovakia. After the break-up of Czechoslovakia in 1993, he was elected as the first President of the Czech republic.

Hulse, Dr Russel A.

DR Hulse of USA shares the 1993 Nobel prize for physics with Dr Joseph Taylor "for the discovery of a new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened new possibilities for the study of gravity".

Joshi, Gen B.C.

GEN B.C. Joshi, AVSM, PVSM, is Chief of Army Staff of India.

He was commissioned in December 1954 in the armoured corps. During his career he has held important command and staff appointments.

Kalam, Dr A.P.J. Abdul

DR Kalam is the man behind the success of *Prithvi*, India's medium range surface-to-surface missile. He believes that India should acquire deadly missiles that will put the fear of God into its enemies.

Dr Kalam is an aeronautical engineer and has been the main architect of India's integrated guided missile development programme. He belongs to Tamil Nadu and is a bachelor.

Kasturirangan, Dr Krishnaswamy

DR Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan is the new Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

He was born in 1940 at Emakulam. A soft-spoken and brilliant aerospace scientist, he obtained his doctorate degree in experimental high energy astronomy in 1971, from the Gujarat University.

He joined the ISRO Satellite Centre in 1971. During his association with ISRO he has held several important positions in satellite programmes, starting from the first Indian satellite, *Aryabhata*.

Kaul, Air Marshal Swaroop Krishna

ONE of the most highly decorated officers of the Indian Air Force, Air Marshal S.K. Kaul has been appointed as the Chief of the Air Staff.

Kirloskar, S.L.

MR S.L. Kirloskar, leader of the Rs 1,000 crore Kirloskar group of companies, died on April 24, 1994 at the age of 91. He was a pioneer in the field of exports. In 1954, he despatched diesel engines abroad, at a time when no industrialist in India had thought of exports.

Leghari, Farooq Ahmed

HE is the President of Pakistan. A big landlord from the southern part of Punjab, he is the chief of a large Baluch clan. 53-year-old Mr Leghari is a practising Sunni Muslim and is widely respected as a moderate politician with a cool temperament and clean record.

Mandela, Nelson

DR Nelson Mandela is the first black to be elected as the President of South Africa. He had been imprisoned for 27 years, by the White regime of South Africa, for his Opposition to apartheid. But, with care and determination he fought for the liberation of his people and in the end was

successful to root out racialism from South Africa.

He was given the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring peace in South Africa. He shared the prize with the former President of South Africa, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

Mazumdar, Phani

VETERAN producer, director and script writer, Mr Phani Mazumdar, died on May 16, 1994 at the age of 83. He was among the few internationally acclaimed Indian cine personalities to have enthralled audiences in as many as five languages.

His historical film, *Andolan*, which traced history from Vedic times to the freedom struggle, had a running commentary in English by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mohapatra, Dr Sitakant

THE noted Oriya Poet, Dr Sitakant Mohapatra has been selected for the 1993 Jnanpith award. The 56-year-old poet is the third Oriya writer to have been selected for the award. His first anthology of poem, *Dipti O Dyuti* (the glow and the illumination) came out in 1963. This was followed by his second collection, titled *Ashtapadi*, in 1967.

His most outstanding collection in the last two decades has been *Chandheri tu ki janu* (what would you know, O bird).

Morrison, Toni

SHE is the winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. She is the eighth woman and first Afro-American to win the prestigious award.

Mullis, Prof Kary B.

HE shares the 1993 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Prof Michael Smith of Canada for inventing a tool that allows extremely detailed examination of the DNA, that forms the building blocks of genes.

Narayanan, K.R.

MR Kocheril Raman Narayanan is the 10th Vice-President of India.

Narayan, Vichitra

HE is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for outstanding contribution in the area of constructive work and rural development. 96-year-old, Mr Narayan is a veteran freedom fighter. He has worked tirelessly for the propagation of Khadi and the provision of employment to

vast number of people.

Nikhani, Kapil Dev

ON February 8, 1994, Kapil Dev bowled himself into cricket history on the first day of the third Test against Sri Lanka, played at Ahmedabad. When he took the wicket of Hashan Tillekeratne, he became the highest wicket-taker in Test cricket history. He thus beat the record of Sir Richard Hadlee of New Zealand, of 431 wickets. This was Kapil's 130th Test.

Besides taking 432 wickets in 130 Tests, Kapil has also hit 5,226 Test runs. He will always be remembered as one of the best all-rounders of cricket world.

Nixon, Richard

THE only President of USA to resign from office, Mr Richard Milhous Nixon died on April 23, 1994 at the age of 81. He was the 37th President of USA and belonged to the Republican party. He had resigned in 1974 to avoid impeachment in the Watergate scandal.

North, Prof Douglass C.

SEVENTY-two-year-old Dr North of USA was in the news for sharing the 1993 Nobel prize for economics. He has been associated in the study of long-term development of the US and Europe. In a recent work he analysed the role institutions play in economic growth.

Pawar, Dinkararao S.

HE is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for application of science and technology for rural development. He has been instrumental in transformation of the drought-prone taluka of Baramati into a fertile area, using numerous lift irrigation schemes and percolation tanks.

Rangarajan, Dr C.

DR C. Rangarajan is the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Rao, C. Rajeshwara

CRajeshwara Rao was a veteran communist leader of India. He died on April 9, 1994. He was the guiding spirit behind the communist movement in India. C.R., as he was popularly known, was the chief architect of the Telengana armed struggle against the Nizam of Hyderabad's rule, in 1940s. He was also in the forefront of farm labour and kisan movements in the country.

Roerich, Devika Rani

MS Devika Rani Roerich, the first lady of the Indian cinema and the only link with the "Talkie" era, died on March 9, 1994 at the age of 86.

She started her film career early in life and was a partner of the now defunct Bombay Talkies, which was set-up by her first husband, Mr Himanshu Rai.

She was the recipient of the first Dada Saheb Phalke award.

Roberts, Dr Richard J.

HE is one of the co-winners of the 1993 Nobel prize for Medicine. He works at New England Biolabs in Beverly, Massachusetts. His discovery of split genes has aided in the study of cancer and other diseases. Dr Roberts is a Britisher.

Sen, Sushmita

SUSHMITA Sen has become the first Indian to win the Miss Universe title since the beauty pageant began 43 years ago. A successful model from Delhi, she was crowned Miss Universe 1994, from among 76 other candidates from around the world. The contest was held at Manila, Philippines.

Shah, Chandrakantaben, Shah, Harvilasben

SIXTY-three-year-old Ms Chandra-Skantaben and 62-year-old Ms Harvilasben are winners of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for outstanding work related to welfare of women and children.

Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal

DR Shankar Dayal Sharma is the ninth President of India. During an active public career, spanning half a century, he has earned himself epithets of experienced administrator, seasoned politician and learned scholar.

Sharp, Dr Philip A.

DR Sharp, who works at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Centre for Cancer Research has been honoured with 1993 Nobel prize for Medicine for his discovery of split genes. He shares the prize with Dr Richard J. Roberts of England.

Shekhawat, Admiral V.S.

ADMIRAL V.S. Shekhawat is India's Naval Chief. He was commissioned on July 1, 1956. He is a submariner. In his service of over 37 years, he has held a variety of Command appointments.

Smith, Prof Michael

See under Mullis, Prof Kary B.

Solzhenitsyn, Alexander

THE Nobel laureate who was expelled from the Soviet Union on February 13, 1974, handcuffed and surrounded by KGB agents, returned to Russia, his home country, on May 27, 1994 after living in exile in USA for twenty years.

Mr Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1970. His works include *One day in the life of Ivan Denisovich*, the stark novel about one man's struggle to survive Soviet prison camps and *The Gulag Archipelago*, a grimly detailed historical account of the camps.

Sparrow, Maj Gen (retd) Rajinder Singh

MAJ Gen (retd) Sparrow, the first member of the Indian armed forces with a double *Mahavir Chakra* decoration, died on April 19, 1994 at the age of 83.

After retiring from the Army he joined politics. He was a former Congress MP and also held the post of minister in the Punjab government.

Sultanpuri, Majrooh

THE noted Hindi film lyricist, Mr Majrooh Sultanpuri was in the news for having received the Dada Saheb Phalke award, 1993.

From K.L. Saigal to Aamir Khan, Sultanpuri's creativity has spanned across generations of Hindi film industry. In his chequered career of five decades, he has worked closely with stalwarts like Mehboob Khan, Guru Dutt, Bimal Roy, Dev Anand, Nasir Hussain and the likes.

Sutherland, Peter

PETER Sutherland, chairman of the Allied Irish Banks, has been appointed director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Swamigal, Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati

THE Paramacharya of the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam, the 101-year-old Hindu religious leader died on January 8, 1994. He was one of the greatest saints of this century.

Tata, J.R.D.

ACKNOWLEDGED as the doyen of Indian business, Mr Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoi Tata died on November 29, 1993. He headed the Rs 14,000 crore business empire of TATAs.

He was instrumental in putting India on the civil aviation map of India. On October 15, 1932 the first flight of Indian civil aviation was flown by him from Bombay to Karachi and back. He was also the founder of Air India. Mr Tata remained its chairman for 25 years, till 1978.

In 1992 official recognition for his pioneering work was given by the government by honouring him with *Bharat Ratna*, India's highest civilian award.

Taylor Jr., Prof Joseph H.

PROF Taylor of the Princeton University in the USA shares the 1993 Nobel prize for physics with his colleague, Dr Russel. Their discovery of a new type of pulsar is of "great significance for astrophysics and gravitational physics and represents an important milestone in the historical development of technology and science".

Tendulkar, Vijay

HE was in the news for having won the prestigious Saraswati Samman for 1993 for his play *Kanyadaan*. Vijay Tendulkar is an author, journalist, screenplay writer and the doyen of Indian theatre. He has the reputation for pioneering an era of experimental theatre in India, through Marathi drama.

He is known for his ingenious innovations with dramatic form and content. His contribution to the contemporary theatre spans over 29 full-length plays, 25 one-act plays and 12 children's plays.

Venkatachaliah, Justice M.N.

JUSTICE Manepalli Narayanrao Venkatachaliah is the Chief Justice of India. In the domain of law he is a respected name. Besides being an expert on the Constitutional Law and Civil Law, he is known for his humanitarian approach and honesty of conviction.

PLACES

Killari

KILLARI, a township of Ausa taluka in the Latur district of Maharashtra was the epicentre of the earthquake that turned the entire area into a massive graveyard on September 30, 1993. Over 80 per cent of its population was buried alive.

Lillehammer

THIS pleasant, slow-moving little town of 24,000 people in Norway was host to the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Lillehammer is a typical Norwegian town, situated where the river through

Gudbrandsdalen, Norway's grandest valley, runs into Mjoesa, Norway's largest lake. It was founded in 1827, with 50 inhabitants. Lillehammer is known for its stable winter climate, clean air and quality of its daylight.

Marrakesh

MINISTERS from about 120 countries gathered in the ancient city of Morocco in the month of April, 1994 to negotiate and sign the Final Act for the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), successor to GATT. The agreement, which is to take effect from January 1, 1995, is expected to pump an additional \$ 200-300 billion annually into the world economy.

Marrakesh is one of Morocco's four imperial cities. The city lies in Southern part of Morocco. It was founded in 1602. It is famous for its parks, especially the Menara Olive grove. It is also popular among tourists and winter sports enthusiasts.

Sydney

SYDNEY, Australia's biggest city with a population of 3.7 million, has been chosen as the city to host the summer Olympic games in the year 2000. The games will be held from September 16 to October 1, 2000.

Walvis Bay

ON February 28, 1994, the control of this port enclave was handed over to Namibia, thus setting the sun on the colonial history of South Africa.

Pretoria had claimed the Walvis Bay as an integral part of South Africa since 1910, based on inheritance of British colonial rights.

The port is the only deep-water harbour along Namibia's 1,130 km coast. It was annexed by the British into the Cape Colony in 1884, as Germans formally colonised the rest of Namibia. When the

Union of South Africa was formed in 1910, Walvis Bay and its 12 small offshore islands were incorporated as part of South Africa.

POWER

Power Grid becomes Operational

THE National Power Grid became a reality with the successful operation of the BHEL-developed High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) link between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The link connects the western grid with the Southern Power Grid.

Though the concept of national grid had been conceived decades ago, it could not become commercially operational because the synchronous operation of two AC systems was not possible. Vital parameters like voltage, frequency and power factor need to be same if connection is to be made. With the development of HVDC, it is now possible to link two power grids without the vital parameters being same.

With this, India has joined the select group of countries in the world to develop and establish indigenously HVDC technology. Apart from India, only Sweden, Japan and Germany have this technology.

PROJECTS

Sankosh hydel-power project

INDIA and Bhutan have signed an agreement for building of a gigantic Sankosh hydel power project. It will be one among the ten largest projects in Asia.

The project is to be constructed near Kerabari in Gaylephug district of Bhutan on Sankosh river. It will include a 600-metre-long and 239 metre high dam and a reservoir with a catchment area of 10,525 sq km. It is estimated to cost around Rs 2000 crore. Once completed, the project will generate 1,525 MW of power and help irrigate eight lakh hectares of land in West Bengal.

Olympic Museum

The 11,000 square metre museum, set in the side of a hill overlooking Lake Geneva, is the world's largest repository of art and artifacts related to the Olympic games.

The museum is the pet project of International Olympic Committee president, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch. The idea of an Olympic museum was originally conceived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic movement.

The museum features the world's largest collection of Olympic coins, stamps, medals, torches and uniforms.

Ranjit Sagar Dam project

THE first stage of construction of the Ranjit Sagar Dam on river Ravi in Punjab has been completed. The Rs 2,022 crore project is expected to be completed in 1997. The project envisages construction of 600 m high dam with a massive spillway, the biggest for the only rock-fill dam in India.

Kallada hydro-electric project

BHARAT Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has commissioned the first unit of the Kallada project in Kerala. Located on the banks of river Kallada, about 75 km north-east of Thiruvananthapuram, the 15 MW capacity project will have two units of 7.5 MW each.

Nathpa Jhakri Power Project

THE Nathpa Jhakri hydel power project is nestled amidst the snow-capped mountains of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and surrounded by an inhospitable terrain. Once operational it promises to solve the northern region's power problems. The power house of the project is the largest underground power house of the country.

The project envisages to harness the hydro-power potential in the upper reaches of river Sutlej. The 301-metre deep surge shaft of the project will be the deepest surge shaft in the world.

The capacity of the project is 1,500 MW. The first unit of 25 MW is expected to be commissioned by June, 1998. The subsequent five units have been scheduled for completion by December 1998.

Chunnel project inaugurated

THE £ 10.5 billion engineering feat of the 20th century, the tunnel joining England with mainland France, was inaugurated on May 6, 1994 by the British Queen and the French President.

The Chunnel tunnel has joined the British Island and the European continent for the first time since the ice age.

The engineering marvel involved 15,000 workers who dug three 48-km-long under-sea tunnels. Specially built boring machines were used. The tunnel is buried 150 feet beneath the sea bed for most of its route. Nearly 40 kms of the tunnel is under sea. Once fully operational, three trains a minute, carrying freight, passengers and cars, will be roaring through at

upto 160 km an hour.

IB-Valley thermal project

BHARAT Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) has commissioned the first of the two 210 MW units at the IB-Valley thermal power project in Orissa. The second unit is expected to be commissioned in October, 1994. The project is located in Sambhalpur district of Orissa, about 20 km south of Belpahar railway station of South eastern railway.

Project Iridium

IT is perhaps the world's largest private aerospace initiative to provide high quality, hand-held wireless services to subscribers, via a constellation of sixty six satellites. These satellites will be put into a Low Earth Orbit, using Russian launch facilities. The project is expected to become operational in 1998.

Leading communication and information technology firms in the USA, Japan and Italy are participating in the project.

India is also planning to join the project. India will own and operate the Indian gateway (earth station), deriving revenue from subscribers in its territory. In addition, revenue will be generated from service provisions and long-distance traffic.

BARC develops supercomputer

SCIENTISTS at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have developed a high speed parallel processing system, a supercomputer, the fastest in the country today.

Developed by the computer division of the BARC, the scalable supercomputer, called the BARC's parallel processing system (BPPS), offers a great deal of flexibility to enhance any system to a large number of nodes.

The system would be marked under the name *Anupam*.

Teraflop computer next goal: Indian scientists are now preparing for a Rs 500-million project to build a teraflop supercomputer—India's most expensive and most ambitious computer development programme.

Scientists at the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, are to design and develop the indigenous teraflop supercomputing machine, capable of performing a thousand billion operations every second.

SPACE RESEARCH**Successful launch of INSAT-2B**

INDIA'S space programme took another big leap, on July 23, 1993, when the multi-functional indigenously-built satellite, INSAT-2B, blasted off into space, on board the Ariane launch vehicle, from Kourou, French Guyana, in South America.

The satellite took its allotted slot of 93.5 degree east longitude in the geostationary orbit on August 4, 1993. The INSAT-2B has taken place of INSAT-1B, whose functioning ended following completion of ten years of its life.

PSLV fails to put satellite into orbit

THE first developmental flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Srihankota, on September 20, 1993, failed to put the IRS-IE satellite into orbit, but achieved "partial success" by establishing India's capabilities in liquid propulsion. This was the first time that Indian scientists tried out with liquid fuel. The first two stages, especially the liquid stage, went off smoothly. Due to an anomaly during the third stage propulsion, the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-IE, could not be put into the specified orbit.

Software error hit PSLV launch, says study: According to the Failure Analysis Committee (FAC), a software error in the pitch control loop of the onboard guidance and control processor led to the failure of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)'s maiden flight. The deficiencies noted were "quite normal" for the first few developmental flights of large and complex rockets such as the PSLV.

The FAC confirmed that all the major systems which were integrated into the PSLV, both hardware and software, and the giant solid booster and the liquid propulsion systems "worked as planned".

Parvati Valley hydro-electric project

The first inter-State hydel power project of India is being set up in Himachal Pradesh. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have joined hands with Himachal Pradesh to set up the project.

The 2051 MW project will be built near Kullu on Parvati river, a tributary of Beas. It will be built in three stages of 750 MW, 800 MW and 501 MW. It is expected to be completed in seven years.

and there was no lacunae in the rocket's design. The committee has recommended rectification of the software error.

ASLV-D4 puts Rohini satellite into orbit

ON May 4, 1994, India took a significant step towards becoming a global space power, with the successful launch of the fourth developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) from Sriharikota range. The ASLV also injected the 113-kg Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2) into an orbit of 437 km perigee and 938 km apogee.

The SROSS-C2 carried two payloads, namely the Gamma-Ray Burst experiment for detecting celestial gamma-ray bursts, and the retarding potential analyser to investigate the characteristics of the equatorial and low latitudes ionosphere and thermosphere.

After repeated failures of launch vehicles, in the past seven years, the successful launch of ASLV-D4 was a small but definite step forward for the rocket designers of India.

The SROSS-C2 satellite was the heaviest satellite to be launched from Indian soil. The record was earlier held by 106-kg SROSS-C1, which was launched on May 20, 1992.

Biggest repair job in space

US space-shuttle *Endeavour* returned to Earth on December 13, 1993, after its astronauts completed the biggest repair job in space history—overhauling the Hubble space telescope. The space-shuttle, along with seven astronauts, had roared into space on December 2, 1993.

In five space walks, astronauts replaced solar panels and gyroscopes, upgraded computer components and installed a set of corrective lenses that were designed to correct the near-sighted telescope.

No trouble with Hubble: On December 18, 1994, just five days after the space shuttle *Endeavour* returned after repairing the Hubble telescope, scientists made the first test. The Hubble space telescope was pointed towards a bright star, and the results received were excellent. The earlier blurred blobs have now turned into sharp, clean images of galaxies, supernovas and stars.

The telescope had been troubled for nearly four years because of an improperly ground mirror and a faulty solar array. In a daring space-repair mission, the astronauts had installed the corrective lenses

and changed the solar array.

The 60th Shuttle mission

THE US space shuttle, *Discovery* blasted off on February 3, 1994 carrying five American astronauts and a Russian cosmonaut, on a mission heralding a new era of cooperation between the two former foes. The mission was the first jointly staffed mission by the USA and Russia, since 1975, when Apollo and Soyuz crews had shook hands in earth orbit.

GMRT ready

THE Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), an array of 30 saucer-shaped dish antennas, laid out in a y-shaped formation, over a 25 sq km area near Khodad, 80 km north of Pune, is ready. It is the world's most powerful radio telescope at metrewave lengths.

The GMRT will provide a tremendous boost to radio astronomy science in India. The entire project has costed Rs 400 million—at least half the cost of a similar project executed elsewhere in the world. The GMRT will become fully operational by early 1995.

Telescope to be installed in Ladakh

INDIA is poised to become an internationally important centre for the study of astrophysics with the Centre sanctioning a design-study for installing a telescope, at an estimated cost of Rs 50 crore, in the Himalayan region.

The project is expected to attract astrophysicists from all over the world. The telescope will be located near Hanle town in southern Ladakh.

A remote control unit will be installed at the astrophysics institute in Bangalore, to monitor the Himalayan observatory through satellite. The Himalayan region has been chosen since pictures taken from a height of over 4,000 metres will be absolutely clear.

MISCELLANY

UNESCO sets up world body for culture

THE UNESCO has set up a 'World Commission on Culture and Development', in Paris, in cooperation with the United Nations.

The objective of the commission is to strengthen the links between culture and development and to prepare a world report on the issue. It will also make recommendations on how development policy could be improved.

Rajiv Gandhi computer varsity okayed

THE Government of India has cleared a proposal to set up the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Computer Sciences, India's first university in private sector.

The university, which will have its headquarter at Hyderabad, is envisaged to have an institute offering certificates, diplomas and post diploma courses, a college offering degree, post-graduate degrees and a software development centre to develop software packages.

Godavari to be National Waterway

GODAVARI, along with its navigable delta canals, will soon be declared a National Waterway. The surface transport ministry has proposed the enactment of a law to declare the Chelra Rajahmundry stretch of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh a national waterway for shipping and navigation by mechanised propelled vessels.

The total development cost for inland water transport on Godavari is estimated to be Rs 60 crore, while Rs 4 crore will be the expected annual cost for its maintenance.

The project assumes importance as transportation of coal to super thermal projects is expected to generate high revenues. While the projected cargo traffic will be 1 million tonne by 2000 AD, commuters traffic is expected to touch 4.38 lakh.

ISRO to develop cryo engine

Indian space scientists are confident of building their own cryogenic engine and launch the country's first Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) by 1997. Cryogenic engine is the most important part of the GSLV.

India had already embarked on its own GSLV programme and supply of the Russian cryogenic engines would only have speeded up the first GSLV launch to 1995. The scrapping of the deal would now result in a delay of two years.

Cryogenics refers to technology at sub-zero temperatures. These engines, which are meant for the final stage of rockets, that place INSAT-like communication satellites in the geostationary transfer orbits, use liquefied oxygen and hydrogen as the propellants. Hydrogen and oxygen are gases at ordinary temperatures and hence the need for low temperatures to liquefy them. Here liquid hydrogen is the fuel that burns and liquid oxygen acts as the oxidiser.

SPORTS Round-up

GAMES

Winter Olympics

THE Lillehammer Winter Olympics ended with Russia leading the gold medals tally. They were followed by Norway, Germany and Italy. Norwegian speed skater, Johann Olav Koss was declared the outstanding male athlete. Cross-country skiers, Manuela de Berta of Italy and Lyubov Egorova of Russia were jointly declared the outstanding female athletes.

The 1998 Olympics will be held at Nagano in Japan.

Sixth SAF Games

THE sixth South Asian Federation (SAF) Games, the biggest-ever sporting event to be held in Bangladesh, got off to a colourful start on December 20, 1993, at Dhaka. This was the second time that Dhaka hosted the event.

Competition was held in eleven disciplines. These were Athletics, Swimming, Shooting, Football, Volleyball, Wrestling, Tennis, Table-Tennis, Boxing, Judo and Kabaddi.

Judo was included for the first time in SAF games. Weightlifting and basketball were replaced by wrestling and volleyball.

The following was the medals' tally:

	G	S	B
India	61	47	31
Sri Lanka	23	22	21
Bangladesh	21	23	39
Pakistan	11	19	34
Nepal	1	6	15

Bhutan and Maldives failed to win a medal.

Madras venue of next games: Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, will host the seventh edition of the South Asian Games in 1995. Two new members—Afghanistan and Uzbekistan—have also been admitted into the SAF fraternity.

World University Games

THE 1993 World University Games were held in Buffalo, USA. USA topped the medals tally. They were followed by

Canada, China, Japan and Germany, in that order.

Third National Games

THE third national games were inaugurated by President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma at Pune on January 16, 1994. A mosaic of dance, music and the cultural richness of the country was enacted during the opening ceremony. Lata Mangeshkar sang the theme song of game, which was penned by Gulzar and set to music by Hridayanath Mangeshkar. Ten thousand school children from all over the country enthralled the audience with *Bharatiyam*. The show was choreographed by Salima Khan.

The opening ceremony concluded with the arrival of *Raju*, the friendly tiger who was the mascot of the games.

The theme of the games was National Integration.

Hosts Maharashtra became the proud winners of the Raja Bhalendra Singh Trophy for overall supremacy. They had surrendered the top slot to Kerala in the last Games.

Delhi were second and Tamil Nadu took the third spot.

Maharashtra's Ashok Pandit emerged as the best sports-person of the Games, with eight gold medals and one each of silver and bronze. He was awarded the IOA Trophy. The Bajaj Trophy for the most outstanding sportsman was claimed by Tamil Nadu's Sebastian Xavier. 15-year-old Bangalore swimmer, Sajini Shetty, bagged the Coca-Cola International award for the best sportswoman.

Maharashtra's Rajeev Balakrishnan emerged as the outstanding athlete in men's event. Shiny Wilson was declared outstanding athlete in women's section.

Fourth National Games: Karnataka will hold the fourth National Games in Bangalore and Mysore from February 1 to 11, 1996. The dates are, however, tentative.

Hiroshima Asian Games

THE Hiroshima Asian Games, to be held between October 2 and 18, 1994, will be the largest in Asian Games history. It

would bring together 7,300 athletes and officials from 42 countries and regions, including five countries from the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The competitive arena of the Games would span 337 events in 34 different sports.

Hiroshima, the first city of Japan to be devastated by an atomic bomb, would also be the first non-capital city to host Asian Games. The 1994 Games would be the second Asian Games to be held in Japan. Tokyo had played the host in 1958.

Doves have been chosen as mascot to symbolise 'lasting world peace'. *Poppo* and *Cuccu* are the names of the Doves.

Sydney to host 2000 Olympics

SYDNEY has been selected to host the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. It was in 1956 that Olympics were last held in Australia.

In 1956 the Olympics were held in Melbourne.

AIR RACE

Round the world air race

ACE Pilot and industrialist, Mr Vijaypat Singhania, flew to victory in the turbo propeller section of the round the world air race. The 33,523 km race started from Montreal, Canada on May 1, 1994 and ended there on May 24, 1994. Mr Singhania's Cessna aircraft, named 'Tiger', finished 31 minutes ahead of his nearest rival.

ARCHERY

Senior National Championship

RAJASTHAN has won the men's team title while Bihar clinched the women's title. Limba Ram of Rajasthan emerged as the overall men champion and Sonam Yangchen (J & K) emerged overall champion in women's section. The championships were held at Gurgaon.

ATHLETICS

1993 World Athletics Championship

THE 1993 world athletics championship was held at Stuttgart, Finland from

August 14 to 23, 1993

In the 100 metres men's final Linford Christie of Britain won the gold medal. He clocked 9.87 seconds, only one-hundredth of a second outside world record set by Carl Lewis in the last championships. Carl Lewis came fourth this time.

In the women's 100 metres, officials used a sophisticated measuring system, for the first time, to determine that Gail Devers beat Merlene Ottey by one-thousandth of a second. The Seiko Slit Video System, which has the capability to identify times to a resolution of one-thousandth of a second, was used to determine the winner.

The Rabbit 'Bunny' was the mascot of the championship.

USA topped the medals tally with 13 Golds, 7 Silver and 6 Bronze medals. They were followed by China, Russia and Kenya.

10th Asian Track & Field Championship

CHINA lead the medal standings with 23 gold, 11 silver and 4 bronze in the 10th Asian Track & Field championship, which was held at Manila, Philippines. South Korea came second with 3 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze. The third place went to Kazakhstan.

India came fifth with 2 gold, 2 silver and 5 bronze medals. For India the gold medal winners were Bahadur Prasad in the 5000 m and Ajit Bhadauria in discus throw.

12th Rath Open Marathon

V Satyabhama of Bombay took the women's title while the men's title was won by Suresh Chander Pandey.

World Record

VETERAN Yobes Ondieki of Kenya has become the first man to run the 10,000 m in under 27 minutes. He ran the distance in 26 minutes, 58.38 seconds at the Bislett Games, held at Oslo.

BADMINTON

Wills World Cup Badminton Championship

INDONESIA claimed both the singles titles in the championship held in New Delhi. Final results were:

Men's singles: Allan Budi Kusuma (Indonesia)

Women's singles: Susi Susanti (Indonesia)

Men's doubles: Ricky Subagja and

Rexy Mainaky (Indonesia)

Women's doubles: Lim Xiaoqing (China) and Christine Magnusson (Sweden)

Mixed doubles: Peter Axelsson (Sweden) and Gillian Gowers (England)

Uber Cup

INDONESIA defeated the holders and six-time champions China, 3-2, in a nail-biting finish to win the Uber Cup women's team trophy for the first time in 19 years. Indonesia's win ended China's decade-old stranglehold on the Cup. The championship was held at Jakarta.

Thomas Cup

INDONESIA defeated Malaysia to win the Thomas Cup men's team trophy. It was Indonesia's ninth Thomas Cup victory since 1958, but their first since 1984. The championship was held at Jakarta.

58th National Championship

Men's Singles title: Deepanker Bhattacharya (Assam) **Women's singles title:** Manjusha Pawangadkar (Maharashtra)

Team titles:

Rahimtoola Cup (men's section): Maharashtra

Chadha Cup (women's section): Railways

The championships were held at Lucknow.

BASKETBALL

44th RPG National Championship

RAILWAYS took both the William Todd Memorial Trophy in men's section and Princess Bhasalat Jha trophy in the women's section.

BILLIARDS

60th Senior National Championship

ASHOK Shandilya retained the title for the third year in succession.

Gold Flake World Billiards professional title

HOLDER Geet Sethi of India fashioned an incredible win, beating second seeded Mike Russell by 999 points to retain the title. The championship was held in Bombay.

BOXING

WBA world heavyweight title

MICHAEL Moorer defeated Evander Holyfield on points to win the World

Boxing Association World Heavyweight title. He has become the first left-hander to win the title in the history of the championship.

40th National Championship

SERVICES have won the championship with 53 points as against 37 points scored by runners-up Railways.

CHESS

World title

ANATOLY Karpov of Russia has won the World chess championship played at Jakarta, Indonesia. 42-year-old Karpov, who was world champion from 1975 to 1985, has become the first player to regain the title since fellow Russian, Mikhail Botvinnik, in 1961.

31st National 'A' championship

INTERNATIONAL master Pravin Thipsay has retained the national chess crown. The championship was held in Hyderabad.

National women's championship

BHAGYASHREE Thipsay has regained the national chess crown by winning the women's National 'A' chess championship held at Bangalore. With this win Bhagyashree has equalled Rohini Khadilkar's record by winning the national championship five times.

CRICKET

Hero Cup tournament

A magnificent bowling spell by Anil Kumble saw India demolish the mighty West Indies by 102 runs to clinch the five-nation Hero Cup at the Eden Gardens, Calcutta. India batted first and scored 225 in their allotted 50 overs. West Indies collapsed, like a pack of cards, in the face of a magical spell of 6-1-2-12-6 by Anil Kumble and were bundled out for 123 with 9.5 overs to spare.

Anil Kumble was declared "Man of the match". Indian skipper, Mohammed Azharuddin was declared the "man of the series" for his steady performance throughout the tournament.

Earlier in the semi-finals West Indies had defeated Sri Lanka by seven wickets and India had defeated South Africa by two runs.

The tournament was held to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Cricket Association of Bengal.

Sharjah Cup

BRIAN Lara played the innings of his life-time to score a career-best 153 to help the West Indies beat the defending champions, Pakistan, by six wickets in the final of the three-nation Pepsi Champions trophy tournament, played at Sharjah.

Australasia Cup

PAKISTAN defeated India by 39 runs to win the Australasia Cup. The championship was held at Sharjah. This was Pakistan's 12th victory over India in 15 matches played at Sharjah.

Women's World Cup

ENGLAND defeated New Zealand to lift the 1993 Women's World Cup.

India will host the sixth women's World Cup in December 1997.

Ranji Trophy

BOMBAY were crowned the national cricket champions for the 31st time when they defeated West Bengal by 8 wickets, to win the Ranji Trophy.

Irani Trophy

REST of India team defeated Ranji Trophy champions, Punjab, by 181

runs to win the Irani Trophy.

Duleep Trophy

NORTH Zone bagged the Pepsi Duleep Trophy title for the fourth successive year on the strength of the first innings lead of 86 runs over East Zone.

Deodhar Trophy

EAST Zone retained the one-day matches tournament Deodhar Trophy by securing 12 points from four matches.

18th Senior National women's championship

A thrilling tie in the first innings led to Railways and Madhya Pradesh being declared joint winners.

FOOTBALL**50th Santosh Trophy**

BENGAL defeated Kerala in a penalty shoot-out to win the 50th Santosh trophy, symbol of national football title. The tournament was held at Cuttack.

National women's championship

MANIPUR defeated West Bengal 4-0 to win the second National women's championship held at Daltonganj.

Brian Lara smashes world record

WEST Indian batsman Brian Lara made a world record of highest single innings score by an individual, when he hit 369 against England, in the fifth Test played at St John's Antigua. He beat the world record of 365, hit by fellow countryman, Sir Gary Sobers, 36 year ago.

Sobers's unbeaten 365 runs were made against Pakistan at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1958.

On June 7, 1994, West Indies batsman Brian Lara smashed Hanif Mohammad's (of Pakistan) world record of highest runs in an innings in first class cricket. He plundered an unbeaten 501 for Warwickshire, in their County championship match against Durban, at Edgbaston, Birmingham. Hanif Mohammad had hit 499.

Brian Lara thus joined Australian Sir Donald Bradman, in the record books, as the only man to hold both the highest individual Test and first class scores, simultaneously.

KAPIL MAKES HISTORY

On February 8, 1994, Kapil Dev bowled his 27,549th valid ball in his 130th Test and created history, when he bowled Harshan Tillekeratne to become the highest wicket-taker in cricketing history. The feat was achieved in the third Test match against Sri Lanka, played at Ahmedabad. Incidentally Kapil had also bowled his best figures of 9 for 83 against West Indies, in 1983, at Ahmedabad.

As an all-rounder, Kapil is a man of all seasons. As a fast bowler, his major skill lies in his ability to adopt his style to suit any wicket.

History will remember Kapil as one of the greatest sportsman on earth. A look at his achievements confirm to this fact. He has scored 5,226 Test runs, besides the 432 wickets. In one-day cricket he has scored 3,726 runs and has a world record haul of 248 wickets. No one can forget his 175 not-out after India were 17 for 5 at one stage against Zimbabwe, in 1983 World Cup. He then went on to lead India to a World Cup victory. And who can forget the numerous hurricane knocks he has hit!

BOWLING MILESTONES

Wkt	Test	Date	Batsman	Venue
1	1	21.10.78	Sadiq Mohammed (Pak)	Faisalabad
50	16	17.10.79	Bruce Yardley (Aus)	Kanpur
100	25	31.01.80	Taslim Arif (Pak)	Calcutta
150	39	10.06.82	Chris Tavaré (Eng)	Lord's
200	50	15.03.83	Andy Roberts (W. Indies)	Port of Spain
250	65	28.11.84	Alan Lamb (Eng.)	Bombay
300	83	07.01.87	R. Ratnayake (S. Lanka)	Cuttack
350	100	16.11.89	Javed Miandad (Pak)	Karachi
400	115	03.02.92	Mark Taylor (Aus)	Perth
432	130	08.02.94	H. Tillekeratne (S. Lanka)	Ahmedabad

DCM tournament

VARTEKS Football Club from Croatia defeated JCT Phagwara by three goals to lift the DCM trophy. The tournament was held at New Delhi.

Durand Cup

CALCUTTA'S East Bengal regained the Durand Cup after a gap of one year. In the final they defeated Punjab State Electricity Board.

9th Federation cup tournament

MOHUN Bagan defeated Salgaocar Club of Goa 3-0 in penalty shoot-out to win the Federation Cup. The tournament was held at Margao, Goa.

IFA Shield tournament

PAKHTAKOR Football Club of Uzbekistan defeated Pavlodar Football Club of Kazakhstan, 5-4 via sudden death, to win the 99th Lifebuoy IFA Shield tournament, held at Calcutta.

Rovers Cup

MAHINDRA and Mahindra beat Bank of India Sports Club 3-0, via tie-breaker, to lift the Rovers Cup.

Subroto Cup

LION-hearted St Ignatius School, Gumla (Bihar) etched out a memorable 4-3 win over Special Sports School, Tashkent (Uzbekistan) to lift the Subroto Cup. The tournament was held in New Delhi.

GOLF**Indian open championship**

EMYLN Aubrey of USA has won the 1994 championship title. This year the Indian open was held at Calcutta.

DCM Open title

ALI Sher took the trophy and prize money of Rs 33,320 when he defeated Daniel Chopra in a sudden-death play-off.

Northern India Championship

NONITA Lall Qureshi clinched the championship with a five-stroke victory over Seema Sobti.

HOCKEY**Champions trophy**

PAKISTAN defeated Germany to lift the 16th Champions trophy of the world Hockey tournament, played at Lahore, Pakistan.

Women's champions' trophy

AUSTRALIA defeated Netherlands to become the first side to defend successfully the women's champions' trophy.

Asia Cup

SOUTH Korea defeated India 1-0 to lift the Asian Cup men's title. This was South Korea's maiden Asian Cup win. The tournament was held at Hiroshima, Japan. The next Asia Cup has been allotted to India.

Alps Cup

INDIA ousted novice Austria, via a tie breaker, to win the eight-nation Alps Cup Hockey Tournament, played at Vienna.

Indira Gandhi memorial tournament

INDIA finished on top of the six-team round robin league to retain the trophy. The tournament was held at Lucknow.

5th Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup for women

SOUTH Korea lifted the trophy by defeating India by a solitary first half goal. The South Korean team had been runners-up in the last championship, in 1992. This year the tournament was held at

Amritsar.

57th National Championship

INDIAN Airlines defeated Bombay in a tie-breaker to become national champions. The championship was held at Bombay.

Jawahar Lal Nehru title

INDIAN Airlines retained the trophy when they defeated Army Service Corps (Jalandhar) 2-1.

Beighton Cup

ARMY XI lifted the Beighton Cup for the third time in a row when they defeated B.N. Railway 2-1 at the final played at Calcutta.

Women's Federation Cup

INDIAN Railways regained the Federation Cup after a gap of one year when they defeated Punjab in the final held at New Delhi.

Sanjay Gandhi Title

ARMY Service Corps (ASC), Jalandhar, defeated Bharat Petroleum, 4-2, in the tie-breaker, to clinch the Sanjay Hockey Title.

Lal Bahadur Shastri tournament

PUNJAB and Sind Bank have won the title.

SNOOKER**World Title**

STEPHEN Hendry of Scotland won his fourth World Snooker title when he defeated Jimmy White of England.

World ladies championship

ALLISON Fisher of England retained the Championship for the third time in a row. Fisher has so far won seven world titles in the last 10 years. The championship was held in New Delhi.

SQUASH**World open title**

JANSHER Khan of Pakistan defeated countryman Jehangir Khan to win the title for the fifth time.

TABLE TENNIS**11th Commonwealth Championship**

ENGLAND retained the men's crown while Hong Kong retained the women's crown. Canada's Johnny Huang won the men's singles title. Chai Po Wa of Hong Kong was the winner of the women's singles title. The championship was held at

Hyderabad.

55th National Championship

Men's team title: Bengal. **Women's team title:** Bengal. **Men's singles title** (Pithapuram Cup) : Arup Basak (Bengal). **Women's singles title** (Travancore Cup): Mantu Ghosh (Bengal). The tournament was held at Calcutta.

TENNIS**Australian Open, 1994**

STEFFI Graf of Germany easily defeated Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain, 6-0, 6-2, to win the women's singles title. This was her fourth consecutive Grand Slam title.

Pete Sampras of USA beat his fellow countryman, Todd Martin, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-4 to win the men's singles title. This was the first Australian title for Sampras.

French Open, 1994

SERGI Bruguera of Spain retained the title by defeating fellow countryman Alberto Berasategui 6-3, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

In the women's singles final, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, also of Spain, won the title with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Mary Pierce of France. Pierce became the first French-woman to reach the final since Francoise Durr won the title in 1967.

Italian Open, 1994

TOP-seeded Conchita Martinez defeated Martina Navratilova to win her second straight Italian Open title.

Pete Sampras crushed Boris Becker to win the men's singles title.

US open championship

PETE Sampras celebrated his return to World No. 1 by winning the men's singles title. He defeated Cedric Pioline of France in the final. Pete Sampras thus became the first player since Boris Becker in 1989, to win the Wimbledon and the US open in the same year and the first American since John McEnroe in 1984, to accomplish the feat.

STEFFI Graf beat Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere to win the women's singles title.

Wimbledon Championship, 1993

PETE Sampras of USA, riding a brilliant serve that produced 22 aces, defeated Jim Courier 7-6, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3 to win his first Wimbledon men's title.

In the women's final, Steffi Graf of

Germany escaped from an apparently hopeless position to beat Jana Novotna of the Czech republic, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4. This was the 100th women's final at Wimbledon. This was Steffi Graf's fifth Wimbledon title.

Davis Cup

GERMANY defeated Australia to win the Davis Cup for the third time. Germany's previous two victories had come in 1988 and 1989.

Federation Cup

FORMER French open champion, Arantxa Sanchez ran for every point to help top seeds Spain clinch victory over Australia in the final held at Frankfurt, Germany.

Grand Slam Cup

PETR Korda beat Michael Stich to clinch the richest prize in tennis. The Championship was held at Munich.

Hopman Cup

PETR Korda and Jana Novotna helped the Czech republic to outplay Germany in the final of the Hopman Cup, held at Perth, Australia. Germany were the defending championship.

National Grasscourt Championship

NIRUPAMA Baidyanathan of Tamil Nadu defeated top-seeded Arati Ponnappa to win the women's singles title. Later she paired with Sohini Kumari of Delhi to win the women's doubles title.

Maharashtra's Asif Ismail won his maiden national grass-court tennis men's singles title, defeating Vasudeva Reddy of Delhi.

The Championship was held at New Delhi.

National Hardcourt championship

Men's title: Asif Ismail. **Women's title:** K. Janaki. The tournament was held at Bombay.

Women to play five sets too

THE women's final at the 1995 Australian open will be played over the best-of-five sets. The Australian open is the first of the four grand slam tournaments to introduce the format for women's final.

VOLLEYBALL

42nd Senior National Championship

TAMIL Nadu men won the M.M. Joseph memorial trophy by defeating Indian Railways in the final.

In the women's final, Indian Railways retained the K. Sivasubramaniam memorial trophy by defeating Tamil Nadu.

The championship was held at Hyderabad.

WRESTLING

29th National championship

RAILWAYS emerged champions for the seventh successive time. The championship was held at Arah in Bihar

YACHTING

12th National Inland Water Enterprise Championship

SUMIT Patel and Kartik Deodhar of Sea Cadet Corps (Bombay), emerged as the overall winners.

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AHMEDABAD : Ph.: 079-428952. BOMBAY : Ph : 022-5126824,
5112583 BANGALORE; Ph: 080-3367209. COCHIN; Ph:04932-
24704. CHANDIGARH; Ph: 0172-22157. HYDERABAD; Ph:040-
242881. JALANDHAR; Ph:0181-221238. JAIPUR; Ph:0141-45878.
LUCKNOW; Ph: 0522-238042. MADRAS; Ph: 044-455004. PUNE;
Ph: 0212-670888. TRIVANDRUM; Ph: 0471-88487

Facts about Science

Important Systems in the Human Body

The Digestive System: It consists of a 33' long tube of varying diameter and having certain glands which drop their juices into it. The tube is known as *Alimentary Canal*. The first part of the tube is narrower and extends about ten inches and is called the *food pipe* or *Gullet*. Coming down from the neck through the chest it opens into the stomach. The *stomach* is a bag-shaped organ lying a little to the left under diaphragm. It has two openings—the end of the food pipe and the beginning of the intestines. The gastric juice secreted by the glands converts protein into peptones and coagulates the milk. The alimentary tube narrows again and transfers into the *small intestines* which is about 22 feet long. The first ten inches of the *small intestines* cover the *Duodenum*, and it forms a C-shaped loop in the concavity of which lies an important gland, the sweet bread, also known as *Pancreas*. It secretes an important juice known as *insulin*, which keeps the sugar balance in the body. The rest of the small intestines lie in the form of coiled up tube which is wider but shorter in length known as the *large intestines*. It is about six ft long. At the junction of the small and large intestines, there is a blind pouch known as the *Caecum*. A narrow tube known as the *vermiform appendix*—about four to six inches long hangs down from the *Caecum*. The part of large intestines above the *Caecum* is called the *Colon*. It then merges into a straight tube, the *Rectum*, which opens to the outside by the *Anus*.

The Circulatory System: It consists of heart and blood vessels.

The heart: It is a hollow muscular organ lying in the middle of the chest cavity, just above the diaphragm and between the lungs. By its contraction, it pumps the blood into blood ves-

sels. The heart is internally divided by a vertical septum into right and left halves, which are not in communication with each other. Each half consists of two chambers, the upper and the lower being *auricle* and *ventricle* respectively. Each auricle is in communication with the ventricular through an opening called the *auriculo-ventricular opening*. Each opening is being guarded by a valve. On the right, the valve consists of three flaps, known as *tricuspid valve* while there is a *bicuspid valve* on the left.

The impure blood from all the upper parts of the body is imported by the *Superior Venae Cava* (pre Cava) while from lower parts, it is imported by *Inferior Venae Cava*. The blood duly purified and oxygenated is imported from the lungs by two pulmonary veins. The pure blood is forced out into the *aorta* the branches of which carry the blood to all parts of the body, while the impure blood is carried by the *pulmonary artery* to the respective lung.

The lungs are situated in the chest cavity and are spongy in nature. The function of the lungs is to purify the blood and expel out the products of combustion i.e., carbon dioxide and water vapours.

The Respiratory System: It consists of lungs and a wind pipe. The air, in order to reach the lungs, passes through the nose or mouth into the *Larynx* via *pharynx*. The *larynx* lies at the top of trachea. The opening into the *Larynx* is guarded by a cartilaginous lid known as *epiglottis*.

The trachea or wind-pipe is about 5" long. It is made stiff by incomplete rings of cartilage. The trachea divides itself into two branches known as the right and the left *bronchi*, which enters the respective lung.

The Excretory System: Skin and

kidneys are the main organs of excretion. They expel out the waste products in the form of sweat and urine respectively. The skin covers the whole body and protects the muscles and organs, lying under it.

(i) **Skin:** The skin consists of two layers, the outer layer or the *epidermis*, while the deeper layer is known as the *dermis*. It serves as a protection to the inner organs, regulates the temperature of the body, acts as the organ of sense or touch, throws out nitrogenous waste and gives shape to the body.

(ii) **Kidneys:** These are two in number. The filtered products (i.e., nitrogenous matter) of the blood is thrown out in the form of urine. The urine is collected in the *bladder* through the *ureter*. The Kidneys are bean-shaped organs, lying in the abdomen.

The Nervous System: It comprises brain, spinal cord and nerves. The function of this system is to control the working of the various organs of the body. The function of the brain is to control intellect, will, action, memory, thought, emotions and various other movements, while the *spinal cord* acts as a sub-conscious brain and controls the *reflex action*.

The Skeleton (Bony System): It is made up of nearly two hundred and twelve separate bones joined together to form various joints. It gives shape to the body, protects important organs. The skeleton is divided into four parts:-

1. *The Skull.*
2. *The Vertebral column or the back bone.*
3. *The bones enclosing the cavity of thorax.*
4. *The bones of the upper and the lower limbs or extremities.*

The Muscular System: It consists of pieces of flesh known as *muscles*, which are thick at the centre and thin at the ends. These muscles are either fixed with the bones or

with the sides of the organs. These are of two types:-

(i) **Voluntary muscles:** are those type of muscles, which act according to our will and are generally fixed with the bones.

(ii) **Involuntary muscles:** are those muscles, which do not work according to our will. They produce the movement of internal organs.

The Reproductive System: Reproduction is the most fundamental characteristic of life. All living organisms including *homo sapiens* come into being as products of other similar living organisms. For purposes of reproduction, human beings are divided into two sexes, viz., males and females. Passing through infancy, childhood and adolescence, both sexes attain puberty or sexual maturity which becomes evident in the development of reproductive glands and organs. The glands in the male body produce sperm cells and the female glands produce egg-cell. The union of these two types of cells through the reproductive organs leads to fertilization of the egg-cell in the female body and after a gestation period of a little more than nine months, a new individual is born.

Human Organs and their Functions

Bladder: It contains *bile* which is poured into the intestines. Bile fluid acts as a laxative and removes poison from the blood.

Blood, Function of: The food substances are absorbed by the blood in minute vessels in the intestines; hence it is a medium by which nutrient is taken to all parts of the body. The plasma of the blood contains red corpuscles and white corpuscles. The red corpuscles play an important part in taking oxygen from air into the lungs and carrying it to various parts of the body. The white corpuscles appear to operate in connection with resistance to disease. There are other substances in the blood which assist in resisting diseases and among these are anti-toxins which neutralize poisons or toxins.

Ductless glands: are the glands which manufacture internal secre-

tions which are passed directly into the blood inside vessels within the gland itself and not via duct or ducts as in the case of bile manufactured by the liver and passed into the intestine. They are namely thyroid gland, pituitary gland and suprarenal gland etc.

Duodenum: It is the small intestine following the stomach about ten inches in length forming a C-shaped loop in the cavity of which lies the pancreas. It contains the duct through which the bile secreted by the liver and the pancreatic juice prepared by the pancreas pass into the intestines. These fluids act upon the churned food entering from the stomach by emulsifying the fats in it, and converting starchy matter into sugar and rendering the food alkaline which is now ready for absorption.

Ear: The ear is that organ of the human body in which the senses of hearing and equilibrium are centred. Anatomists divide it into three parts i.e., (i) the external ear, (ii) the middle ear and, (iii) the inner ear. The external ear consists of the outer flap, the opening and the inwardly directed tube. The middle ear is a small cavity in the temporal bone from which a tube runs forward, inward and downward and admits air into the cavity. The ear-drum membrane is a part in the middle ear. The inner ear consists of a membranous part contained in a bony part.

Eyes, lens of the: It lies in front of the eye-chamber. It focuses light rays so that small real images are formed on a sensitive nervous screen called the retina at the back of the eye. The regulation of light passes through the centre of the lens.

Gall Bladder: It is situated on the under-surface of the liver like pear-shaped pouch containing *bile*.

Glands: are of three main types: (1) *Lymph glands* found at various junctions of the body; (2) *larger glands* such as the *pancreas* and liver; (3) *the endocrine glands* or ductless glands. The function of these glands is to trap germs and prevent them reaching the vital areas in the body.

Heart: It is a hollow muscular organ lying in the middle of the chest cavity, just above the diaphragm and between the lungs. By its contraction

it pumps the blood into blood vessels. It is divided into 4 chambers, two upper, called the auricle, and two lower, called the ventricles; right auricle is connected with right ventricle and left auricle with left through valves. It pumps the blood into blood vessels. It forces the pure blood into the *aorta* the branches of which carry the blood to all parts of the body, while the impure blood is carried by the *pulmonary artery* to the respective lung.

Intestines: it is the long tube beginning at the mouth of the abdomen and ending at the rectum. In this tube digestion takes place.

Kidneys: They are two, one on each side of the spinal column in the small of the back. All the blood in the body is filtered through the kidneys and the waste matter passes through two tubes known as ureters which enters the bladder. It then leaves the body through the urethra in the form of urine.

Liver: is the largest gland in the body—dark red in colour and weighing 40 to 60 ounces. It is located immediately below the diaphragm towards the right side of the body cavity. It serves to store up in the form of glycogen certain constituents of food brought from the stomach and intestines and to transform this glycogen into sugar which is distributed to the body. It also serves to destroy the worn-out blood corpuscle and to excrete the *bile* which is poured into the intestines.

Lungs: two large spongy organs that fill most of the chest, are the organs of respiration. Their function is to purify the impure blood. The minute blood vessels in the cell walls are constantly taking in the oxygen contained in the inhaled air and discharging impurities in the form of carbonic gas, water vapours and other waste matter.

Lymph glands: These glands are sac-like structures and contain lymph, the liquid part of the blood which flows through special vessels on its own and passes through the filter of the lymph glands before entering again in the blood stream.

(To be continued in next issue)

Improve Your Word Power

1. **attire (v):** (a) speculate (b) gamble (c) dress (d) compete.
2. **buff:** (a) simpleton (b) enthusiast (c) clown (d) slave.
3. **crassitude:** (a) grandeur (b) excellence (c) sacrifice (d) insensitivity.
4. **daub:** (a) paint (b) propagate (c) advertise (d) publish.
5. **ferry (v):** (a) drown (b) celebrate (c) transport (d) bargain.
6. **gripe (n):** (a) satisfaction (b) resentment (c) journey (d) complaint.
7. **haggle:** (a) float (b) bargain (c) accept (d) reject.
8. **innocuous:** (a) harmless (b) sensational (c) exceptional (d) helpful.
9. **jab:** (a) jump (b) fly (c) sink (d) poke.
10. **knuckle (v):** (a) face (b) struggle (c) surrender (d) resign.
11. **lumpish:** (a) clumsy (b) splendid (c) cheap (d) scarce.
12. **meander:** (a) relieve (b) drift (c) believe (d) conceive.
13. **numinous:** (a) heavy (b) ugly (c) inspiring (d) amazing.
14. **obduracy:** (a) cooperation (b) corruption (c) engagement (d) obstinacy.
15. **ploy:** (a) risk (b) manoeuvre (c) compulsion (d) accident.
16. **quiver:** (a) compel (b) agree (c) kick (d) tremble.
17. **regale:** (a) suppress (b) express (c) entertain (d) harass.
18. **tantrum:** (a) outburst (b) submission (c) permission (d) oath.
19. **vogue:** (a) pride (b) fashion (c) fun (d) fury.
20. **yardstick:** (a) prediction (b) eviction (c) consolation (d) standard.

ANSWERS

1. **attire (v):** (c) dress.
—Every staff member in the hotel was *attired* in gold and silver embroidered gowns that shimmered in the light.
2. **buff:** (b) enthusiast, knowledgeable (person).
—The festival of plays organised in the capital allowed the theatre *buffs* to savour the histrionics of well-known artists.
3. **crassitude:** (d) insensitivity.
—Unfortunately *crassitude* has become a norm with most film producers and directors in Bombay.
4. **daub:** (a) paint (without skill/artistry).
—A young man was found hanging from a tree with some words/slogans *daubed* on his clothes.

5. **ferry (v):** (c) transport.
—Special trains were run by the railways to *ferry* pilgrims/devotees to the world-famous shrine.
6. **gripe (n):** (d) complaint, discontentment.
—Some people are given to making/expressing *gripes* over trifles.
7. **haggle:** (b) bargain.
—Ordinary consumers/buyers can be seen *haggling* over a little amount in the fish market/in the vegetable market.
8. **innocuous:** (a) harmless, inoffensive.
—The writer took the *innocuous* remarks/comments of the critics in good humour.
9. **jab:** (d) poke, punch.
—While *jabbing* his finger towards me, the young cab-driver cried at all those who cared to listen to him.
10. **knuckle (v):** (c) surrender.
—India is determined not to *knuckle* under any pressure to sign the NPT.
11. **lumpish:** (a) clumsy, stupid, heavy.
—We missed the train because he was too *lumpish* to take brisk steps to reach the station in time.
12. **meander:** (b) drift, wander, roam.
—There are not enough open spaces left in the cities where one can *meander* around/along for pleasure.
13. **numinous:** (c) inspiring, divine.
—The artist kept a look on the real world while he pursued an art which in its higher reaches becomes too *numinous*.
14. **obduracy:** (d) obstinacy, inflexibility.
—Educationists are rightly developing the mulish (stubborn) *obduracy* at various levels of educational administration.
15. **ploy:** (b) manoeuvre, stratagem, trick.
—Shedding crocodile tears was all a *ploy* on his part to distract attention from his real/nefarious aims.
16. **quiver:** (d) tremble, shake.
—*Quivering* with rage/anger, she slammed the door shut in my face.
17. **regale:** (c) entertain, amuse.
—The famous character-actor *regaled* us with his dramatic gestures on the stage.
18. **tantrum:** (a) outburst, rage, frenzy.
—Getting in (to) a *tantrum* during discussion/debate shows immaturity of mind.
19. **vogue:** (b) mode, fashion, style.
—Hot music accompanied by break-dance is in full *vogue* among the youth of today.
20. **yardstick:** (d) standard, criterion, rule.
—In a highly competitive world, durability of consumer goods is one *yardstick* of quality.

In Defence of Defence

Shifting global power equations, nuclear-armed neighbours, internal unrest...In such a scenario is it wise to cripple the country's defence machine by six years of consecutive resource cuts? Or is it foolhardy to maintain the world's fourth-largest army for a war that hasn't happened for the last 22 years? The proposition for debate is: "Should India's defence expenditure be raised?"

Mr A Only 13 paise of the 1994-95 Budget rupee have been allocated for defence. Though at Rs 23,000 crore, it is an increase on the Rs 19,180 crore allocated last year, it does not amount to much considering the annual inflation rate and the devaluation of the rupee. And considering what all has to be done with this money, the amount is ludicrous. Of the 59 Armoured Regiments, at present only about 50 per cent can go operational, based on a 'brick' of 50 or so instead of the prescribed 65, leaving no war reserves. A 'brick' refers to the ideal number of tanks that a regiment should have when it goes to war, which means that on the second day of battle, the regiment is bound to be understrength. There is no money for the induction of new equipment. The army is short of 400 Bofors howitzers, leaving 10 regiments with outdated guns. The army has not held a major field exercise since Brasstacks and Chequerboard, relying instead on model simulations, which are at best inadequate. The IAF will be able to complete only two-thirds of the stipulated 180 hours of annual flying time laid down for each fighter pilot. The Navy too has cut sailing time by 30 per cent. And all this when inadequate training was the factor blamed for the poor performance of most units in the 1962 and 1965 wars. Deposing

before the 19th Parliament Estimates Committee, Army Vice-Chief Lt Gen Vijay Singh said that there is a deficiency of almost 9000 captains in the army, while the IAF and the navy are short by 900 and 800 officers respectively. Since shortages are at the crucial fighting levels, these are bound to tell on the fighting ability of combat units. Last year, the serviceability of the MIG 29 squadrons was as low as 30 per cent, for want of spares. Two transport squadrons had to be disbanded for the same reasons. And all this when the Gulf war has proved how important air warfare can be. Just when some of the country's indigenous defence research programmes are coming to fruition, the forces have no money to buy any. The only modern aircraft in the IAF inventory today are three squadrons of MIG 29 and two of Mirage-2000—rest are all of 60's and 70's vintage. The aging MIG 21 is only an interceptor and not a multi-role aircraft and there is no money to upgrade it or replace it with the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), a project that has been dragging its feet for the last decade and a half. The fate of the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) project is also the same. As for the Advanced Jet Trainer (AJT), for the training of pilots, there is none. Pakistan is far ahead of India in the acquisition and development of modern aircraft. It signed an agreement with China on April 9, to buy six K-8 Jet Trainers, it might get its F-16s from the U.S.A. or even the Orion P-3 anti-submarine planes. Also it is way ahead of India in Electronic Warfare Systems, with most of its combat aircraft having Aircraft Self Protection Jammers (ASPJ). Besides there is a good possibility of Saudi

Arabia providing the Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) cover to Pakistan and some other nearby Muslim countries offering sanctuary to its air reserves, which ostensibly would put them beyond the striking range of the IAF. As for the navy, only 50 per cent of the capital ships are battleworthy. Says Admiral J.G. Nadkarni, the former Navy Chief, "If the navy's budget does not grow, we will cease to be an effective navy, either blue or brown water." And this when China has established a security zone on Myanmar, barely 30 km from the Indian base in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands! There is no avoiding the fact that the Indian war machine is at its weakest in 30 years. Says Air Commodore Jasjit Singh, Director of the Delhi-based Institute of Defence and Strategic Analysis: "If defence expenditure has been going down and deployment and movement is the same, how are we managing? Modernisation and preparedness are bound to suffer." He couldn't be more right. For years India has been practising the policy of 'deterrent defence', but if the present slide continues, its armed forces may not be in a position to defend India's security interests a few years from now. India will need the backing of a strong military if it has to continue with internationally inconvenient postures, either on Kashmir or the NPT or successfully fight off foreign-engineered insurgencies.

Mr B My friend has painted a scary, pessimistic picture indeed, one which I wouldn't contradict. Yet, it offers no justification for further throwing money into a bottomless pit. For mankind, wars have come to stay. We have known

only 292 years of peace since 3600 B.C. And as American Professor Stephen Cohen, author of several books on the Indian and Pakistani armed forces, says: "For most countries the threat expands according to the resources available." So, rather than panicking over the lack of resources, we should make a realistic assessment of the threats. Firstly, there should be sincere efforts at defusing hostile relations with Pakistan—a dialogue rather than a diatribe over the negotiating table. Secondly, taking a lesson from START, we should gradually decrease our weapon pileup with each round of successive talks. If there is one thing that is certain, it is that going to war never helps anybody. Further talks would be needed with China to prevent the turning of Tibet into a nuclear zone. While these threats are being taken care of, we should set to pruning the fat off our defence machine. According to the June CAG report, the IAF, at the end of 1993 was holding an inventory of surplus/obsolete stores worth Rs 207 crore. These obsolete items occupied five lakh square feet of covered accommodation and involved an annual expenditure ranging between Rs 20 and Rs 30 crore, toward their carrying cost. Also, there were further losses due to lack of synchronisation between receipt and installation of various systems. Sundry instances, like the import of life-expired ammunition, misutilisation and non-utilisation or non-recovery of funds worth thousands of crores by the Army and ordnance units also came to light. Therefore, rather than raising defence expenditure we should streamline our functioning and squeeze the maximum possible advantages out of the defence share. After all, the money is needed elsewhere too! For one thing, the recommendations of the Committee on Defence expenditures, headed by Arun Singh, should be implemented, namely, the integration of the three service HQs and the setting up of a Vice-Chief of Defence Staff from

among any service, to represent the forces collectively at the Defence Ministry. This would cut delays and reduce bureaucratic interference, which in itself costs money; large scale cost-cuts in manpower by dismantling static or administrative units; enhanced financial powers to service Chiefs, who could directly channel funds according to priorities. This would ensure there is no wastage on buying of weapon systems by war-ignorant bureaucrats. Cash can be earned by training and maintaining foreign militaries. Export of Soviet arms and spares, licence-produced in India, can fetch above Rs 600 crore. The sale of all surplus stores will fetch more than Rs 10,000 crore at the present market value. Blank order books can be filled and assembly lines moved again by tie-ups with multinationals. Partnerships could bring down the LCA programme cost by \$ 5 million, especially in view of the low production and maintenance costs in the country. HAL will once again become a production unit, where now half the labour force is idle. Partnership will also make it viable to retrofit the ageing MIG 21, until the LCA goes into production in 2005. A programme to put units under suspended animation and to mothball equipment can be speeded up with Israeli help, who have been successful in maintaining small standing armies but with huge reserves. The list of these measures is endless—all it needs is a pragmatic emphasis on quality rather than quantity, a judicious emphasis on dialogue rather than war.

Mr C Mr A posed a problem, Mr B offered a solution, but do my learned friends realise that a country's security can be breached not only when it is militarily weak, but also when it is developmentally weak? Military expenditure first and foremost impacts on the macro-variables of the national economies. Since the dominant part of the global military expenditure

is incurred in the developed countries and since these countries account for the bulk of the output, trade exchanges, the capital and liquid resources of the world, what happens in these countries largely determines the health of the global economy and frequently sends down convulsions in the Third World. If world defence expenditure is halted for eight hours the money saved would eradicate malaria altogether. More scientists are engaged in research for military matters than on work for peaceful reconstruction. Imagine what a developing country like India could do if it didn't have to spend on defence—the evils of poverty and unemployment, that fuel the treadmill of India's status quo on development could be eradicated. We would be able to tackle the problems *that are* rather than those that *could be*. Rather than putting food into mouths that cry out for survival, we fire bullets into sand bags or fire missiles into an atmosphere that never asked for them. We are endangering our environment, our lives and those of future generations through radiation fallouts. We are endangering our peace of mind by indulging in proxy wars and inventing more and more lethal weapons—hydrogen bombs and biological warfare—all to give a fillip to an evil side of our characters that neither God nor civilization intended to be. As far back as 1981, \$ 1 million per minute was spent on defence alone, which was enough to feed 2000 children a year. Rather than concentrating on how best we could kill one another, we should instead focus on life and how best to live it. People don't respond to war, so why spend on the tools of war? If the people are happy, have the essentials of food, shelter and clothing, if there is peace within the country, no external threat will be able to find a breach in the wall and neither will the country's defence forces be divided into two, quelling both internal and external disturbances.

Anxiety and Despair in Modern Literature

LITERATURE, as we all know, reflects those aspects of life that are unique and universal, transitory as well as timeless. Since each age of human existence and excellence stands for some obsessive instinct or involvement, creative writers the world over seldom fail to intuitively capture those momentous moments. Events that affect the physical, emotional and mental behaviour of human beings, at different levels of social hierarchy leave behind their reverberations in the writings of poets, play-wrights, novelists and other men of letters.

Today if modern literature represents the intensity of anxiety on the one hand and despair on the other, there are strong reasons for this. One need not be a scholar or a high-brow critic to read the pulse of the social milieu that has come about as a result of upwardly mobile man's growing greed and his awkward alienation from the emotional bonds of mutual relationship, friendship, courtesy and compassion.

A panic culture, which is the product of consumerism and fast life, coupled with a deep anxiety that tragedy may strike anytime, has started rearing its head in the urban areas. Added to this is the cultural erosion caused by the violent onslaught of Western culture, seeping down to the countryside from cities and towns.

As one becomes the votary of crass materialism, estrangement from one's sublime inner feelings, innocence and sense of beauty are lost and one's organic relationship with nature itself is severed. The general feeling is that no philosophy, religion or ideology would prove to be the bulwark for beleaguered life today.

The sense of the self that exists in a shattered state gives rise to diverse individual visions. When such is the pathetic human condition, in the midst of plenty and poverty, science and superstition, success and senility, the predominance of anxiety and despair as under-currents of modern literature is both natural and spontaneous in the writings of all genres.

It appears that a feeling of helplessness has engulfed the minds. The "Thinktank" seems empty or apathetic. Socialism, the panacea for age-old socio-economic inequalities and a number of other related ills, has crumbled down in those very countries which were considered its most steadfast citadel. A new economic order under the constraints and compulsions of free-market economies has yet to come into being. Till that mirage becomes a reality and offers people a sense of economic security, a large part of the world would continue to live under the shadow of economic uncertainties. Besides, the harrowing tales of mindless killings due to civil wars, ethnic or tribal feuds in some parts of the world has put to shame all other forms of human slaughter recorded in the history of the world. Although the Cold War has ended, the clandestine race to acquire nuclear weapons even by small, unsuspecting states is sending signals strong enough about the state of uncertain future. When so many negative forces are at work to wreck the tenuous bonds of understanding among peoples of different nation-states, it is but natural that the sensibilities and the sensitivities of the writers are awakened and their writings give vent to the over-riding concerns of anxiety and despair.

Our contemporary history is a lamentable record of degeneration. Being devoured by the avarice for material comfort, we, the victims of pettiness, simply run after the standard of living at the cost of the standard of life. The high hopes and dreams of the past have collapsed. The young man is disillusioned.

The tragedy of present-day life gets more intensified when we find the poetry of agony and anger, anxiety and despair does not soothe our ruffled feelings nor does it lull our fears about the shape of things to come. Lost in the quagmire of identity-crisis, near absence of human-relations and a mad race to reach 'no where', the modern writer grows up in this morbid milieu. In post war Europe the literary atmosphere was filled with a sense of despair and disillusionment, and loss of faith in traditional values. The result of that sad state of affairs was the emergence of 'Existentialism' in literature, 'Surrealism' in painting and 'Dadaism' in other creative arts. They all depicted the deep-rooted anger and depression eating into the vitals of human beings and societies, that had suffered the acute agony of distrust and diabolical designs sown by the war-mongers. The same beastliness and heartlessness of men in power and possession are in evidence today. The writer is more than alive to the naked dance of hatred, conflicts and confrontation culminating in cruelty and violence. The great values of mankind are on the decline, people are losing their faith in their leaders and preachers. Thus, anxiety out of fear and despair out of helplessness; that is what fuels the themes of modern literature.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATION

EUSAT: Earth United States-based Operation Satellite (Company).

AWARDS

Arjuna awards, 1993

MANOJ Prabhakar and Kiran More (*Cricket*), C.K. Billimoria (*Judo*), Manoj D. Pingle and Mukund Kilikar (*Boxing*), Ashok Kumar (*Wrestling*), Mansher Singh (*Shooting*), Bharti Singh (*Weightlifting*) and Homi Motiwala (*Yachting*).

The Arjuna awards were instituted in 1961. These are given every year to the very best of the sportspersons, for consistent excellent performance at the national and international levels.

Each award carries a cash prize of Rs 50,000, a bronze statuette and a scroll of honour.

Maithilisharan Gupta National award, 1992-93

THE Madhya Pradesh government's Maithilisharan Gupta National award for excellence in Hindi poetry, for 1992-93, has been awarded to the noted poet of New Delhi, Mr Kedarnath Singh.

The award carries Rs one lakh in cash and a plaque.

AVIATION

World's largest twin-engine jetliner

THE world's largest twin-engine jetliner has been manufactured by the Boeing Company and named Boeing 777.

One version of the plane will have a maximum range of 5,175 nautical miles and the other of 7,380 nautical miles. The seating will range

from 305 passengers in a three-class configuration to 440 passengers in all-economy arrangement.

The interior features will include services like high fidelity music to telephones and satellite communication and entertainment.

DEFENCE

Russia offers SU-30 fighter plane

RUSSIA has offered India a new frontline combat fighter aircraft, the SU-30, which has the capability to outmanoeuvre the Mirage 2000 and the F-16 aircraft.

The SU-30 is provided with advanced navigation equipment and has the unique capability to patrol and approach a target in solo or formation flights.

The most important feature of SU-30 is its air-to-air refueling capability, which can extend the range of the aircraft tremendously.

SU-30 has a maximum speed of Mach 2.35 and has a radius of 1500 kilometres. It can carry 8000 kilograms of bomb load.

SU-30 is being manufactured by Irkutsk Aircraft Production Association of Russia. The offer is for outright sale of twenty fighter aircraft and technology for modification of the assembly lines at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) units, to mass produce the SU-30 aircraft under licence.

MIG-21 aircraft to be upgraded

INDIA has concluded a major deal with Russia to upgrade the MIG-21 fighter aircraft with the Indian Air Force.

The upgraded fighters will be re-designed to carry state-of-the art weapons delivery systems, radars,

advanced avionics and navigation systems and new generation air-to-air, beyond visual range missiles.

The upgradation will make the aircraft combat-worthy, well into the next century.

The upgradation will also help to fill the gap caused due to the delay in the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme.

ENVIRONMENT

Similipal to be made reserve

THE Union government has decided to declare the Similipal forest eco-system, in the tribal-inhabited Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, as a "biosphere-reserve". Similipal is the 15th "biosphere-reserve" in the country and the first in Orissa.

Already designated a national park and wildlife sanctuary, besides housing the "project tiger" in its core area, Similipal had been facing destruction due to unscientific management of forests, forest fires, violation of wildlife protection rules and clandestine tree felling.

The "biosphere-reserve" concept has been recommended by a panel of UNESCO-sponsored programmes, named "Man and biosphere", in 1973. It visualises the whole biosphere eco-system, including humans living within it.

A biosphere reserve is established by taking three types of areas: Core area, buffer area and transition area. The core area is completely protected, while research environmental education and training, tourism and recreation are allowed in the buffer zone. The transition or the outer buffer area provides for research, traditional use and exploitation.

The other "biosphere reserves" of India are: Sunderbans (West Bengal), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu), Manas (Assam), Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh), Nokrek (Meghalaya), Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu-Karnataka-Kerala), Great Nicobar (Andamians), Namdhapa (Arunachal Pradesh), Uttarkhand (Uttar Pradesh), Thar desert (Rajasthan), Rann of Kutch (Gujarat), North Island of Andamans, Kaziranga (Assam) and Kanha (Madhya Pradesh).

PERSONS

Prasad, L.V.

THE octogenarian veteran of Tamil films, Mr L.V. Prasad, died on June 22, 1994.

Prasad, who began his career as an actor, became a highly successful director and producer. His talents were visibly displayed on the screen in the Tamil, Telugu and Hindi films. In 1982 he was awarded the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke award for lifetime contribution to the Tamil cinema.

He was also instrumental in building of the first 70 mm projection and re-recording theatre in India (at Kodambakkam, Madras).

PROJECTS

Global project on Himalayan ecology

THE Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) has taken up an international project for the ecological, social and economic rehabilitation of the Himalayan region. The other countries involved in the project are Nepal, China and Bhutan.

The three-year project will mostly be concentrated in the Indian Himalayas. In India and Nepal, the project aims to locate and quantify damages caused by all common land use. It will also suggest strategies to be adopted to rehabilitate land damaged by shifting cultivation and mining.

The project corresponds to the Rio declaration, the calls for regional cooperation to ensure that environ-

mental and developmental policies of one nation did not damage the environment of other nations.

SPACE RESEARCH

Hubble confirms theories on solar system

THE recent pictures taken by the Hubble telescope confirm the theories that the planets of the solar system were formed from clouds of dust surrounding a huge star. The findings also support the view that life could exist elsewhere in the universe.

US to purchase IRS data

THE United States has decided to purchase satellite data generated by the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IB), that was launched in 1991.

The data is in the form of imageries of US terrain, land and water resources. It will be purchased by EOSAT and further sold to American agencies like National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The EOSAT decided to purchase and market the Indian satellite data after it determined that the resolution and the quality of the Indian data was superior to that generated by the American Landsat and the French Spot satellites.

MISCELLANY

Forest Academy at Dehradun

THE Indian National Forest Academy has been set up at Dehradun. It started functioning in the last week of June, 1994.

The Academy has been established on the pattern of the Indian National Science Academy and would fulfil the long-standing need

for a body which would enable greater exchange of ideas with other countries, on forestry issue.

Panel to celebrate 100 years of cinema

THE noted Indian film director, Mr Mrinal Sen, has been nominated to the high-powered 44-member honorary committee, comprising of distinguished film makers from across the world, set up by the UNESCO to celebrate 100 years of cinema in 1995.

UNESCO plans to celebrate 100 years of cinema under three broad themes—preservation, distribution-exhibition and future of film production.

Discovery of 9th century copper plate inscription

A 9th century copper plate inscription, belonging to the Pratiharas dynasty of rulers, has been discovered in the Sambhal township of Moradabad district in Uttar Pradesh.

The 14-line Nagari inscription in Sanskrit, is the grant of a village to a Brahmin family, by the famous Pratihara ruler, king Nagabhatta II (800-833 AD).

The copper plate is the first ever to be found belonging to king Nagabhatta II's regime.

Police academy to have crime museum

A unique crime museum, with a number of exhibits on evolution of policing and criminal activities, would be developed at the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

Exhibits, photographs and case histories of important and sensational crimes, drawn from all over the country, would form the nucleus of the museum.

Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 15

Across: 1. Parody 4. Cuba 6. Typo 7. Noun 9. Sail 10. Helen 13. P.T.I. 14. Pipet 15. Labs 17. Salt 19. Bile 20. Obesity 21. Ion.

Down: 1. Pitch 2. Ozone 3. Yen 4. Crust 5. Atoll 8. Nairobi 11. Lapps 12. Natal 13. Pali 14. Plato 16. Vein 18. TNT.

MILESTONES

Review of last few months

Gerry Adams: He is the President of Sinn Fein, the political wing of Irish Republican Army (IRA).

M.H. Ansari: India's Ambassador to the United Nations, he has been elected as the President of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Pandit Vishwa Mohan Bhatt: A guitarist from Jaipur, he has won a Grammy award under the world music category. He shares the prestigious prize with the American guitarist, Mr R.Y. Cooder, for their *fugalbandi*, "A meeting by the river".

Bolin Bordoloi: The senior Tata Tea executive, he was released on March 2, 1994, by the Bodo extremists, after nearly 11 months of captivity.

Bharat S. Chauhan: He has been conferred the title of "International arbiter" by the World Chess Federation.

V. Rajasekara Chary: He is the first appointment under the Other Backward Class quota of the Union Government.

Tenzin Chentse: 10-year-old Tibetan boy who has been "coronated" as the 17th Karmapa-head of the Rumtek monastery in Sikkim. He succeeded late Karmapa Rang Jung Rigpai Dorje, who built the Rumtek monastery after he fled from Chinese annexed Tibet, in 1959.

Milind Desai: Braving the ill-effects of dreaded leukaemia, 12-year-old Milind Desai has become the youngest editor of a Gujarati Publication *Manthan*.

Capt Saudamini Deshmukh: She has become India's first woman Airbus A-320 commander. She works for Indian Airlines.

Pablo Escobar: The world's most-wanted Cocaine trafficker, he was killed by the security forces of Colombia, 16 months after he had escaped from prison.

Anna Hazare: Noted social worker of Maharashtra. He had gone of an indefinite hunger strike to press the Maharashtra government to take action against the corrupt officials in the social forestry department, against whom he had been complaining for four years.

Ustad Amjad Ali Khan: The University of York has established the first chair in Indian classical music in Britain and has appointed him as the first honorary visiting professor.

Rodney King: A US Jury has awarded more than \$ 3.8 million in damages to him for being beaten by white police officers in Los Angeles.

Sergei Krikalev: Russian cosmonaut, he joined five Americans in the historic US-Russian space mission aboard the space shuttle, Discovery.

Peter Leko: He has become the youngest chess grandmaster in the history of chess. He is 14-year-old and belongs to Hungary.

Julic Mehrotra: The 16-year-old student of City Montessori School, Lucknow has won a silver medal at the International robotics competition, held in Toronto, Canada.

A.K. Menon: He heads the high power committee which has been set-up to trace the funds involved and assets created as a result of the multi-crore security scam.

P.G.S. Mony: A well-known nuclear scientist, he has

been selected for the prestigious French Republic award of Chevalier (Knight) in the Ordre National du Merite (meritorious order of the nation). This decoration is normally bestowed upon French citizens.

Rupert Murdoch: He is the owner of the STAR TV Network.

Noureddine Morcelli: The athlete from Nigeria who is the current mile record holder. His timings were 3 minutes and 44.39 seconds—15 seconds better than those set by Bannister, 40 years ago.

Prabhakar R.R. Narvekar: He has been appointed one of the three new deputy managing directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to a top management position in IMF.

Aditya Paudwal: He is India's youngest music director. The 9-year-old son of singer Anuradha Paudwal made his debut as music director on December 28, 1993. His first song was recorded for a Telugu movie *Shri Sai Mahima*.

Pele: Brazilian soccer great, he has become the first athlete to be named a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador.

Cyril Ramaphosa: He heads the elected body that will write a new Constitution for South Africa.

Amartya Sen: A distinguished Indian professor of Economics.

Ayrton Senna: One of the only seven drivers in the world to win the world car racing championship three times. He died on May 1, 1994 in a high-speed car crash during the San Marino Grand Prix. He belonged to Brazil.

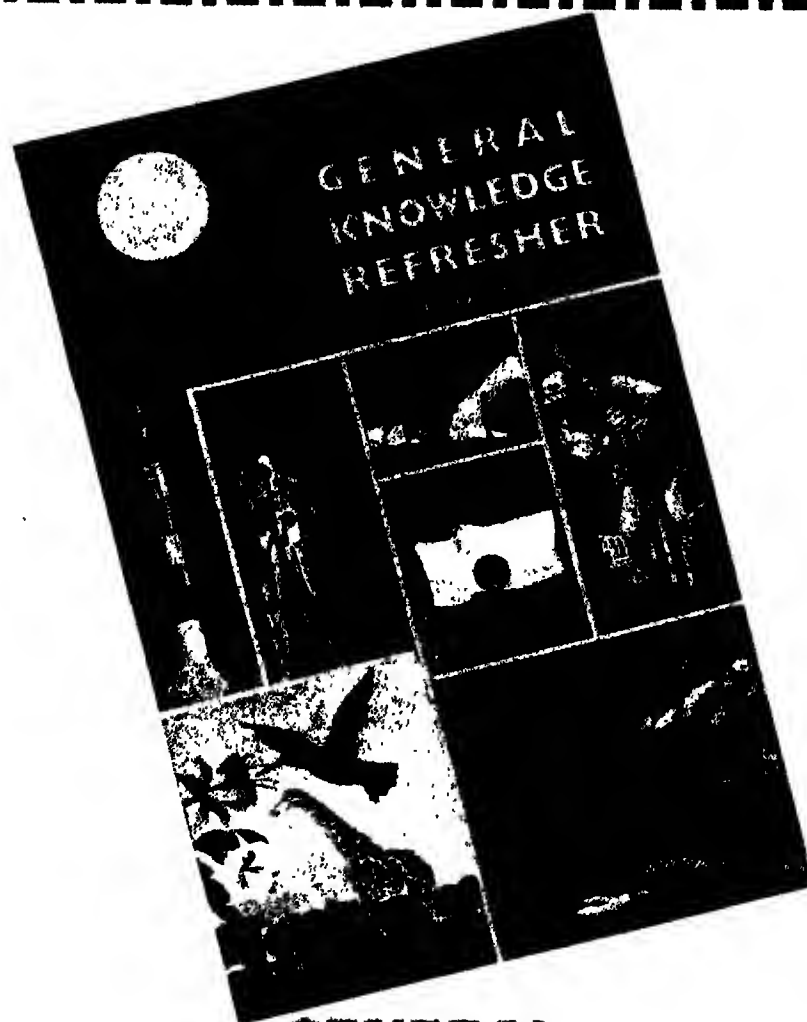
Dr K.P. Sinha: Currently emeritus professor at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, he foresaw in 1968 the possibility of turning certain materials into high temperature super-conductors by shining light. Researchers all over the world have now actually been able to observe this phenomenon, and Dr Sinha has become a celebrity.

Pankaj K. Sinha: Ex-MLA of Bihar, he had been kidnapped by Kashmiri militants during his visit to Kashmir valley. Recently the BSF rescued him after 355 days of captivity—longest in the history of Kashmir.

Nikhil Wagle: Editor of a Marathi evening paper, brought out from Bombay, he was sentenced to four days of civil imprisonment by the Maharashtra legislative assembly, for an article *Aple Mahanagar*, which was considered as breach of the privilege.

Rattan Watal: An IAS Officer of the 1978 batch, he has been appointed private Secretary to Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, along with Mr Deepak Bhojwan, an IFS Officer.

Vladimir Zhirinovsky: He is the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party in Russia. His party made major gains in the elections to the Russian Parliament. He is a fervent nationalist and does not look kindly upon the Russian interaction with the West. He would like to restore the glory of Russian empire, which includes the Baltic States, all the republics of CIS and even Finland. He, however, clarifies that he would like to achieve his goals not by force of arms but through the economic might of Russia.



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The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What name has been given to the Light Transport Aircraft (LTA) being developed by the National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore?

Ans. *Saras*. The LTA is being developed jointly with Myasishchev Design Bureau of Russia. The Russian version of the aircraft has been named Duet.

Q. Name the oldest functioning hotel in Asia?

Ans. The Great Eastern in Calcutta.

Q. As per the 1994 World Bank Development report, what was India's per capita GNP in 1992, based on the Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) calculation?

Ans. US \$ 1,210. Compared to this figure, Sri Lanka's GNP has been calculated at US\$ 2,810, Pakistan's at US \$ 2,130, Bangladesh's at US \$ 1,230 and Nepal's at US \$ 1,100.

The PPP method is regarded by the IMF as giving a truer reflection of the size of a country's economy than the conventional method of taking the GNP in the local currency and arriving at the dollar value at the foreign exchange rate.

Q. Name the author of the book "Pakistan Papers"?

Ans. Mr Mani Shankar Aiyer.

Q. What was India's demand for gold during 1993?

Ans. 424 tonnes. Compared to this the demand for gold in US was only 279 tonnes.

Q. Which country was the biggest donor to poor countries in 1993?

Ans. Japan. The total aid in 1993, by Japan, was \$ 11.26 billion. USA, who had been the biggest aid donor in the previous years was second. Its contribution was \$ 9.01

billion.

Q. On which day was the International Olympic Committee created?

Ans. June 23, 1894. A formal ceremony was held in the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, on June 23, 1994, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the modern games.

The Olympics, begun by the Greeks in 776 B.C. and discontinued in 392 A.D., were brought back to life in 1894 by Pierre de Coubertin.

Q. Which day was observed as the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking?

Ans. June 16, 1994.

Q. Which Indian film has been nominated for the international wild-screen awards, also known as the Green Oscars?

Ans. "Wild Elephant Capture in Sarguja." The film has been directed by Mike Pandey and shot in the tribal Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh.

Q. What was the total amount of irrigated land in India, as on 1990 end?

Ans. 45,500 hectares.

Q. As on 1990 end, what percentage of total population of India had access to Drinking Water?

Ans. 73 per cent. 86 per cent of Urban population and 69 per cent of Rural population had access to Drinking water.

Q. What was Bretton Woods accord?

Ans. Fifty years ago, delegates of 44 countries had gathered in New Hampshire, USA for a historic meeting that culminated in the Bretton Woods accord. The agreement, in the

aftermath of World War II, ushered in a new monetary order that gave the world currency stability for 25 years.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were established, gold standard was set at US\$ 35 an ounce and US dollar was chosen as the cornerstone of world currency exchange.

The Bretton Woods agreement eventually collapsed in 1971, blown apart by the strains produced by the Vietnam war.

With the dollar tumbling to a series of post-war lows against the Japanese yen, some financial experts feel that it is now time to revive Bretton Woods to move the world away from the floating exchange rate system of the past 21 years, towards a more managed regime. Reformers argue that since the collapse of Bretton Woods, free floating exchange rates have resulted in wide swings in the dollar, the yen and the German Mark, slowing the world growth and driving up unemployment.

Q. Name the atomic power plants of India which have been under the surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for last several years.

Ans. Tarapur and Rajasthan atomic power plants.

Q. A virgin peak in which part of the Himalayas has been named Mount Rajiv?

Ans. Garhwal Himalayas.

Q. In which Indian State the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Act was not applicable from January 7, 1987 till beginning July, 1994?

Ans. Sikkim.

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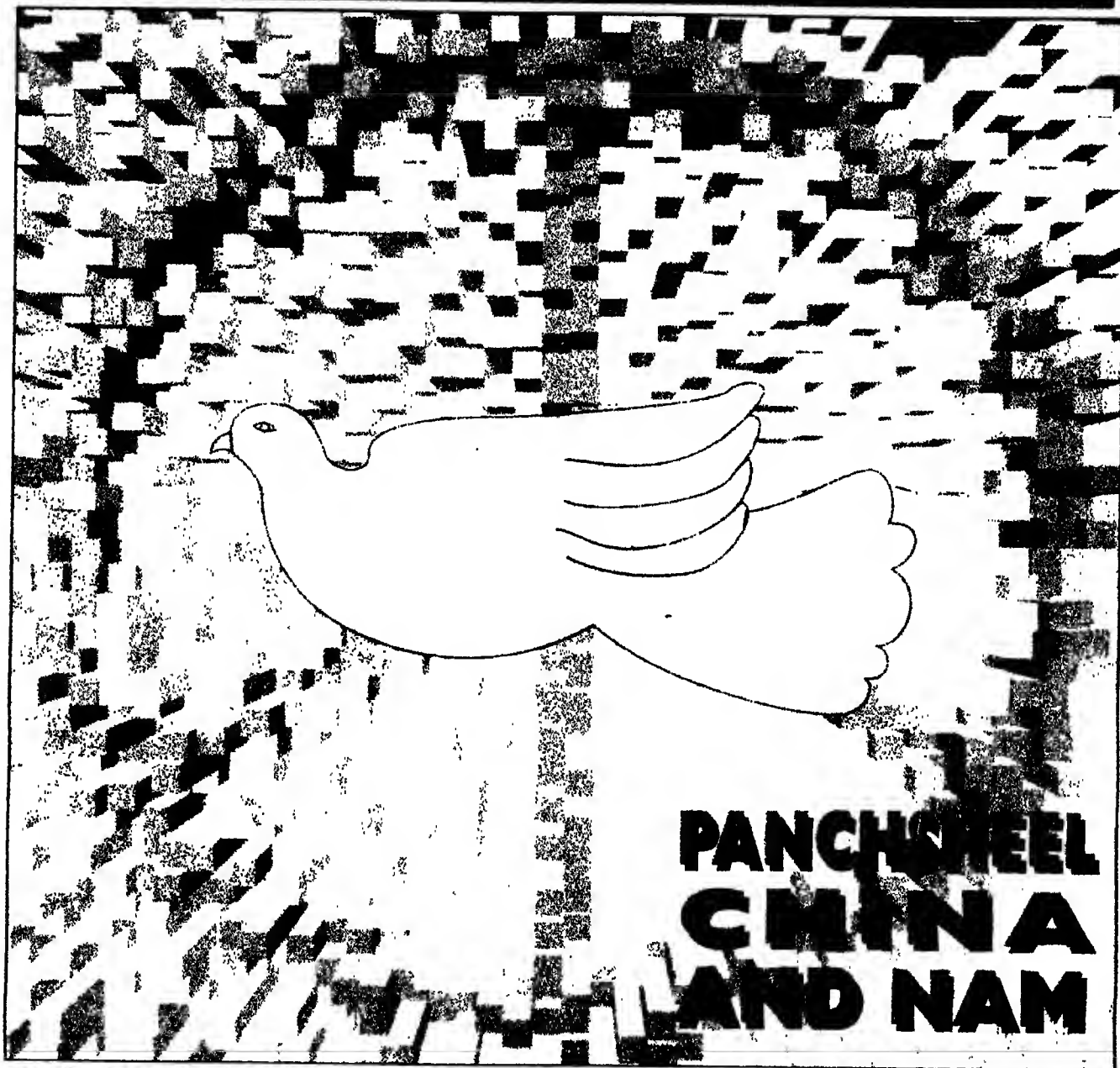
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Dear Reader,

It is a saddening thought that reactionary traits and undemocratic trends of thought prevail among several highly talented and educationally advanced young men of this country. Eminent national leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Nehru, often expressed confidence in the country's youth who are destined to be the nation-builders of tomorrow. But a large number of them—the latest study of top rankers has disclosed—hold out dated thoughts. They are believed to be guilty of beliefs that are anti-social.

An in-depth study of the attitudes and views of Central Civil Service probationers has, for instance, brought out some dismal facts: only 32 per cent of the highly promising and supposedly enlightened youth condemn corruption in the civil services and 38 per cent are indifferent to it; 36 per cent reportedly do not care about integrity while choosing their subordinates; barely 5 per cent would favour harsh steps to check corruption; many of them adopt an 'escapist' view on dowry (which implies they would not mind a substantial dowry; in fact an Andhra Pradesh I.A.S. youth is said to be game for Rs 2 crore in dowry; nor are the aspirants very particular about disfavouring the caste label while choosing their life-partners. All this and much more, revealed through queries, indicates that the country's future administrators may be found lacking in important social attitudes.

No less disconcerting is the opinion, based on experience of handling talented youth, that "young recruits are acquiring more knowledge and skills but are deficient in understanding and attitude".

Surely, some measures need to be taken to enlighten the country's youth who are shortly to step into top positions as administrators. We are sure most of our readers will agree with this view.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of this month are given in the box. Both are being sent Rs. 50/- each as cash prize.

Every month we will be selecting two best letters of the month. Readers are invited to send their views in not more than 150 words. The decision of the Editor will be final.

INDIA'S SECURITY

As long as China continues to supply arms to Pakistan, the problem of India's security will continue to deserve special attention.

Besides China, Pakistan has active support of USA and Saudi Arabia. The supply of F-16 aircraft, by USA, will definitely give an edge to Pakistan's airforce. Gulf War has proved the importance of a strong airforce. India certainly cannot ignore this aspect. All efforts should be made by the government to strengthen Indian Air Force which, at present, is facing an acute shortage of modern fighter aircraft.

Khalid Husain
Sitwan

No nation has ever gained anything by waging war. The irony is that despite being aware of this aspect nations are always preparing for war. India and Pakistan should realise that only peace and amity can bring prosperity to their people. If at all any war has to be fought it should be against hunger and misery.

Nepa Singh
Wayana, Bihar

India needs to be more alert today, than few years back, as far as its security scenario is concerned. Today, India is fast emerging as an economic power and USA certainly does not wish to see India becoming a world power. The best tool it has, to stall India's growth, is by pushing India into war with Pakistan or creating an atmosphere in which India is forced to divert its economic gains on arms and armaments. It is a 'catch-22' situation and Indians will have to work very hard to emerge victorious.

Rajesh Tandon
Pune

The 1962 war with China made India realise the

importance of maintaining well-equipped and modern military force. But, India faltered by its total reliance on the erstwhile Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union gave India some anxious moments. Although things are under control at the moment, India should plan its future military strategy by trying to become self-reliant in all strategic aspects of defence. In the post cold war era there is no substitute to self-reliance.

Suresh Kumar
Bangalore

The need of the hour is to deal with Pakistan with a strong hand and teach it the right lesson, once and for ever. India should move on a clear-cut offensive policy instead of getting itself struck in the vicious circle of useless diplomacy, followed by arms race.

Qamar Javed
New Delhi

Whether it is the animal world or human world the saying "survival of the fittest" fits to both. With so much hostility all around us, we have to see to it that the security of the country is not compromised at any level. We cannot afford to take any chances.

B.K. Sarangi
Bolangir, Orissa

PM'S RUSSIAN VISIT

The visit of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was indeed a display of his farsightedness and maturity. Friendly relations with Russia are indispensable for India, to counter the designs of Pakistan and USA, and to put India's views through to the nations of the world.

Gaurav Tiwari
Allahabad

With Russians getting frustrated by relying on the Western Powers, this was the

'PRITHVI' MISSILE

With Pakistan continuing to remain hostile towards India, on one hand, and China carrying out its nuclear tests, on the other, we cannot keep quiet. Life and security of 80 million people is at stake.

Hats-off to the Indian scientists, who worked under extreme economic pressures, to develop the missiles to strengthen Indian armed forces. Hats-off to the Indian government, which braved the odds of US pressure and stood by its convictions.

Sanjeev S. Bariana
Chandigarh

ARMS RACE

Arms race is a bottomless pit. The only winners are countries like USA, China, France, etc, whose arms industry, and economy, is flourishing by export of arms. First they create hostility between two countries and then cash on it.

Pakistan should understand that only if peace prevails will the people of the region prosper. It's high time that the leaders thought of the millions of hungry people rather than their political gains and petty area disputes.

Abdul Mobeen
Aligarh

right time to make them realise that the ties with India can indeed prove beneficial, both economically and politically. Thus, the visit of Prime Minister Rao was indeed timely. Both countries have had excellent relations in the past and there is no reason why they cannot work together, now, for mutual benefit.

Pratik Jain
Patna

CORRUPTION IN INDIA

From time immemorial, corruption and nepotism have always existed in all social set-ups. Only an utopian society can claim complete immunity from corruption. But, when misdeeds abound dangerously, stern action is required. Today, in India, corruption has reached a very dangerous level. If urgent measures are not taken, the whole system will collapse.

Biswajit Biswal
Bhubaneswar

CM FEATURES

The Personality Development feature of August '94 issue, "Frustration: Private Hell" was very inspiring. The feature indeed helped me to get rid of my frustrations from life and infused a new confidence into me.

Amit B. Maheshwari
Jamnagar, Gujarat

The personality development article titled

"Frustration: Private Hell", was excellent. I am sure that it must have helped many to develop qualities of courage and self-confidence in themselves.

Amit Roy
Panchkula

CM is an excellent magazine that is serving the needs of the students preparing for competitive examinations. The analytical articles, general awareness papers and reasoning questions are worth mentioning.

M. Sathya Ram Gopal
Hyderabad

To be successful in life, hard labour in itself is not sufficient. One needs proper guidance too. In the world of competitive examinations there is no better guide than Competition Master.

Sandip Srivastava
Allahabad

Thanks for the special supplement of August '94. In my opinion, CM is the only magazine that provides abundance of information and knowledge in a very analytical manner.

Ashwini Kumar
Ambala Cantt

Please accept my greetings on entering 36th year of publication.

Subhadra Sinha
Raxaul

Every feature and article is superb. Please keep it up.

N. Gauriprasad
Vizag

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The Crisis in Parliament

For several days during this year's monsoon session the functioning of both Houses of Parliament was paralysed as a result of pique, prejudice, incompetence of the Union Government and the usual political factor. The Opposition parties, acting in unison and prompted by understandable motives, strongly resented the Government's "Action Taken Report" (A.T.R.) on the JPC concerning the multi-crore securities scam that led to numerous scandals and upset many apple-carts. The Opposition parties had much justification in describing the A.T.R. as, in effect, a 'No Action Report' because the main recommendations of the unanimous J.P.C. report had not been acted upon and the action so far taken is, to all intents and purposes, a washout. Many critics have gone to the extent of condemning the A.T.R. as an insult to Parliament, to Indian democracy and to the people as a whole.

Whatever defence of the Government's action, or no action, the Union Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, might offer on various occasions, the fact remains that the scam-tainted ministers have not been removed from their positions. The broad structure of the much criticised system that enabled the money grabbers to make hay is more or less intact. The figures given by the Finance Minister and the claims he has made in Parliament carry little conviction, though they do create the impression that the Government has done the needful in the matter and is earnest about cleansing the system and eliminating the corrupt elements and those who have been found guilty of committing grave irregularities.

In an attempt to end the deadlock in Parliament over the Action Taken Report, Dr Manmohan Singh on August 5 withdrew the words "unwarranted" and "unfair". He tendered an apology for the lapse which he said was entirely "unintentional". Surely, there is something wrong somewhere. Critics feel that much is wrong in the administrative set-up that approves of such comments on vital issues and is compelled later to withdraw them under pressure from the opposition. The Finance Minister now claims that it was never their intention to show any disrespect to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But there is no doubt that serious disrespect was shown to it by highly placed

sources. Has anyone been punished for preparing such a faulty Action Taken Report and taking quite a long time over it, and even over the withdrawal-cum-apology process?

The Government now asserts that the impression in some quarters that the Government had rejected the JPC report was not correct. Of the 273 separate conclusions and observations in the report, it is said, 107 were in the nature of specific recommendations and out of these the Government had fully accepted 87 and partially accepted 14. The Government says it differed from the JPC only in respect of six recommendations. The remedial action taken by the Finance Ministry is stated to have "strengthened the system so much that there is no possibility of a recurrence of such irregularities in future". This is obviously a tall claim which is unlikely to carry conviction among financial and other experts.

Again, Dr Manmohan Singh denies that the Finance Ministry had been negligent in the performance of its duty to ensure full implementation of the rules and regulations. If that had really been so, and if the ministry had performed its functions earnestly, there would have been no scam of the nature and magnitude of the one that caught wide public attention thanks to Harshad Mehta and his prospering associates. The latter exposed the flaws in the system effectively.

The resignation by opposition M.P.s from all the 28 parliamentary committees has added another dimension to the crisis. It is a telling protest against the ruling party's stand on the issue of withdrawal of A.T.R. It will disrupt the functioning of these bodies, especially because of the substantial strength of non-Congress parties in these committees. This is not the first time such resignations were tendered. There was a precedent in 1972 when all opposition members of the then existing parliamentary committees resigned en bloc. The impact of the gesture was not so notable because the representation of the opposition was inadequate. This time some of the committees are headed by opposition M.P.s; so their functioning has come to a dismal stop. The ruling party and the Lok Sabha Speaker himself had expressed pride on their formation.

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India and Russia: Impact of Rao's Visit

Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's four-day trip to Russia (June 29-July 2, 1994) was the latest in the series of his foreign visits in pursuit of specific and positive objectives only some of which have been achieved.

This special feature is an overall assessment of the new political and economic ties between India and Russia. Both countries may be said to be in the midst of transformation of a varied character. Fortunately, the new trends in Moscow promise to be helpful to India—and at crucial times. But there are problems yet to be tackled.

ANALYSTS of public affairs are of the view that Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao was partly exaggerating when he told his countrymen on July 2 that his official visit to Moscow marked "a real breakthrough" in Indo-Russian relations. The cynics even regard the visit as largely symbolic and "virtually forgotten". It is true, however, that his talks with President Boris Yeltsin and other leaders in that country, together with the agreements signed on various subjects ranging from defence, science and technology to environment, showed the depth of Indo-Soviet relations regarding which there is a growing desire to provide a new stimulant.

Mr Rao made several gains and did not return empty-handed, as he virtually did from Washington earlier and combined himself to mere fruitless phraseology. Apart from the agreements, India secured several significant commitments from Russia during the talks between Mr Rao and Mr Yeltsin as well as in separate ministerial-level negotiations.

Of much satisfaction to India was Russia's clear statement that it was against internationalising the Kashmir issue and wanted to see the prob-

lem resolved through bilateral Indo-Pak talks on the basis of the 1972 Simla Agreement. So the doubts on this score have been dispelled again. Russia is not in favour of disturbing the status quo. That is a definite point in favour of India.

Mr Rao described the Moscow Declaration on protection of pluralistic States as a "unique document" between two sovereign multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious entities. The "epoch-making" declaration noted the threats to such States and laid down the principles on which their security and well-being could be safeguarded. The Declaration showed respect for the territorial integrity of nations and the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It pointed out that both India and Russia had already exercised their right to self-determination. It also took note of the growing threat from religious and political extremism, terrorism and separatism.

The second declaration on intensifying cooperation between the two countries noted the broad similarity of views and the strong impetus for developing bilateral relations. India and Russia would work together to overcome disruptions in supply of defence spares to New Delhi. They have agreed on several measures to remove "bottlenecks" in bilateral trade. The two countries would also cooperate in upgrading MiG fighters. India has around 170 MiG-21s and the upgradation programme is expected to make them combat worthy, well into the next century.

On the economic front the two sides agreed to promote the creation of a joint bank in Russia, thus removing a major impediment to the

growth of economic cooperation, and designated the State Bank of India and the Rosembank as the participants in this venture.

Setbacks in progress: Information gleaned from various sources reveal that among the failures in the Moscow talks were: frustration of hopes to reach a comprehensive agreement on civil aviation (coming presumably to technicalities), the Russian Defence Minister Gen Pavel Grachev's failure to meet Mr Rao, who holds the defence portfolio besides being the P.M., although the Moscow dignitary had met his Chinese leader Li Peng to discuss military matters in Beijing in June this year, moreover, the Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozvrey was out of the show on the occasion; there was also the lack of success on the question of India's rupee debt and the limit on purchase of commodities by the Russians.

To a question on the problems in practical implementation of the trade and economic agreements reached between the two countries, Mr Rao said that these could be solved with the Russian regions getting more and more directly involved in trade with foreign countries. Ural and Siberia are geographically closer to India than the western regions around Moscow. Journalists have noticed that India has all but disappeared from the pages of Russian newspapers, which is quite different from the extensive, if somewhat one-sided, treatment that India got in the past. While assessing the current mood dominating the country, observers say that the predominant feeling is that Russians are growing disinterested in the world outside and are concerned only with what is happening within the country and in



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neighbouring ex-Soviet republics like Ukraine. The marked drop in India-related coverage in the Russian media is also a consequence of the sharp reduction in Russian correspondents posted there. In the days of the Soviet Union, there were 20 Soviet correspondents representing eight different media posted in India. Today only eight remain.

It's not only the quantity of India-related news but also the nature of coverage which has undergone a profound change. Glasnost and Perestroika enabled the Russians to write more frankly, openly and sincerely. "Today, sympathy for India remains but with it a more pragmatic description."

Need for closer links: A well known Russian journalist and political commentator, Mr Nikolai Paklin, special correspondent of "Izvestia" in India, made some notable suggestions recently while stressing the need for closer Indo-Soviet ties. Some months ago, he said, New Delhi appeared convinced that the special relationship between India and the Soviet Union had ended with the latter's break-up. But the West did not embrace the new Russia with the expected enthusiasm. It is probably impossible to rebuild at once what has been destroyed. President Boris Yeltsin's visit to India in January 1993 was meant to prove that Russia would not abandon its old friends in Asia.

Experts feel that the first priority should be to restore the economic cooperation between the two countries. Trade between Russia and India has virtually collapsed, recording a mere one billion dollars in 1993. This is five to six times less than the volume of trade transacted in the past. An unresolved issue on the economic front relates to the purchase of Indian goods by Russia in repayment of debts that India owed the former Soviet Union.

One way to expand economic ties involves institutionalising a genuine system of State support for Russian exports. This means extending credit to finance deliveries of equipment for the construction or modernisation of

power, steel and coal plants in India. Last year's statistics indicate that machinery formed a major share of Russian exports to India. It was up by 35 per cent.

Defence ties: The setback in the relationship between the defence establishments of Russia and India is being overcome with the two countries exchanging a number of visits and programmes. These include the visit of Russian warships and joint Indo-Russian naval exercises, the first of its kind in the history of the two countries. From the Indian side, General B.C. Joshi, Chief of Army Staff, visited Moscow in early March.

The restoration of ties between the defence forces of the two countries presumes deliveries of Russian spare parts for Indian military hardware as well as purchase of Russian arms by India. The shortfall in supply of spare parts is a pressing problem in India as about 60 per cent of its army weaponry is imported from Russia. The difficulty is that most of these weapons are no longer produced in Russia and it is unprofitable to produce spare parts in small numbers.

Russia has advanced a \$ 830 million credit to India for buying arms. The terms negotiated are not as favourable as in the past, but India appears satisfied with the deal. Russian military experts in Delhi are currently busy establishing military and technical cooperation with "Rossvooruzhenkie" (Russian armament), a newly formed State company which will have monopoly control over the export and import of weapons and military materials in Russia.

Two agreements were signed recently by representatives of India and Russia. The first agreement for forming a joint venture company in India to service and provide spares for military aircraft of Russian origin will create the Indo-Russian Aviation Private Limited with a \$ 400-million equity base to make India the first country outside Russia to offer maintenance facilities for Russian aircraft. The participating Indian and Russian

firms in the joint venture would share the equity on a 50-50 basis. The other agreement extends a \$ 830 million credit to India for purchase of defence items and spares. This has been necessitated since a large part of the credit had remained unutilised.

Rebuff to Pak: The Moscow Declaration has given international recognition to India's policy of secularism and also provided for a concept other than the unipolar world theory being forwarded by Washington and its allies in the West.

The economic ties have been strengthened and a political dimension has also been added to the relationship between Delhi and Moscow. Mr Yeltsin claimed that there were no disagreements or controversies between the two countries.

The relations between India and Russia were not at the government level alone but at the people's level as well, the Russian President said. "Indo-Russian relations have become part of a whole generation of our people." "India and Russia have offered such other support on either's territorial integrity as constituted by the law and enshrined in their respective Constitutions." This sentence in the Moscow Declaration is seen as a rebuff to Pakistan and its supporters in the West which includes a section of the US administration.

"Russia and India, being among the largest multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious States, recognise their responsibility to oppose threats to democracy and peace, together with other members of the world community", the Moscow Declaration states and adds that the two countries were convinced that large multi-ethnic States bear a special responsibility for the destiny of hundreds of millions of people at a time when the world is poised on the threshold of the 21st century. The Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was signed on August 9, 1971. It went down in history as a unique document. While the Soviet Union appreciated India's policy of non-alignment, India on its part accepted

Moscow's role in the Warsaw Pact. The Moscow Declaration was in a similar vein.

Russia and India are convinced that the guiding principles of every democratic society, such as equality, rule of law, observance of human rights, freedom of choice and tolerance, should be equally applicable to international relations.

"It is inadmissible to arouse inter-ethnic and inter-religious hatred or to promote aggressive nationalism and religious fundamentalism", the Declaration emphasises. Observers see in this a bid by Mr Rao to give a wider dimension to India's quest for secularism. Religious fundamentalism is a threat which is being faced not only in India but in Russia as well as in other republics which constitute the former Soviet Union. It is a pledge of joint opposition to what Pakistan is doing in Kashmir and what the USA is silent about in the valley. The Declaration expresses itself against the promotion of internal and trans-border terrorism, and makes both countries "reiterate their support for each other's territorial integrity as constituted by law and enshrined in their respective Constitutions".

These sentiments, when applied to the Kashmir dispute, virtually place Russia in the seat of the former Soviet Union which saved India from many moments of embarrassment in the UN. This country can in fact always bank on one vote in the Security Council. The agreement does not ensure Russian support to India on all aspects of the Kashmir issue but there need be no doubt about Russian acceptance of the argument in favour of non-acceptance of the case for leaving the status quo undisturbed.

Fighting Terrorism: Addressing Russian parliamentarians on July 1, Mr Narasimha Rao called for joint efforts by India and Russia to protect their societies and systems from sectarian violence, religious intolerance, extremism, terrorism and organised crime. The geo-political situation of their countries "enhances our interests in combating the new threats in

the post-Cold War era which is to become conflict free now". As large countries with a rich and vibrant diversity in ethnicity, religions and languages, India and Russia had shared interests in sustaining secularism, tolerance and non-discrimination. However, history had demonstrated that democracy needed to be protected with vigilance and nursed with care. Peace could come to the world permanently when the people in all countries, who could always be depended upon to sue for peace, had a decisive say in all matters.

Describing Russia's evolution into a pluralistic democracy as an event of "far-reaching and historical significance", Mr Rao said its implications and consequences extended well beyond Russia's borders. "Russia will always remain a major player in the international arena", he added. No particular model of democracy could lay claim to superiority, let alone infallibility. "But we do believe that the guiding principles of democratic societies are common to all of them—equality and non-discrimination, freedom of choice, adherence to the rule of law, secularism and tolerance."

The safeguarding of human rights of all was a logical and inextricable concomitant of democracy. Among these rights was the freedom of expression as well as the freedom of dissent. "Dissent is a part of the healthy functioning of democratic traditions. We do not believe in the deadening conformity of thought and action."

Unluckily for the Russians, their country is currently afflicted with the mafia menace and widespread crime. Of course India, some parts of which are also adversely affected, want that Russia should come out of its travails as soon as possible. A unipolar world seems to be more dangerous than the bipolar world. Russia, with a new sense of mission, born out of its tragedy, can provide the correctives to the global framework that is being increasingly distorted by American ambitions. India's relations with Russia were never based on ideological

affinities, but their coming together served as a countervailing force against the excesses of American power. Today one can hardly see in Moscow even academics talking of Russia's foreign policy goals seriously. They are detached and disillusioned. Indian leadership can do something to revive the commitment of the Russian people to a better world.

But Indo-Russian relations were also based on the mutuality of their economic and other interests. India has not forgotten how the USSR came to its help at a time when the West wanted to make an example of India for having dared to challenge it. Today, too, their mutual economic relations can be a kind of guarantee against blackmail by rich nations.

Mr Pranab Mukherji, Commerce Minister, is of the view that India-Russia trade turnover can be raised to Rs 5000 crore. But a great deal of streamlining is required on the part of Russia for improving the climate for this purpose. It is also necessary to strengthen the India-Russia Joint Commission. Earlier experience showed that without regular meetings of the commission, nothing got moved.

As for defence supplies, a crucial factor relates to Pakistan's continued belligerence. Although the political rationale has gone, it is possible to work out a satisfactory arrangement. The suggestion of setting up joint ventures, to produce spares, made by Russian Deputy Prime Minister Yarov is worth taking up.

But the new question that urgently calls for attention is: how far can India depend, in the coming years, on a weakened Russia and a sorely troubled Yeltsin who, according to reliable reports, spends sleepless nights worrying about the hurdles he currently faces? It is believed that he is confronted with complex problems in almost every arena of national activity. So, in a sense, India has to keep its fingers crossed while hoping for the best from Moscow.

G-7 Summit : Hope and Despair

The 20th Summit of the seven most industrialised nations of the world, held in Naples (Italy) on July 8-9, 1994, has expectedly turned out to be a non-event. The Summit, unlike in the previous years, miserably failed to attract headlines in the newspapers. Group of Seven (G-7), as the seven most industrialised nations are popularly known, are supposed to discuss the trends and issues in global economy and finances to chalk out the plan of action in the following year. The group, however, has emerged as a platform to discuss the major events and issues of political importance to the world.

Pressing Issues

IT is a well known fact that G-7 nations account for more than half of the world trade, both imports and exports. Even more than one half of the world services imports and exports are shared by them. Moreover seven countries of G-7 i.e., USA, France, UK, Japan, Germany, Canada and Italy, represent over two-third of the world's GNP (Gross National Product) and only 12 per cent of the world's population, prescribe the global policies for political and economic problems.

In the backdrop of above, there were several pressing issues before the G-7 nations. One major issue was the falling US dollar *vis-a-vis* Japanese Yen. The record fall of dollar during the recent weeks had forced it to 50 year low against the yen and 20 month low against the German mark. The speculations of wider trade deficit and higher inflation in the US, combined with the signs of economic recovery and higher interest rates in Japan and Germany, were the main factors responsible for the dollar-debacle. The possible remedy to arrest the further slide of the dollar is the coordinated action by the central banks to purchase the dollar. This remedy has already been used with limited success. To supplement it, the

US Federal Reserve Board has to raise the interest rates, which were already raised by one and a quarter per cent during the previous year. For further good results, the importers of goods from the USA have to experience recovery in economic activity, so that the US exports receive the desired fillip. For this these nations have to reduce their interest rates.

The trade dispute between USA and Japan was another pressing issue before the G-7. The dispute, aggravated by the dollar crisis, may be resolved if Japan provided freer market access to the imports from USA, *vis-a-vis* its other trading partners. For the last several years, Japan has not been able to achieve this due to deeply entrenched social, political and institutional interests and arrangements. Although, several measures have been initiated by Japan, but no discernible results are seen. USA has been asking for Japanese commitment in terms of results rather than mere changes in rules and procedures, which has not been possible so far. The new Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Tomiichi Murayama, attending his first Summit, was already aware of this problem and expected the US President Mr Bill Clinton to adopt a hardened stance on this issue.

Although, the Russian President Mr Boris Yeltsin attended major part of deliberations in the Summit, providing economic aid to Russia was an important matter. One of the major achievements of the 19th Summit in Tokyo last year was \$ 3 billion aid by G-7 to Russia, to privatise its public sector and to push up its growth rate. To overcome the acute economic hardship Russia is facing today, stiff doses of aid from G-7 is essential for this nation to tide over the problems.

After the signing of historic

GATT agreement, G-7 countries were expected to give a new direction to the world to ratify the GATT agreement by November, 1994, so that World Trade Organisation (WTO) could be established by January 1, 1995. US was interested that China should also be made the founding member of WTO, an event to which the entire third world is also looking eagerly. For this, China will have to join GATT this year. US support to Mexican President, Mr Salinas, to head WTO is also well known and this particular move may also find favour with the developing world, as Mexico is one of the leaders among the developing countries. USA was also expected to raise the demand for a new round of trade talks to begin immediately, to resolve the remaining issues.

Developing World Concerned

SEVERAL issues indirectly affecting the developing nations were on the agenda of G-7 summit, including population and environment control and trade policies. Ironically, no developing nation was present at the summit when such issues of global importance were discussed. It is largely felt that the developing world should also be a necessary party in any talks where vital issues were deliberated upon. Mr Michel Comdessus, Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF), had long ago opined that an interim committee, representing the Finance Ministers of 178 countries, should be formed to discuss global economic problems. Most of the Third World countries agree with this proposal.

The views of Mr Comdessus, on the future role of developing countries, have sent signals of the growing importance of this group, which is no more just a recipient of foreign aid. Mr Comdessus has listed the emergence and growth of the



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developing countries as one of the most important changes in the structure of the world economy. These views are further supported by the fact that whole of the world growth during the previous year was witnessed in the developing countries and growth of their imports mainly accounted for all the growth in the world trade. Hence, one of the main reasons for non-achievement of growth targets by the world economy is that the developing world is usually scored out of reckoning while evaluating the old policies or forming new ones, by G-7.

It is, therefore, high time that G-7 visualised the future world scenario in the 21st century. It has been suggested by Mr Robert Hormats, Vice Chairman of Goldman Sachs International, a US expert on G-7 summit and associated with eight summits, that Russia and China should be invited as associate members for the next G-7 summit to be held in Halifax (Canada), in 1995. Mr Hormats also suggested that two important emerging third world powers like India and Mexico should also be added in due course.

Decisions at the Summit

G-7 nations and Russia declared that the group was determined to ratify GATT Uruguay Round Trade Treaty and establish the WTO by Jan 1, 1995. Last minute initiative by the US President Clinton, to lift trade barriers in key areas like financial services, telecommunications, biotechnology and aviation, did not find favour with the group, which was of the view that such measures at this stage would hinder the legislative approval by member countries for the GATT accord. Following are the other important decisions arrived at in the summit:

(a) **Aid to Ukraine** : The issue regarding aid package to Ukraine to reform its economy as well as to close the Chernobyl nuclear plant was discussed in detail by the group. G-7 finally approved \$ 200 million for an action plan to close the plant on urgent priority. The efforts of Ukrainian Government to privatise, liberalise

and restructure the system were also appreciated. As against the US proposal for a \$ 5 billion package, the group approved \$ 4 billion international financing over two years, if the genuine reforms were ensured by Ukraine. The World Bank has lent only \$27 million to Ukraine, whereas a country of its size would normally be eligible to borrow \$ 700 to 800 million every year. Out of the agreed sum, \$ 2.4 billion will be lent by the IMF and \$ 1.3 billion out of it will be in the form of a standby loan and the rest as systematic transformation facility credit. In addition \$ 3.5 to 5 billion loan was pledged to Russia.

(b) **Economy and Unemployment** : G-7 declared that the group was encouraged by the evidence of economic recovery. The low level of inflation was appreciated for a long and sustained non-inflationary growth. The present level of 24 million unemployment in G-7 nations was described as unacceptable waste and the group pledged to accelerate reforms to improve education, training, reduce employment costs, promote technological innovation and create jobs in new areas like environment protection.

(c) **Political Declarations** : G-7 nations warned the Serbs, Muslims and Croats of harsher sanctions if they did not accept the plan to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina along ethnic lines by July 19, 1994. The group also decided to send the French and British Foreign Ministers to erstwhile Yugoslavia to convey the message in no unequivocal terms. The Summit also called upon North Korea to allow inspection of its atomic installations to allay all the suspicions once for all. Haiti's army rulers were warned of stern trade and travel embargo if they failed to restore the democracy in the State. Similarly, President Yeltsin was also called upon to withdraw all its troops from the Baltic States by end of August, 1994, so that the bitter legacy of second World War was ended. In the Middle East, the group urged the League of Arab States to end the boycott of Israel and supported ef-

forts to build up Lebanon into a prosperous State. The resolve to provide aid to Palestinians to improve their living conditions was reasserted. The sanctions ordered by the UN Security Council against Iraq and Libya were repeated to be enforced. G-7 also called for a halt to the civil war in Rwanda.

(d) **Developing countries** : The group of seven emphasised the need for a positive outcome of the Cairo Population Conference, as the rapid increase in population was accentuating poverty in many developing countries. G-7 also urged the Paris Club to grant more generous debt relief to those developing countries facing special difficulties on this account. Britain and France were of the view that two-third of the official debt should be written off.

Critique

VIEWED from the angle of high expectations, major pressing issues and expectations of the developing countries, the outcome of the summit can well be termed as a damp squib. Even the issue of taking measures to strengthen the ailing US dollar could not be resolved. As a face saving measure, President Clinton had to declare that G-7 was a forum to augment the global growth and individual currency issues were not on the agenda. The US President also ruled out any possibility of altering the interest rates. These declarations at the summit resulted in further fall of the dollar.

The lacklustre achievements of a divided group, with conflicting self interests, were not expected to be any better. Cautiously worded rhetorics in G-7 summits are a common feature and the 20th Summit was also not an exception. The outcome of this summit remains mainly restricted to several pious declarations and hopes. The group needs to be made more action-oriented, which can only be achieved if it becomes a true representative of the entire world community. Thus, the suggestions of Mr Comdessus assume greater importance—to transform G-7 into a global economic organisation.

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Panchsheel, China and NAM

Recognising the right of each country to mould its own destiny, India and the People's Government of China agreed, about 40 years ago, to five principles, to govern their relations.

These principles, which are commonly known as Panchsheel, were: Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

Both Panchsheel and non-alignment are closely allied concepts and constitute vital parts of India's foreign policy. It is a moot point however whether India has made substantial sacrifices for the sake of ideology.



AT the Bandung conference these five principles were elaborated into ten and embodied in a declaration on world peace and cooperation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in a speech in Parliament on February 25, 1955, that even though many governments may not publicly approve of Panchsheel, people in many countries have been attracted to it more and more. He had no doubt that these principles of international behaviour, if accepted and acted upon by all countries of the world, would go a long way to put an end to the fears and apprehensions which cast dark shadows over the world.

These principles are in full conformity with the noble ideals of the UNESCO constitution. He told the annual session of UNESCO in Nov, 1956: "We see now that these five principles are also words without meaning to some countries who claim the right of deciding problems by superior might."

The India-China treaty on Tibet, signed on April 29, 1954, had spelled

out the five principles of peaceful co-existence better known as Panchsheel. India decided to observe Panchsheel's 40th birthday at a purely academic level, not under political auspices. About three weeks after the anniversary celebrations in the Chinese capital, a seminar on the five principles, sponsored by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, was held in Delhi. A few intellectuals were invited. It is interesting that China celebrated the signing of the treaty with enthusiasm. Actually, the Chinese have throughout been extolling the five principles as an ideal basis for international relations, and Indian reticence about them, despite the initial euphoria, are obvious enough, especially to the generation that has lived through the era during which India-China relations plummeted from the high point of "Hindi-Chini bhai bhai" to 1962, followed by a 20-year freeze.

It would be useful to look back at the history of the enunciation of these five principles and their subsequent observance and breach to drive home the lesson that India-China relations, in good times or bad, are more complex than they seem.

In the wider global context, Panchsheel retains its relevance. Many countries endorse the five principles, especially in their dealings with the People's Republic of China. Of course, there is a great deal to be said for the principles of non-interference in any country's internal affairs and respect for its "sovereignty and territorial integrity", particularly at a time when foreign intrusion and even intervention is sought to be legitimised—in the name of human rights, nuclear non-proliferation and market access.

Who really expounded the five famous principles? The Chinese claim that Zhou En-lai was the author of Panchsheel. But the leading Indian

diplomat T.N. Kaul, who was deputy leader of the delegation that negotiated the agreement on "trade and intercourse between Tibet region of China and India", maintains that the broad idea of the five principles was Jawaharlal Nehru's brainchild and that he (Mr Kaul) had carried specific formulations to Beijing to which Zhou had added "mutual non-aggression".

Seeds of Trouble



BUT according to the late B.N. Mullik, the most powerful and the longest serving Intelligence chief of India when the negotiations on the Tibet treaty began, Zhou asked the Indian delegation whether it accepted "the five principles" of co-existence. The Indian side replied that these principles had already been enunciated by Prime Minister Nehru... and hoped that all pending questions between China and India in the Tibet region would be discussed and settled at the table. Zhou's reply, as recorded, was that big countries like India and China with long frontiers were bound to have "many questions at issue" and the conference should confine itself to only those questions which were "ripe for settlement".

It is believed by many observers that in the Indian side's failure to realise the import of Zhou's clever observation—the Indian delegation was expressly forbidden from raising the border question and indeed, instructed to refuse to discuss it if it was raised by the Chinese—lay the seeds of future trouble and disaster.

The Chinese at first refused to include them in the treaty and suggested that they should form part of the letters to be exchanged. On Indian insistence, and on Zhou's interven-

tion, these were finally put in the preamble to the treaty. The Chinese side ruled out a clause for an automatic extension of the treaty and declined to have it for longer than five years, while India wanted it to be a 25-year agreement. "The eventual duration of eight years was a concession to Indian friends."

The fact was that India had given away everything the Chinese wanted in return only for "lofty principles" that signified little in practical terms. But initially at least, the agreement was broadly popular in this country. To the muted criticism of having given away the extra territorial rights India had enjoyed for nearly 50 years in Tibet, Nehru replied: "We have only given up what in fact we could not hold and what in fact had in reality gone...We have gained instead something that is very important i.e. a friendly frontier and an implicit acceptance of that frontier." The first part of his statement was profoundly right, the second profoundly wrong. In August 1958, not earlier, Acharya Kripalani complained that Panchsheel was "born in sin". Nehru's reply was "Come to think of it, all of us are born in sin". By May of 1959, however, Nehru himself was remarking that "terms like Panchsheel had lost their shine" and by November of 1962 the five principles lay shattered on the bleak Himalayan heights.

After several periods of uncertainty, the relations between India and China entered a hopeful new phase. Several goodwill visits by high-level dignitaries have been exchanged during the past few months.

The latest official to visit India has been the Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, who came on July 17, 1994, for three days. No notable progress was made on the occasion. Among others, the Sikkim issue is still pending. China remains the only country which has not accepted Sikkim's accession to India. Mr Qian said the question would be resolved gradually.

The improvement in the relations between the two countries however

continues. There is no tension along the 4,000-km long Sino-Indian border and Indian spokesmen claim that there is no chance of "inadvertent hostilities" breaking out between the two countries.

An Indian official has anticipated force reduction on both sides from next year after the Actual Line of Control (LAC) is demarcated on the ground.

Panchsheel, the Buddhist pacifist code of conduct, was favoured by Nehru as a primary set of ideals which would provide, a philosophy for international relations, bring about a peaceful settlement of disputes, eliminate political interference from the methodology of rivalries among nations and usher in an era of mutual cooperation in a climate of co-existence.

Rao's Five Additions



ON June 27, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao commemorated the commitment of India to Panchsheel and added five new principles which, he felt, would take the country out of its socio-political marsh. The occasion was memorable. Panchsheel was first mentioned in the preamble of a trade agreement between India and China in April, 1954.

Nehru defined the scope of non-interference to include politics, economics and ideology. But the unipolar international regimen has not meant peaceful existence, much less co-existence, for many countries. Some instances are: Iraq, Bosnia, Serbia, Rwanda, Yemen, the Indian territory of Jammu and Kashmir robbed of its tranquillity by Pakistan, and Vietnam, particularly in the context of the Spratly Islands.

Mr Narasimha Rao is pleased to talk about the middle path, his economic obsession, and the pastoral piety of villages which exists only in folklore. He is theoretically right in bolstering the old five principles with his new ones. But he needs something more than brain-waves, to

make his concepts work.

In recent months, however, after about four decades of the formulation of the Panchsheel principles, there have been indications of maturity and of a realisation that the deadlock must end, even if in a phased manner. The reality is that India and China were fighting over an uninhabited and mountainous wasteland. While at one level the reiteration of the Panchsheel idea appears to be a ritual exercise, it also points to the effort being made by both to take their troubled relations to an even plane. The real world of international intercourse may be characterised by brute power—economic or military—but civilisational norms demand that the exchanges be in accordance with ideals which may at first sight appear utopian but which outline not only the directions towards which we seek to move but also the better instincts of mankind.

While Mr Narasimha Rao's "additions" to the concept referring to the middle path, model villages and technology and tradition appeared to be for domestic consumption, his counterpart in Beijing was more forthright. The thrust of Mr Li Peng's remarks was on making Panchsheel a practical proposition—moulding a foreign policy whose basis was a strong assertion of national identity.

There may be common interests in opposing foreign pressure on human rights or trade related measures, but to see a uniformity of views otherwise may appear to be off the mark. In many areas of trade, investment and international politics, competition is likely to be the order of the day. India and China are profoundly different societies and fortunately for them, separated by the Tibetan plateau and the Himalayas, China looks towards the Pacific and India to its Ocean and its littoral. But they are neighbours, and not inconsequential actors on the world stage. So they must not only interact with each other, but also seek to collaborate whenever their interests demand.

The new five principles are: the middle path, back to the village, model village technology and tradition and a new world order. The middle path had been proposed to ensure that vast segments of people were not left out by the rapid economic and technological changes. "While new methods of economic management must be introduced, we must never lose sight of those who cannot keep up with the pace of the forerunners." The 'back to the village' suggestion would stop alienation of the villages, "It is in our villages that India's heart beats, where the Green Revolution has been engineered and where the common man creates the wealth and artistry of India."

The concept of model village meant that it should be viable as an economic unit. The fourth principle highlighted the need for harmony between tradition and modern technology. "The new world order should breathe with the life of Panchsheel and re-establish this holy doctrine firmly in the ideology of the coming century which should see the era of peaceful co-existence", he explained.

As for the ties with China, Mr Rao said the two countries had renewed their relationship and decided to set aside differences and work towards making the world a better place to live in. "To this end, we have much to share and much to learn from each other." The Indians and Chinese, he said, were "fortunate to be heirs to great and wise civilisations which have imbued us with the wisdom that is embodied in Panchsheel. This wisdom, handed down to us 2,500 years ago, is not just in expression of political intent but an article of faith. It is a faith that will one day spread to all the corners of the globe, and will hopefully be the agent of change and harbinger of peace in the next century".

Addressing a meeting at the Great Hall of the People to mark the anniversary of Panchsheel, the Chinese Premier, Mr Li Peng, said it should be taken as the basis of a new political and economic order that

responds to the changing situation. It was relevant to appraise the historical and current role of Panchsheel.

Need to check U.S.



INDIA and China have to compete in markets and in certain other economic fields where there is rivalry (they are both opposed to protectionism of industrial powers in various forms). But there is a political arena in which there is identity of interests and in respect of which their objectives converge. This relates to the important need to check the political influence of the U.S.A. During the Cold War when the world was bipolar, with the two political and military giants the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union constantly at odds with each other, the competitive politics had reached a dangerous level. Now that the Soviet Union is not a force to be reckoned with in the international arena, it is the virtual all-mighty USA whose ultra-expansionist policies and programmes need to be watched and checked by India and China—the world's biggest countries population wise.

A group of military analysts pointed out early in July this year that both India and China have necessarily to cooperate "to limit the damage arising out of U.S. attempts to treat the world as a unipolar system with itself as the sole super power" (it lays much stress on military might and it has made clear that it will not permit any other nation to develop great power to challenge U.S.A.).

It would be useful to explore the possibilities of a India-China non-aggression pact. The two countries can cooperate also in checking nuclear proliferation—a sensitive matter. In any case, both seem inclined, because of common interests, to cooperate in opposing attempts designed to encourage ethno-nationalism fragmentation of large composite States, religious fundamentalism and inter-nationalism.

The continual importance of peaceful existence was stressed at a recent seminar on "Panchsheel in the 21st century" held in Delhi. Once it is recognised that there is no better instrument of politics, then peaceful co-existence becomes imperative and cooperation for mutual benefit becomes inevitable. Mr Subrahmanyam, former Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) and others expressed the view that there are unlimited opportunities for India and China to build upon Panchsheel and nurture cooperative relationship between the two countries. Panchsheel, Mr Subrahmanyam said, goes along with the concept of cooperative security now being popularised and collective security enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

On the nuclear issue India and China are for elimination of nuclear weapons and against the perpetuation of the divide into nuclear and non-nuclear weapon powers. On the vexed question of human rights they believe that each society should evolve them according to its own civilisational traditions and there should be no attempt to impose one set of values on all societies.

Considering the improved bilateral relations, India and China should seek an agreement on "no first use of nuclear weapons or nuclear capabilities." According to the Director of IDSA, Air Commodore (Retd.) Jasjit Singh, unless a serious effort is made to create a better environment of mutual trust and confidence, other steps will remain ephemeral and cosmetic. However, "building trust and confidence (or its absence) among States is a complex phenomenon fraught with very real and serious difficulties." At one level, ideology continues to be a major factor driving the policies of States, and at another level the goals of States and their leadership continue to be an important factor. These, along with influence of historical experiences and civilisation-

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al values, finally find expression in the national politico-military doctrines, especially for the employment of military power values, he says.

NAM



WITH the dawn of freedom in many Asian and African countries, India's policy of non-alignment and the solidarity of the movement gained large-scale acceptance despite some minor differences.

On the threshold of independence, Mr Nehru declared in September, 1946: "We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war. We seek no domination over others and we claim no privileged position over other peoples. But we do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go and we cannot accept any discrimination against these.

As the Cold War mounted and rival military groupings began to emerge, India adopted a policy of non-alignment to promote peace and cooperation with all nations in order to devote its energy and resources to national development...Non-alignment meant making independent decisions on international issues without being tied to any particular country or group of countries. India, consequently, worked to develop friendly relations with its neighbours... and worked for the defusion of international crises that arose in different parts of the world from time to time.

It is necessary to recall that when the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement met in Belgrade in

the early sixties, the world was divided into two blocs, the West and the East. The originators of the movement had earlier met in Brioni (in what was then Yugoslavia) to decide what the countries which did not want to be with any power centre should do.

They were weak countries, emerging out of colonialism and terrorism. For their development they were dependent on other countries which wanted them to be aligned with their power politics. When the non-aligned movement held its first summit in 1961, the founders were overwhelmed by the response. As many as 25 countries came forward. This is how the non-aligned movement was born.

There are now more than 100 members, apart from many observers, guests and others who want to sit through the meetings and know when they can come in. Some of the developed countries of Europe, like France and Italy, would like to come in.

With the disappearance of the blocs, what happens to the movement? Many say that it should now disappear. At the Cairo meeting of Foreign Ministers early in June, 1994 they found that some countries were interested only in using the forum to win support for themselves. The best example was Pakistan. It wanted to raise the Kashmir question.

This is the biggest threat to the movement. If each country wants to make use of the platform to air its views on a subject of interest to it, the other countries will find no purpose in it. There is a general feeling that until the next summit, the movement should devote itself to what should be its role after the disappearance of the blocs. There is no point in making NAM a mere debating society.

If this happens, NAM will disappear, which will be a great pity for the developing countries. The movement has already turned its nose away from the Group of 77; perhaps it did so to avoid having different organisations dealing with similar issues. In a

world where new alliances like SAARC, ASEAN, the Pacific Community and the Organisation of African Unity are coming up to look after the needs of various groups of countries, it will be wrong to let the organisation disappear because the original purposes have, according to one view, changed.

Role of NAM



NAM will have many uses and much power if it is made to channel its resources to shape a better world order. It could have been made into an organisation of resolving disputes among the non-aligned.

Pakistan is already trying to misuse Kashmir at the United Nations, the Organisation of the Conference of Islamic Nations and the Human Rights Commission. If it gets another opportunity at NAM, India knows how to beat back Pakistan's attacks. Even at the Cairo meeting Pakistan tried to do it but was defeated.

NAM could serve as an organisation of the world's have-nots to set up their case against the onrush of the developed countries. It could air the views of the weaker countries. NAM can play a role in making the world particularly the developed countries understand the various issues involved in enforcing human rights.

With the revision of the treaty next year, the latest views in NAM would have been useful. It is not enough to do it in a resolution. NAM must be energetically involved in it. Most developed countries, while speaking for disarmament, want to export arms to smaller countries. NAM can have this stopped; the non-aligned must resist the export of conventional arms to weaker countries.

NAM can become a bulwark against pressures from the North. It can have highly useful work to do in world peace keeping. In Somalia the Indian contingent behaved better than the American units, although

Pakistan did not do so well. Continents from developing countries may work better in countries with similar situations.

These are some of the major issues confronting the poorer half of the world. NAM can become their spokesman. There is no reason why NAM should be left to die because there are no big issues to confront it. True, there is no Cold War now. But a certain conflict is continuing between the South and the North. A united NAM can resolve it on behalf of the poorer nations. NAM must live, but it must become more purposive and positive.

It was then assumed that non-alignment is a guarantee of India's defence and security. The then leadership also thought that the concept would ensure enlargement of the peace area—a region that would not increase the then existing tensions. It was further assumed that in the short run India would not be attacked by any country. But the assumptions proved baseless. India was grossly betrayed by China, a co-sponsor of the Panchsheel doctrine in 1962. No less a person than Jawaharlal Nehru admitted in October, 1962 that "we have been living in a world of make-believe as far as our defence is concerned".

The tragedy of non-alignment has been that India began on the premise that since this country was weak militarily and would not be strong in the near future, the best course was to assume a posture of neutrality in a bipolar world. This also led to a policy of non-violence and, therefore, neglect of the defence effort.

Mere Ritual

AT the end of May, 1994, at a meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers in Cairo, South Africa was admitted to NAM as the 109th member.

But the growth in numbers of the organisation has not been accompanied by a corresponding enhancement in

its prestige. In fact shrewd observers hold the view that the meeting was a mere biennial ritual intended to maintain the pretence that the organisation still counts for something in a unipolar world. The fact is that the movement has long ceased to be either a cohesive political grouping or an effective economic pressure group. The fact is that NAM could do little to avert the hostilities between Iraq and Kuwait, or to prevent the disintegration of one of its founding members, the erstwhile Yugoslavia. Nor was the organisation effective in any way in the Uruguay round of negotiations that led to the signing of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Though NAM has consistently sought to improve the bargaining position of its member nations in global economic forums and at the UN, several countries have struck their own separate deals with the U.S.

The movement has both grown unwieldy and strayed far from the criteria for non-alignment. Nor have the members abstained from entering into military alliances and from providing military bases in the context of conflicts between the Big Two. When a country like North Korea be-

came a member of NAM, it was evident that such provisions only opened the door to subterfuge. Likewise, Cuba made a determined bid at the Havana summit in 1979 to hitch the NAM wagon to the Soviet star, hailing Moscow as a natural ally of the non-aligned world. —

Such distortions of the principles of non-alignment have led to a crisis of confidence in the movement. In December, 1979, NAM failed to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, even though the subsequent non-aligned meet in New Delhi tried to paper over the cracks.

The time has come for NAM to take a hard look at the radically changed realities of the new world order. The same holds good for CHOGM. South Africa's simultaneous entry into that club will undoubtedly imbue the group with fresh vigour and vindicate its stand against racism. However, it would be inapt to advocate that both organisations be wound up. What they must do is chart a new course for themselves with some degree of independence and continue to pursue the interests of its members.

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Science in Relation to Human Progress

"SCIENCE, speed and success" sum up the passions and pursuits of life that human beings are fast getting attuned to, no matter to what nationality, region or belief they belong. The over-riding obsession of one and all is the uninterrupted onward march of science in the service of mankind. The truth is that man's special gifts and achievements are inseparable from his evolutionary history. In the past, man had moulded himself, for the most part unconsciously, by changing the environment so that its selective pressure on him changed. But now, as a result of amazing achievements in science, we are able to control with a much larger understanding of the implications of what we do.

From the Stone Age to the Nuclear Age, from crawling to flying, the journey on the road to progress and prosperity has been positive as well as painful. In the past hundred years or so, the life sciences and the physical sciences have wrought one practical miracle after another in lengthening the life span, in controlling disease, in moving us about the world, in bringing the world of the imagination to us and, above all, in revealing that nature has a structure which is as beautiful in its simplicity as in its subtlety. All this the sciences have done in the most practical way, without ever swerving from the literal truth. It is, indeed, beyond doubt that science has worked wonders in human progress in thought, action, conception and comprehension of the issues that would otherwise have rendered the lives of many mired and miserable.

For most of man's history the challenges lay in coping with natural environment, modifying or dealing with it so as to eke out a living. But, within the past half century or so, we have increased our knowledge in all walks of life, multiplied the forces under our control, and extended the effectiveness of our activities so much that the proper development and control of the rapidly changing synthetic environment is now as important as contending with nature.

Undoubtedly, the all-encompassing achievements of science in relation to human progress on all fronts are not without their hazardous side-effects. The great irony of our present dilemma is that it is the consequence of success, brought about by the indiscriminate use of technology in the entire spectrum of life. We know to our predicament that stopping science will shut off new knowledge and weaken our efforts to reverse the present situation where pollution, growing imbalance in eco-system, urban plight, radiation, crass consumerism, population explosion *et al*, have started sending alarm signals across the board.

Mankind's growing knowledge marks a vast array of exciting research fields in which the human mind will find excitement; exultation and beauty for generations to come. The near conquest of time and space have opened up new possibilities of setting up space stations and colonies, both for further enquiry into the cosmos as well as for settling those for whom earth may become too small to contain.

There is no denying that researches in biological and psychological areas of human life have yielded mind-boggling results. Besides the unique contributions of science in revolutionising industry and agriculture, transport and communications, medicine and surgery, information and entertainment, it has done tremendous work on those strains which make the human mind 'sick and melancholy'. The misconceptions of earlier ages about mental ailments have been properly dealt with and successfully treated by science, by burying deep the so-called influence of ghosts or evil spirits on human mind.

In the face of astounding achievements of science in relation to human progress, the question that continues to starve us in the face is : Should we measure the graph of human progress in terms of care, concern and compassion, that it shows in times of need, or only in terms of gold and silver, glitter and glamour, that dazzle around us? The answer to the riddle becomes more and more complicated when science gets divorced from morality. The real progress of mankind lies in the 'scientific temper' that science tries to bring about among its adherents. Otherwise we may have to subscribe to the views of General Omar Bradley: "Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living. We have grasped the mystery of the atom and rejected the Sermon on the Mount."

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER

Selected solved questions from previous years

Q. 1. Narrate the last phase of the India's Freedom Movement specially from the beginning of 1947 till the attainment of Independence. (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. After the end of Second World War, the Britishers' attitude towards India had changed considerably. They were convinced that it would not be possible for them to continue occupation of India for long. Consequently upon the plan of Cabinet Mission to transfer the power to Indians, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee declared that the British would leave India by June, 1948. The euphoria of independence was however, marred by the on-going communal turbulence.

Lord Mountbatten was appointed Viceroy of India in March 1947 for smooth transition of power. After holding detailed discussions with the leaders of Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, a compromise was arrived at which became the basis of Independence, known as Mountbatten Plan. Main feature of this plan was partition of India into two independent States to avoid large scale violence. The princely States were given the option to sign documents of accession to either of the States. This declaration was made on June 3, 1947. A Constituent Assembly for Pakistan was appointed. Under the pressure from the People's Movements, most of the princely States acceded to India. The masterly diplomacy of Sardar Patel also played an important role in uniting all the States. On the midnight of August 14, 1947 the British empire breathed its last as India became independent.

Q. 2. Answer the following

(a) "I am convinced that the only key to solution of the world's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism... I see no way of ending the Poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of Indian people except through socialism." What role did Nehru play in achieving the objectives through national planning? (150 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

(b) Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch Civil Dis-

obedience Movement? Analyse the intensity of movement in different parts of India. (About 150 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. (a) Nehru had very strong views on socialism and was of the firm opinion that the salvation of Indian masses, from the evils of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and exploitation, could be possible only by adopting a socialistic system of economy, polity and society. The stamp of Nehruvian views of Indian socio-economic policy was more than visible till recently. Although, there is no mention of a Planning Commission in the Indian constitution, Nehru decided to set it up and achieve the national socio-economic goals by adopting the Soviet Model of five Year Plans. As different from a free capitalistic economy, socialistic system envisages economic development with social equity and equitable distribution of income. The five year plans had the objectives of equitable distribution, eradication of poverty, employment generation, upliftment of the downtrodden and balanced economic and infra-structural growth, high in agenda and implemented a concept of mixed economy where the Public Sector was paramount in promoting the growth of basic and heavy industries.

In this issue and next three issues we will be giving the Special Feature which has been specially prepared for the benefit of those preparing for the Civil Service (Mains) Exam. While in this issue and next issue we will be giving selected questions from previous examination, the November and December issues will incorporate topics which our expert feel might be asked in this year's examination.

We are confident that the readers will find this feature useful. Please do let us know in case you want a particular topic to be covered. We will try to accommodate as many requests as possible.

This feature not only provides valuable material but also gives the readers an idea on how to attempt the questions.

Ans. (b) Due to the following reasons, the civil disobedience movement was started by Gandhiji:

(i) After 1921 there was a lull in the nationalist movement, Indian National Congress badly needed a movement to get back at the Centre stage.

(ii) The aftermath of opposition to the Simon Commission had generated a lot of resentment among the masses against the British Empire.

(iii) The growth of leftist tendencies in the Congress, under the leadership of Nehru, had been pressing for direct action.

(iv) Gandhiji returned to active politics in 1928 and wanted to re-erect the dormant nationalist movement.

(v) The militant spirit in the Congress, in its Lahore Session on December 31, 1929, and the adoption of Poorna Swaraj as its objective was a main cause.

(vi) Heavy taxation and economic exploitation by the

British was another cause for discontentment.

The movement spread rapidly across the country. Forest Laws were defied in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Central Provinces; Chowkidari tax was refused in eastern States; peasants refused to pay the land revenue and rent and non-violent movement spread to the North-West under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Revolt of Garhwali soldiers in Peshawar and uprising in Manipur and Nagaland indicated the intensity of the movement in which lakhs of people demonstrated and picketed liquor and foreign cloth shops.

Q. 3. What are the general features of the amending procedure of the Constitution of India? (about 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. Indian Constitution provides for a rigid procedure for amendment, main features of which are as under:

(a) Indian Parliament is competent to amend the Constitution subject to the conditions of Article 368 and there is no provision for separate body like Constitutional Convention, as is the case in other Constitutions;

(b) No bill for amendment of the Constitution can be introduced in a State Legislative Assembly. The only way of introducing an amendment in the Constitution is to introduce a bill in either House of the Parliament;

(c) Constitutional Amendment bill is required to be passed by both Houses as an ordinary legislation, subject to the provisions of Article 368 and special majority prescribed. However, the amendment procedure differs in a way that in case of a deadlock in passing a bill, a joint session of both the Houses of the Parliament can be convened. In case of amendment bills, where special majority is required separately in both the Houses, there is no provision of a joint session of the Parliament;

(d) Prior sanction of the President is not required for introducing an amendment bill in the Parliament;

(e) The requirement of ratification of amendment by the State Legislatures in some cases is significantly different from the US Constitution which requires not less than three fourth States to ratify it. The Indian Constitution, however, prescribes ratification by not less than half of them;

(f) After the amendment bill is passed by the legislature, as per 24th amendment, it is obligatory for the President to give his assent, as different from an ordinary bill where assent can be with-held by the President.

Q. 4. Examine whether the grant of greater autonomy to the States would be in the interest of strengthening the integrity and promoting the economic development of the country, especially in the light of recent happenings in our country? (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. The Constitution of India provides for a very elaborate relationship between the Union Government and the States. The framers of the Constitution, while adopting the federal system, avoided the two extremes. Our Constitution is thus federal, with prominent unitary

characteristics, and is different from a complete federation like the United States or Centralised Federation like the erstwhile Soviet Union.

Of late, there has been some talk about granting more powers, both political as well as financial, to the States. The advocates of this view point maintain that in most of the Federations, the Union Government retains a few important functions like currency, commerce and trade and international relations and rest of the subjects are within the ambit of State functions and responsibilities. The present system of three lists i.e. Union List, State List and Concurrent List are thus recommended to be revised completely. On the other hand, the finances are also controlled by the Union in India and are further recommended to be distributed between the Union and the States as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission, every five year. The propounders of more powers also recommend complete financial autonomy to the State.

Such recommendations, however, may be difficult to be accepted in larger interests of the country. Linguistic and religious feelings are already instrumental in arousing separatist tendencies and complete autonomy to the States, with the right to secede from the Union, may be dangerous for the integrity of the country. Similarly, complete financial autonomy may also turn out to be counter productive as the control and direction of finances with the Union ensures balanced regional development, and overall economic development of the country. However, some revision in the political and financial powers of the States is desirable.

Q. 5. Describe the powers and functions of the Council of States. Compare its powers with those of House of People. (about 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. There are certain common powers and functions that are shared by both the Houses of the Parliament as under:

(a) To manage and regulate its own affairs including proceedings without interference from the courts;

(b) To punish members and outsiders for breach of its privileges

(c) To ask the strangers to be excluded/withdrawn from its galleries at any time.

In addition to the above, the Council of States have certain special powers which the House of People does not possess, which are as follows:

(a) Under such emergent circumstances, when it is considered expedient in the national interest for the Parliament to legislate on subjects included in the State List, it can be done only if the Council of States, with two-third majority, adopts a resolution authorising the Parliament (Article 249);

(b) Article 312 empowers the Parliament to make laws for creation of one or more All India Services common to Union and States, provided Council of States adopts a resolution with two-third majority;

(c) The Council of States has the power to alter, delay or turn down any amendment bill passed by the House of People. However, as compared to the special powers of House of People some limitations are imposed on the Council of States, as under:

(i) A money bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States;

(ii) The Council has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill;

(iii) The Speaker of the House of People has the exclusive right to decide whether or not a particular bill is Money Bill;

(iv) The Council of States has no power to vote for the money for the public expenditure;

(v) The Council of Ministers is only responsible to the House of People;

(vi) In the event of a joint session of the Parliament, the Council of States suffers from the drawback of numerical minority.

Q. 6. What usually is meant by the expression "an under-developed economy"? What according to you are the basic causes of under development in India? (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. The expression 'under-developed economy' is used to denote an economy where per capita GNP is low, resources exploitation is poor, industrial and agricultural infrastructure and other sectors are under-developed. The expression also means poor per capita consumption/use of several socio-economic indicators. The internationally accepted single most important indicator, however, is the low per capita GNP, which provides expression to the overall development of any economy. The indicator, however, may not be the correct measure, as in the Middle East countries, which thrive upon income earned by export of crude oil and have one of the highest per capita GNP in the world, yet their level of indigenous industrial and agricultural development would suffice to put them in the category of under-developed countries.

Basic causes for India's under-development are:

(a) Economic exploitation by the Britishers during the pre-independence era;

(b) Lack of adequate private entrepreneurship;

(c) Non-exploitation of vast economic resources;

(d) Rampant unemployment has resulted in wastage of valuable human resources;

(e) Illiteracy has resulted in backwardness and poverty among the masses;

(f) Huge pressure of population has resulted in reduced benefits of development trickling down to the masses;

(g) Lack of technological advancement;

(h) Abundance of controls, licencing and bureaucratic delays is yet another factor;

(i) Use of primitive methods and tools in the agricul-

tural sector.

Q. 7. One of the priority objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan is the "generation of adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of the century". What is the strategy envisaged for the fulfilment of this objective? (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. The Eighth Five Year Plan admits that a relatively higher growth of population and labour force has led to an increase in the volume of unemployment. The Plan envisages the reduction of unemployment to the negligible level by the year 2002 AD. To achieve this target the Plan aims at achieving average annual growth rate of 5.6% in the GDP during the plan period. The number of unemployed, which was 17 illion at the beginning of 8th Plan, is likely to go up to 94 million by the end of the 9th Five Year Plan in 2002 A.D. The plan therefore projects that the ambitious target of "employment for all upto 2002 AD can be achieved if the aggregate growth of employment is around 3 per cent over this period of 10 years.

Strategy: Eighth Plan places major reliance on the growth of employment in the agricultural sector. The strategy to achieve faster growth of employment in the areas of high incidence of poverty will go a long way in stimulating the growth in these areas. Increased agricultural out-put and increased irrigation facilities in the agricultural sector results in shift in cropping pattern using more labour. Allied areas like animal husbandry, forestry and rural non-agricultural activities have also been stressed in the plan. In addition, larger contribution of small industries and unorganised sector have also been identified as the strategic areas of employment generation. Other major sectors like construction, housing, service sector and public sector have also been identified as potential areas. The Plan also places special emphasis on development of skill and training and re-orientation of the labour policy to suit the requirement of increased employment generation.

Q. 8. Give a brief account of major achievements in the realm of biotechnology in India. (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. Biotechnology, a science developed in seventies, is a multi-disciplinary subject, evolved from the integrated use of life sciences, chemical sciences and engineering sciences. With the setting up of Department of Biotechnology, an integrated programme was launched in India and the following are the major achievements:

(a) Eleven national infrastructural facilities have been set up in various scientific institutions in the country, which includes germ plasm collection, animal house and centralised facility for import of enzymes and bio-chemicals, protein peptide sequencing, genetic engineering units and a net work of bio-informatic system, etc.

(b) A manpower training programme has been launched for developing human skills in these areas and twenty six universities have set up separate departments of bio-technology.

(c) In the field of vaccines, Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited is being set up to produce vaccines for measles, vero rabies, polio vaccine and a quadruplicate vaccine known as DPTP.

(d) Bio-technology Consortium India Limited (BCIL) was established to facilitate commercialisation of bio-technology in India. Major programmes have been initiated on biological pest control, crop and animal bio-technology and aquaculture of fishes and prawns with special targets and specific objectives.

(e) Two major pilot plan facilities at the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune and Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi have been set up for providing a large number of planting material.

Q. 9. Answer the following: (Answer to each question should be in about 250 words)

(a) Give an account of the achievements of Indian Defence Scientists in technology development.

(b) Describe how biotechnology is finding use in medicine. Give a few current examples.

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. (a) One of the four components of Ministry of Defence is the Department of Defence Science and Research. The Research and Development (R & D) activities are carried out in 45 laboratories/establishments and a few field units spread in different parts of the country. Over the years the defence scientists have made significant strides in the field of defence technology development. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is the major agency instrumental in the technological development in the field of defence.

One of the most important achievements by the DRDO has been the 800 crore rupee Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, under which five missiles namely Agni, Akash, Nag, Trishul and Prithvi have been developed. Out of these Prithvi is the most sophisticated surface to surface missile. In all, ten tests of Prithvi have been carried out. With the development of Agni missile, India became the 6th country in the world capable of making Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM).

Other achievements include the development of Pilotless Targets Aircraft (PTA), successful flight of which was carried out by the DRDO scientists in September, 1992; the development of indigenous Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH), which was successfully flown in Bangalore in August, 1992; development of sliced armoured Main Battle Tank (MBT); indigenously developed and built submarines; and other weapon systems comparable to the best in the world.

Ans. (b) Biotechnology is also classified as Microbial Biotechnology, Plant Biotechnology and Animal Biotechnology. In the field of medicines, however, the areas of genetic engineering, cell culture, embryo transfer technology, etc. are prominently used. Development of better and cheaper drugs, vaccines for several diseases, hormone production through genetic engineering, cancer vaccines, immuno diagnostic kits and gene therapy are some of the

applications of biotechnology in the field of medicines.

The most important contribution of biotechnology is the ability to manipulate the DNA to provide protection from hereditary diseases. Introduction of vaccines for polio, mumps, measles, rabies, encephalitis, rinderpest, prolactin ACTH-interferon, etc are all due to the contribution of biotechnology.

Monoclonal antibodies are used in the diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases and cancer, correction of drug doses, reducing the risks associated with bone-marrow transplantation in blood cancer and detection of tumour treatment of cancer. In addition, improvement of sensitivity and reproduction capability, by correcting the defects in blood group antigens, histocompatibility antigens, sperm antigens, blood clotting factors and human growth hormone is also possible due to this technology. In future this advanced and complex science may well have answers to all the complex diseases on earth, diagnosis and medicine for which is not available today.

Q. 10. Twenty-five-year term of Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty will come to an end in 1995. Some important members want it to be renewed, as it is, for another 25 to 50 years. What are its basic provisions and how will its renewal affect India's interest? (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed in the year 1970 and will come up for review in 1995, by all its 162 signatories. The five nuclear powers of USA, China, Britain, France and Russia favour the extension of this treaty for another 25 to 50 years.

NPT is a discriminatory treaty which goes against the interests of non-nuclear countries. It requires the non-nuclear countries to put a complete ban on their research and development of nuclear weapons and armaments. The treaty, however, envisages no control on the nuclear development programme being pursued by the five nuclear powers. There is no bar on such countries producing more number of nuclear warheads and developing new nuclear weapon system.

The demand of the nuclear nations for unlimited extension of the treaty, without substantive and concrete provisions for the elimination of their own nuclear arsenal, is highly unreasonable. A few countries, including India have refused to sign this treaty on the grounds that it is discriminatory against the non-nuclear countries. Any further extension of NPT in its present form will go against the interests of India. Indian stand is based on the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan which calls for a comprehensive globally applicable NPT. A general consensus is emerging in the world that NPT must strive at a more comprehensive arrangements for destruction of existing nuclear weapons rather than just binding down the non-nuclear countries like India against nuclear programmes.

Q. 11. Answer the following: (Answer to each question should be in about 150 words)

(a) What is partial convertibility of rupee? What are

its basic objectives? How is it going to benefit the Indian Economy?

(b) Discuss the main features of India's Eighth Five Year Plan with special reference to the agricultural sector.

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. (a) Before the onset of economic reforms in 1991, Indian rupee was artificially pegged at a particular level, with its value *vis-a-vis* other foreign currencies determined by the Government through the Reserve Bank of India. The market forces of demand and supply were not allowed to operate. In other words, the rupee was not convertible. Partial convertibility, introduced in the wake of economic reforms under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS), meant that rupee was partially convertible into the foreign exchange as per the market rate and the remaining part of rupee was converted according to the rate fixed by the RBI. This system was a stepping stone towards full convertibility of rupee. It also aimed at boosting the exports from India by converting 60% of the foreign exchange into Indian rupee at the market rate, thereby making exports more attractive to the Indian exporters.

This system was aimed at benefitting the Indian economy by opening it to the market forces of demand and supply, in the field of foreign exchange. The system ensures that the value of rupee is determined more realistically thus giving Indian exports more incentives.

Ans. (b) Main features of Eighth Five Year Plan are:

(i) It is indicative in nature. It concentrates on building a long term strategic vision of future and sets forth the priorities of the nation;

(ii) The plan recognises the 'human development' as the core of all developmental effort. The priority sectors that will contribute in this field are health, education, literacy, basic needs and other welfare programmes for the weaker sections;

(iii) For rapid development, power, transport and communication have been identified as priority sectors;

(iv) Rather than fragmented approach, the plan believes in integrating approach;

(v) The plan pays special attention towards agricultural development. Although, because of good monsoons, the progress of agriculture in recent past has been satisfactory, there are striking regional and crop imbalances. The plan aims at self-sufficiency in the production of edible oils and increasing the area under irrigation drastically. The benefits of green revolution are planned to be spread to all the regions of the country. Self-sufficiency in food and exports of agri-products are the hall-mark features of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Q. 12. (a) Examine the following statements critically:

(i) In Delhi, 80% of the road accidents involve male drivers while only 20% involve female drivers. Therefore, females are better drivers;

(ii) A good idea about the average monthly income of

individuals in a city in India can be obtained by calculating the average of monthly incomes of a random sample of 100 persons selected from the telephone directory;

(iii) One can predict the winning candidate in an election by asking every tenth voter coming out of an election booth to name the candidate for whom he has voted.

(b) 100 fish from a lake were trapped marked and released in a lake. After allowing enough time to ensure that the marked fish have mixed freely with the unmarked ones, 20 fish were caught and found to contain 5 marked and 15 unmarked fish. Using this information, give an estimate of the total number of fish in the lake.

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. (a) (i) The data provided is insufficient to predict that the females are better drivers. There is no information as to how many of the total vehicles or what percentage is driven by the women. This information is minimum required to arrive at the conclusion as to the better driving by any particular sex group. Hence, it cannot be said with certainty, on the basis of the given data, that women are the better drivers.

(ii) To obtain a good idea about the average monthly income of individuals in a city in India, a representative sample of the population of that city is required. The method of selecting 100 persons out of a telephone directory will be an utterly insufficient way of drawing sample for this purpose for the following reasons:

(a) Sample size of 100 is utterly inadequate to forecast the average income of individuals in the whole city.

(b) The owners of the telephone do not represent the cross-section of society and all strata of population. Lower and lower middle class are completely ignored, as they rarely own a telephone. Hence, such sample will not be a representative sample.

(c) This method excludes all the children and majority of women from the samples as most of the telephones are in the name of adult males.

Hence, to calculate the income of a sample 100 individuals, selected out of a telephone directory, to compute the average income of the city is not a good idea.

(iii) By asking every tenth voter coming out of an election booth, the name of the candidate to whom he had voted, may not be an accurate method to predict the winning candidate. Since only one booth has been earmarked it may not be indicative of the correct trend all over the constituency, presuming that the constituency includes more than one polling booth. Hence, it may not be possible to accurately predict the winner in a particular election by using the given method.

(b) Total No. of fish trapped and marked	= 100
No. of fish caught again	= 20
Marked out of caught	= 5
Unmarked	= 15

$$\text{Percentage of marked fish caught} = \frac{5}{20} \times 100 = \frac{100}{4} = 25\%$$

If 25 fish are marked, total number of fish = 100

$$\text{If 1 fish is marked, total No. of fish} = \frac{100}{25}$$

$$\text{If 100 fish are marked, total No. of fish} = \frac{100}{25} \times 100 = 400$$

Estimated total No. of fish in the lake = 400

Q. 13. The following table shows the time spent by 200 students in watching television programmes during a month:

Time (in hours)	Number of students
Less than 10	8
10—20	16
20—30	26
30—40	20
40—50	30
50—60	40
60—70	20
70—80	18
80—90	16
More than 90	6

Calculate : (i) The number of students spending upto 25 hours

(ii) The number of students spending at least 55 hours

(b) The following tables shows the marks obtained by three students A, B and C in an examination:

Students	Subjects	Maximum marks in each subject				
		800	700	900	600	1000
A		560	553	549	540	500
B		480	420	540	360	600
C		424	427	423	426	420

Determine which student has shown (i) most consistent performance and (ii) most inconsistent performance.

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. (a) To answer the question correctly, the cumulative frequency and inverse cumulative frequency has to be calculated:

Time (in hours)	No. of students	Cummulative	Inverse Cummulative
Less than 10	8	8	200
10—20	16	24	192
20—30	26	50	176
30—40	20	70	150
40—50	30	100	130
50—60	40	140	100
60—70	20	160	60
70—80	18	178	40
80—90	16	194	22
More than 90	6	200	6

To answer the question, an assumption is that internal distribution of students against every block of 10 years is homogenous. On the basis of this assumption, the answers are as under:

(i) No. of students spending upto = 25 years:

Spending upto 20 hours = 24 students
(cumulative frequency)

20 to 30 hours = 26 students

20 to 25 hours = 13 (26 ÷ 2)

By assumption of homogenous internal distribution

No. of students spending upto 25 hours

$$= 24 + 13 = 37 \text{ students}$$

(ii) No. of students spending atleast 60 hours

$$= 60 \text{ (inverse cumulative)}$$

60 to 50 hours = 40

60 to 55 hours = 20 (40 ÷ 2)

By assumption of internal distribution

No. of students spending atleast 55 hours

$$= 60 + 20 = 80 \text{ students}$$

Ans. (b) By tabulating the given information properly and calculating the percentage of marks obtained, we may get the most consistent and inconsistent performance, as under:

Table
Marks obtained by A, B and C in S1 to S5 subjects

Subject	M.Marks	Marks of A		Marks of B		Marks of C	
		obtained	%age	obtained	%age	obtained	%age
S1	800	560	70	480	60	424	53
S2	700	553	79	420	60	427	61
S3	900	549	61	540	60	423	71
S4	600	540	90	360	60	426	71
S5	1000	500	50	600	60	420	42

(i) By observation, it is clear that student B with 60% marks in each subject is the most consistent.

(ii) Student A with fluctuations ranging from 50 to 90% is the most inconsistent.

SSB Interviews—III

In the first two series of career write ups on SSB Interviews psychological/intelligence and GTO's tests were explained in detail. In this IIIrd and final part, personality test (personal interview) and medical examination are being discussed.

Personal interview is the last hurdle in the selection process to the defence forces through SSB Interviews, apart from the medical examination. Every candidate is tested by a psychologist, G.T.O. and finally by the President or Deputy President of the Selection Board.

The aim of the personal interview is to have a closer look at the personality of every candidate through conversation in friendly discussion. To keep the interview formal and the candidate at ease, only one interviewer interacts with the candidate. The information given by the candidate, on the very first day in the questionnaire, forms the initial basis for questions during the course of interview.

Conduct

At an average, every interview lasts about 30-40 minutes. The President of the Board begins in a very friendly manner by asking very personal questions from the candidates like name, detail of the brothers and sisters, occupation of parents, names of good friends, place to which the candidate belonged. About 10 minutes-time is devoted on these questions so that the candidate is put at ease. Name of the educational institutions where one studied, subjects offered, marks obtained etc are a few other questions that may be initially expected. In addition to putting a candidate at ease, the President also observes the qualities of friendliness and the ease with which one can handle simple and personal questions. Other questions in the interview may be about games played, hobbies, girl/boy friends and the

means adopted by the candidate to remain fit. As a young and educated person, one is expected to either play or have keen interest in some games. Similarly, every person is expected to have a hobby, be it reading, playing games, swimming, driving, gardening, philately, riding, photography or travelling. Every young candidate, aspiring to become an officer in the armed forces, is also expected to have friendship with the opposite sex. Hence, all these questions must be answered accordingly.

Final part of the personal interview may include a few questions on current topics, general knowledge, some imaginary situation for reaction and small simple problems for judging the administrative planning capabilities of the candidate. Problem solving may be judged by depicting a simple real-life imaginary situation involving the brothers, sisters, parents or friends to which reaction of the candidate is judged. Similarly, a small administrative problem may be given to a candidate including organisation of a match or a picnic. The candidate is then asked to give his/her step by step planning and execution and perception of happening of the event, without its actually taking place.

How to tackle?

As has been hinted above, the questions in the interview must be tackled very carefully. The candidates should not be in a hurry to reply the questions. The questions should be properly understood and after considering the contents for a while, reply should be given. Regarding personal questions, the candidates should be careful that they do not hide material facts or try to give wrong facts. It must be understood clearly that the President conducting the interview handles several candidates every day and does the same thing over the years. Moreover, he is trained to interview candidates in

such a manner as the truth comes out. Any attempt to hide some facts or give wrong facts will be certainly picked up by the experienced President and they usually make the candidate realise during the interview itself that he/she was trying to bluff. Moreover, no candidate is expected to be perfect, as every human being does have some weaknesses. However, it should also be ensured that no unnecessary details are given by the candidate. The replies should be to the point and relevant to the questions asked.

The same principle applies to the other questions like games played, hobbies pursued and friends (particularly from the opposite sex) held. The games which are stated to be played by the candidate should be the ones about which the candidate has complete knowledge and is able to reply to most of the questions. Similarly, the interviewer devotes a lot of time to the hobby named by the candidate. The candidates must, therefore, make sure that the hobbies and games they name must be fully known to them. Rather than bluffing in this regard, it is better to give a negative reply. Moreover, as earlier pointed out it is good to have friends from the opposite sex with healthy and friendly relations. But in case there is no such friend, the fact should be admitted without hesitation.

Finally, the questions on current affairs and general knowledge need a little-bit of brushing up of knowledge in this field. Regular readers of "The Competition Master" normally do not find much difficulty in tackling this part. Candidates who feel less confident in this part are advised to consult the General Knowledge Refresher by O.P. Khanna.

The questions on the reactions in given situations have to be handled very carefully. The candidates must grasp situation completely, clarify the doubts if any and after taking some

time to think, come out clearly with the course of action. Choosing a right course of action is not very difficult. The candidates must imagine themselves in similar situation and consider the most probable course of action which would be taken by them, which invariably is also the right solution to the problem. In their reactions, the candidates must not bring in any artificiality and unnecessary heroism. They should react as if they would have done in a similar real life situation. Due care, therefore, must be exercised as this is one of the most crucial aspects of the interview. Two more questions which must be prepared properly are (a) "Why do you want to join the Defence Forces?"; (b) "If you are not selected what would you do?" These are often-repeated questions and must be answered very honestly and correctly, without any exaggeration.

Balanced Behaviour

While proper replies to the questions are important balanced conduct of the candidates is still more important. The candidates should avoid use of slangs and be very respectful to interviewer. Use of language and expression are the plus points but the candidates are usually not penalised for weak expression, as it is believed that the problems of fluency and expression are overcome during the training period. The candidates must be composed and maintain their poise. Lack of confidence in replying to the questions reflects lack of knowledge and self-confidence. At the same time one must not be over confident or arrogant.

The interviewers are trained to identify the signals sent by the body language alongwith the spoken word. Whatever is spoken from the mouth must be reflected from the eyes of the candidate as well the tone of his/her voice. Hence, body language must be controlled to convey the same meaning as the word of the mouth. Any contradiction reveals the untruthful intention of the candidate. It should, however, be kept in mind that no unnecessary gesticulations are made with hands and sitting posture is also proper, as recommended for the interviews.

The appearance and bearing of

the candidate helps in making a good first impression. The clothes need not be new or highly fashionable and bright, but should be sober and properly cleaned. Hair should be properly groomed and hands should be properly cleaned with the nails cleanly cut. While describing their achievements, the candidates should be modest without being boastful and while admitting weaknesses and failures, they should not be ashamed or evasive. There must be eye-contact with the interviewer for most part of the interview.

Interview Etiquettes

In addition to the above there are certain established interview etiquettes which must be strictly adhered to. One must enter the room after seeking permission. On entering the room, the candidate must suitably wish the interviewer and should sit only when he/she is asked to do so. On being offered a seat, one is expected to thank the interviewer. In case the President offers a hand for handshake, it must be shaken firmly, but the candidates, on their own should not initiate shaking the hands. Seat should be taken promptly and the candidate should sit properly and if possible in an upright manner.

The interviewee should offer a bright and cheerful face. If the President calls for a cup of tea or lights a cigarette and also offers to a candidate, it should be declined gracefully, without annoying him. In a very few cases if the President asks some irritating and personally offending questions, the candidates must not lose their poise and temper. Such a question may be aimed at seeing whether or not a candidate gets provoked easily. The candidates should also show flexibility and admit his/her mistakes, if any pointed out by the President. If a question is not clearly understood or heard, the President may be requested politely to repeat it as there is no harm in it. As the interview is over, the candidates should thank the President, get up without battling with the chair, wish him appropriately and quietly leave the room. The questions like "How have I done Sir?" should not be asked by the can-

didates while leaving the interview room.

Conference

The last stage in the selection process is the conference which takes place on the last day. During the earlier three stages, three selectors *i.e.*, the psychologist, G.T.O. and the President carry out their tests independently. At the conference all the three selectors sit together, call the interviewee and ask two-three formal and routine questions. Candidates who qualify in all the three tests independently are declared successful. All those failing in all or any two are declared unsuccessful. A few candidates marginally failing in one of the tests, may expect a couple of more absorbing questions, including a situation, and on the basis of reply offered by the candidate, final decision about his/her selection is taken. The result is announced soon after the conclusion of the conference and all those who are selected are required to stay back for the medical examination, which takes another three to four days.

Medical Examination

The selected candidates are then required to undergo medical examination. Prior to the medical examination, a form is given to the candidates to be filled which mainly relates to the past medical history of the candidate as well as his/her members of the family. The candidates who pass all the medical tests are finally declared as successful and may expect a call to join the training academy concerned within a month or two of the selection. However, the call letters are issued after clubbing the marks obtained in the written examination of the UPSC as well as marks obtained in the interview. At times it may so happen that even a candidate getting through in the interview finally, may not get a call to join at the concerned training academy if the number of vacancies is less or the candidate is very low in the order of merit. Hence, the candidates are advised not to leave their studies or jobs till they receive a call to join at the training academy concerned.

Descriptive Questions

Farmers and modern methods of farming

Q. Suggest three effective measures to acquaint farmers in our country with the modern methods of farming.

Explain how the measures suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. There is no denying the fact that the ushering in of Green Revolution in some of the Indian States has been chiefly due to the extensive use of modern methods of farming. It was only when the farmers of these 'progressive States' gave up their scepticism about the efficacy of new agricultural technology that these States transformed themselves into the glowing granary bowls of food grains. If even today, a vast majority of Indian farmers are steeped in poverty, the reasons are not far to seek. Their holdings may be small and their methods of farming may be too hackneyed to give the desired results. Under these circumstances, such farmers as have failed to take advantage of modern methods of farming for reasons beyond their control or capacity, need orientation and practical courses in modern methods of farming. In order to achieve this objective, the following measures can go a long way:

1. Extensive exposure of the modern technology should be given through the net-work of visual media like television, exhibitions, *kisan melas* and the like. Programmes aimed at educating the less progressive farmers should be so devised that they feel motivated to go in whole-heartedly for the new methods of farming.

2. Exhibitions showing the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and other agricultural gadgets should be held

more frequently for those farmers who are still stuck up in retrograde methods of cultivation. Wherever possible, pattern of crop-growing may be changed according to market-needs and consumption habits of people. If agriculture is to become a lucrative and remunerative occupation the farmers will have to shed a few taboos and adopt a more open and receptive attitude towards farming.

3. Groups of farmers should be taken to States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, etc, where agriculture in all its hues and crops has made stupendous strides and made the dream of Green Revolution a roaring reality. Where the agricultural holdings are too small, the concerned farmers may be convinced to pool their holdings into cooperative enterprise so that mechanised farming, coupled with other modern implements, could be used.

Raising the voting age

Q. Some people feel that the voting age be raised to 21 years again.

Explain your views in this regard. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your experiences, reading and knowledge.

Ans. Democracy, whether parliamentary or presidential, by its very nature and nuance represents the majority will and wisdom of people. The Founding Fathers of Indian Constitution were men of vision and learning and therefore, if in their considered opinion, the right age to vote was twenty one years, they had only articulated the soundness of a principle without being partisan or prejudiced. If later on, under pressure or otherwise, the voting age was reduced to eighteen years, the change had a few merits as well as some demerits. Needless to say that by in-

volving teen-agers (eighteen years old) in the election and selection of a government, the objective was to make Indian democracy the mouth-piece of people's choice as far as the numbers go and turn it into an active and participatory mode of government in letter and spirit.

So far, so good, may be said about the intentions of those who had advocated and agitated for this change. But experience during the past few years has shown that teen-age voters have not benefitted as much from their voting right as it was thought to be. On the contrary, the change led to vitiating of academic atmosphere in educational institutions and work-places where such voters abound. The entire educational environment has been highly politicised and polluted and the institutions have become a convenient hunting ground for all sorts of manipulations and manoeuvres. If some people feel that the voting age be raised to 21 years again, their proposal should not be brushed aside as something cynical or preposterous.

No doubt, there are some democracies elsewhere where the voting age is eighteen years and the "powers that be" there have had no unpleasant experiences or regrets over granting such rights to their teenagers. In their case, the eighteen years old are mature enough to take vital decisions in other walks of life, such as choosing life partners, professions, *et al*, but in our social set-up, not much leverage or liberty is given to the teen-agers to have their way. Under the law no male can marry before the age of twenty one. Then why give such a right as to choose a government to those who have yet to attain the age of twenty one years and get attuned to the realities of life? Instead of playing to the gallery, it is

high time that the policy makers sit up and take a dispassionate stock of cogent gains or/and visible losses that the move from 21 years to 18 years has brought about in the entire socio-political scenario and apply corrective measures wherever needed. The crying need of the hour is to channelise the energies of the youth rather than giving them lollipops or empty promises. In no way has the lowering of voting age bettered their lot, much less the complexion of governments both State and Central.

When rivers disappear in the world

Q. Suppose there is no river in the world.

Explain three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. Without rivers the existence of both landscape and life would become arid and awful. Canals fed on rivers are like blood-carrying arteries and veins in a body, and God forbid, if there is no river left in the world for some mysterious reason, the colours and contours of all types of life, blooming and bubbling on this planet, would get distorted beyond recognition and finally destroyed. In fact rivers ensure and assure continuity of life in its myriad of manifestations. In case the world is condemned to do without rivers, the following consequences would follow:

With the disappearance of all rivers from the face of the earth, a host of problems would crop up in no time. Dams, big and small, dependent on continuous flow of river waters, would be the first to feel the pinch. With no rivers to supply water to the reservoirs, production of hydro-electricity would come to a grinding halt. Industries would not receive their electric power and as a result, they would be forced to close down or declare an indefinite lock-out. Artificial irrigation would become an impossible operation. With very little water available for the farms, agricultural production would go down drastically. When in-

dustrial and agricultural out-put plummets for want of water, we can well imagine the horrendous consequences in the fearful form of hunger and starvation, unemployment and unrest that would ensue from this tragedy.

Rivers also act as sources of drainage of rain water and melting snow. With these channels disappearing millions of squares of km land will be flooded during rain or by melting snow.

Human civilisations in all their concepts and curves that have flourished on the banks of rivers like Ganga (India), Nile (Egypt), Volga (Russia), Mississippi (U.S.A.), Siene (France) and countless others, would find the going tough when there is no river in the world. Water sports like river-rafting would become a thing of the past. Occupations like fishing and transporting people/goods, so closely connected with river waters, would go out of use. Poets and other artists, whose creative instincts and urges have been fed on the perennial flow of moving waters of rivers, would find the fountains of their imagination and creativity starved of an endless source of energy and exuberance.

Elections to College Unions

Q. "Elections to the student unions in colleges are doing more harm than bringing any good to the colleges."

Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the given statement.

Arguments for the statement

1. Needless to reiterate that elections to college unions have become the bane of academic life. In fact, elections to college unions are becoming more of an exchange of cross-firing than the selection of some sane or sober representatives. Besides, money and muscle power, candidates and their mentors indulge in all types of intrigues and insinuations to capture the college unions. With no-holds barred, the campuses

are turned into battle-grounds where all kinds of manipulations, including intimidation, impersonation, etc are used with impunity. When such is the election scenario in colleges during elections what good can we expect from the so-called elected bodies afterwards?

2. Violence leading to even murders or exchange of bullets in some cases is not a matter to be treated lightly. Many a time, colleges/universities have to be closed for fear of more blood-shed or foul fall-out of the tension ridden elections. As a result of bitterly fought elections on party lines, academic life gets paralysed and the entire atmosphere becomes choked with accusations and suspicions. When such is the harmful effect of elections to college unions, where is the justification to hold them at all, is the moot point. The earlier we dispense with them, the better for all concerned.

Arguments against the statement

1. If elections to college/students' unions have become politically pugnacious, the fault lies with the human machinery and not with the concept and principle of elections. By suggesting or implying that since elections to college unions are doing more harm than any good to the student community, they should be discontinued amounts to subscribing to the vile view that the baby deserves to be thrown with the bath-water or bucket. Nothing could be more absurd or abject than such a suggestion or statement.

2. It is pertinent to ask: when elections to State legislatures or even to Lok Sabha become vitiated or violent, do we ever think of giving up the exercise? Certainly not. If there are certain draw-backs in the conducting of elections to college unions, they can be corrected or rectified but to suggest that they should be abandoned, is a cynical approach to the issue. None should try to treat the enlightened youth in a casual or cavalier manner.

Argumentative Questions

Social and Economic Problems

The Rightness of the Right to Reply Bill

Q. The introduction of the Right to Reply in the Press Bill, 1994, by V.N. Gadgil, Congress (I) spokesperson and a former I. & B. Minister, is unwarranted and impractical. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. The Bill seeks to give every person, including an organisation of persons or a company, the right to require the editor of a newspaper to print a reply to a factually incorrect or distorted report. It has to be printed, free of cost, by a newspaper within three days of its receipt, or in the next issue, by a magazine. The reply or rejoinder must be of the same length as the report replied to and must be on the same page, in the same type and in the same position.

The Bill further provides that the Press Council of India shall appoint a three-member panel, to which refusals to publish replies may be referred. The panel must decide the case within 10 days. Exoneration by it will be complete defence against any legal action. If found guilty, the newspaper would be fined Rs 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs 1 lakh, depending upon whether it had a small, medium or large circulation, respectively.

Arguments For the View

1. The Bill is impractical in that it would be next to impossible to print a rejoinder in a manner similar to the original. Advertisements take up a major chunk of news-space, while it's a daily struggle to fit in a gamut of important news items into the little space left over. To have even that taken over by a lengthy reply is ridiculous. The test must be the extent of the alleged harm caused to the individual or organisation and not the type-face of the report. Based on

this criteria, editors of responsible papers, either publish the whole text or edit the relevant portions and print them either on the same page as the original or the letters column of the paper. However, considering the dynamic aspect of news, there can be no stereotype about these things.

2. The Bill is also unnecessary because the Press Council of India, through several adjudications, has already established the right to reply as a norm of journalistic ethics which is now accepted by most newspapers. Therefore, to make this right a statutory one and its denial a penal offence is improper.

3. It is also constitutionally invalid as the right to know is now treated as a fundamental right. Within certain limits, every citizen has the right to know what is happening in the country and he also has the freedom of speech and expression to hold forth on his views. Any rejoinders to these views should definitely be honoured, but only in proportion to their importance.

4. The remedy is not to subject editors and reporters to a summary, non-judicial trial, but to strengthen the existing law of defamation to ensure speedy justice. For instance, the Press Council Act should be amended to provide that if a newspaper unfairly refuses, or fails, to publish a reply or rejoinder, he cannot plead truth as defence if the matter is taken to the Press Council by the aggrieved person. This would promote an increasing use of the right of reply without making it compulsory. The Criminal Procedure Code should also be amended so that in cases of criminal defamation, a Magistrate can order the personal attendance of the erring editor. This again would indirectly promote the

publication of replies and rejoinders.

5. Mr Gadgil's plea that Canada, France, Germany and some other countries have such statutes and it is high time India had one is not rooted in reality. For one thing, Canada has no such statute. For another, no country can be an example to another unless the circumstances in both are exactly the same, which is an impossibility. The country's background, its ethos and its constitution must be taken into account before making comparisons. For instance, the privacy of an individual is still considered sacred in India because it is rooted in the national ethos, a sentiment echoed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guaranteeing the right to life and liberty. Why such stringent measures for rare transgressions?

Arguments Against the View

1. As in other spheres of life, the Indian Press too is not incorruptible. Between April 1991 and March 1993, the Press Council received 571 complaints—an all time high—of invasion of privacy. So, stringent measures like the right to reply are needed.

2. A single false report can cause irreversible damage to a person's reputation. In their bid to boost circulation, by publishing the scoops first, newspapers are increasingly becoming as free with facts as with comments and there is increasing laxity about accuracy, fairness and sobriety. Having this Bill hanging like the Sword of Damocles is the need of the hour.

3. By stipulating that the rejoinder should be published in a manner similar to the original the Bill seeks to prevent editors from burying the rejoinder in an inconsequential

section of the paper, thus reducing to almost nil, the chances of it attracting the attention of the reader.

5. Indian libel laws are so vague and ineffective that there is no real redressal of grievances. Most affected persons consider it a waste of time to seek justice in the courts. The Bill is a necessary and warranted initial step in providing speedy justice to the victims.

Diplomatic Dilemmas

Q. Considering the expulsion and torture of diplomats, closing down of consulates, intermittent trading of allegations and counter-allegations, violations of diplomatic ethics, member countries should give up the farce of being signatories to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. More than 150 countries passed and ratified the 1961 international convention designed to regulate the nature and scope of diplomatic relations. Article 9 gives the receiving State wide powers to notify a sending State's diplomat as persona non grata, without giving any explanation regarding its decision. Yet, Article 29, framed in equally unambiguous terms, states that, "person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable", including his family. There are no exceptions to this clause. Article 42 of the Vienna Convention imposes a duty on the visiting diplomat not to interfere in the activities of that State, while he himself enjoys privileges and immunities that are supreme within the international law framework. This is so because under the concept of extra-territoriality, the personnel and mission of the sending State, courtesy of their representative character, are seen as extensions of that State. Functional necessity too demands that certain privileges and immunities be granted to ensure the smooth functioning of the mission and its officers.

Arguments For the View

1. Since January 1993, there have been 118 specific cases of harassment of law abiding Indian diplomats, and insult and intimidation of their families, while posted in Pakistan, allegedly in retaliation to Indian exces-

ses. This is a blatant violation of the Vienna Convention.

2. The abduction, torture and subsequent expulsion of an Indian diplomat, Rajesh Mittal, by the Pakistani government two years ago, as also that of V.S. Chauhan in July this year, under similar circumstances, contravenes Article 29. Moreover, the physical well-being of a diplomat at all times goes beyond just diplomatic convention and fits in with a global concept of human rights. Consider the famous Iran hostages case in 1980, when U.S. diplomats and personnel were held captive for months by Iranian revolutionaries. The International Court of Justice did not just indict Iran for having failed to meet its obligations under the Vienna convention, but held that to wrongfully deprive human beings of their freedom and to subject them to physical constraint in conditions of hardship is in itself incompatible with the principles of the charter of the U.N., as well as with the fundamental principles of the universal declaration of human rights. The adverse ICJ verdict had little effect on the Iranian government, who refused to abide by it either by releasing the hostages or by paying reparations to the U.S.

3. The absolutist character of Article 42 has led to its blatant abuse. Diplomatic bags have been found to contain cannabis, guns, even a drugged and gagged Israeli national. Throughout the cold war era, the U.S. and the erstwhile Soviet Union repeatedly accused each other of harbouring spies in their respective embassies. Brig Z.I. Abbasi, former Pakistani defence attache roughed up and expelled from New Delhi, was an ISI (Inter-Services Intelligence) agent. Indian diplomats expelled from Karachi or Islamabad are always alleged to be RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) agents. All are seemingly caught red-handed with incriminating documents.

4. An important part of the game of diplomacy is pretence and pretences have to be kept up at the level of international relations. When this rule is ignored the reasons are

supposed to be calculated. For instance, rather than the Vice-President being the guest of honour at the Pakistan National Day reception, as protocol demands, it was A.K. Anthony, the Union Minister for Food and Supplies who was the Indian representative, someone who comes way down the totem pole. All this was seemingly a protocol pointer to the Indian government's displeasure at the less than enthusiastic celebration of India's Republic Day in Pakistan. With this kind of pettiness what use is a diplomatic code of conduct?

5. The code laid down by the Vienna Convention also does not deter men like Oscar Spinoza Melo from indulging in undiplomatic behaviour, namely his conviction by an Italian Court to 18 months imprisonment for stealing 200 tapestries worth \$ 400,000 while he was a consul in Venice.

Arguments Against the View

1. The Vienna Convention is needed to guide us on how to interact with other countries, just as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy tell us how to cohabit peacefully with fellow citizens.

2. Most violations of the International Code only take place between countries that already have a history of being at loggerheads with one another. For instance India and Pakistan or the U.S.A. and the erstwhile Soviet Union. To belittle the success of the Convention on the basis of the failure of a few countries, to toe the line, would be wrong.

3. True, there are other abuses of diplomatic immunity—misuse of diplomatic bags for drugs etc. But that is not to say that those diplomats have not been apprehended and punished and if the respective country is involved, blacklisted. The solution lies not in doing away with the diplomatic conventions that we have but in giving the International Court of Justice power to suspend a country from the U.N. while it remains in breach of its ruling. It might also be given a supplementary power of ordering a country with a

bad diplomatic record to lodge a monetary bond in court as security against good diplomatic behaviour under the Vienna Convention

4 As far as spying in the guise of diplomacy is concerned—ethically it is wrong but it has its practical aspects too. Spying should not be damned on the basis that the country doing the spying is out to harm the other, it spies so it can protect its own interests against a hostile country. How can you protect yourself if you don't know what or who to guard against?

5 In his Arthshastra, Kautilya advocated the maintenance of an espionage system, if a king was to effectively safeguard his territory. The Hindu 'Niti Shastras' advocate 'chatur upaya', 'sama', 'dana', 'bheda' and 'danda'. So clever devices, persuasion, gifts, threats and rapture—all are permissible in the diplomatic arena.

6 Human rights violations, corruption, murder, arson have all become hallmarks of the 20th Century. It is wrong to pick only on the diplomatic field just because it is the face a country shows to the world.

7 The cancer is in us, in the fact that to date we have not learnt to peacefully live with one another. Diplomatic relations, however meagre, help to prevent war. The last Indo-Pak war was in 1971. That was because despite sliding two steps backwards we always took that one, crucial diplomatic step forward.

Case for the Death Sentence

Q. Awarding a death sentence is a response to evil that is evil itself. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Since time immemorial, societies have been sentencing criminals and other sinners to death. To date more than 600 modes of execution have been documented. These include beheading, either with the sword or by the guillotine—a popular method of ancient and medieval rulers, stoning to death usually of rapists and adulteresses, and is another mode prevalent among the Arabs

and other Islamic groups, trampled by elephants, dragged by horses, thrown to hungry lions, whippings, 'tug-of-war' executions, were some of the other methods. Now we have the modern modes of hanging by the noose, or the electric chair, or lethal injections.

Do we, as mere human beings, have the right to sentence a fellow being to death? We are hopefully a civilised people now. Are we right in holding on to this relic of a barbaric past? Is there wisdom in the catharsis of feelings of revenge and hate, through the 'eye for an eye' edict? Does the elimination of the scum of society make it clear and sparkling for others?

Arguments For the View

1 Almost all industrialised nations have disallowed capital punishment—Britain in 1965, Canada in 1976. Since the USA reinstated the death penalty in thirty-eight of its States and its military since 1976, these countries have turned down requests from the US for extradition of accused criminals whom they fear would face the death penalty.

2 Worldwide experience shows that no matter how careful judges are, miscarriages of justice can result in innocent men being put to death. Verdicts can be changed on the basis of later evidence, but a dead man cannot be brought alive and set free.

3 By killing criminals, we are not clearing society off its scum, but rather spawning their clones. One American study looked at the monthly rates of killings in New York State from 1907 to 1963 and found there were, on an average, two additional killings in the month after an execution. The researchers attributed this to executions having a brutalising and imitative effect. On the other hand, the murder rate in Canada has fallen since it abolished capital punishment.

4 On the threshold of the 21st century and with greater control over the environment and ourselves, we no longer need this threat of extinction to keep ourselves in check. In earlier times, a paranoid ruler's insecurity forced him to quell insurgencies, a fascist regime's mania sought

to cleanse the system by sending Jews to the gas chambers—history abounds with these examples—but the present global village doesn't. Crimes spawned by the 20th century ethos deserve a life sentence, nothing more.

5 The American Medical Association has ruled that physician participation in executions violates medical ethics. No doctor is willing to pronounce the executed person dead even though the lever is pulled by a prison official.

6 In the final analysis, we, as fallible human beings, have no right to play God.

Arguments Against the View

1 Serial killer Timothy W. Spencer, Ixman Naik, rapist and murderer of his seven-year old niece are but two names in an endless list of criminals who deserve nothing but death for their heinous crimes. Those without a modicum of humanity in them don't deserve to be treated in a humane manner.

2 The victim's family never has a chance to make a new life for themselves, as the knowledge that the criminal is alive and liable to be let out on parole or released through the myriad legal loopholes, plays havoc with their attempt at leading normal lives.

3 True, the legal system is not infallible but by the time a case is appealed from junior to the Supreme Court and ultimately the President, the margin of error is next to non-existent. And no judge sentences a man to death without checking and cross-checking his facts at every level. Also, by the time a case like this goes through its many channels, there is plenty of time to unearth any fresh evidence.

4 When gangrene sets in any part of the body, the only solution is to amputate, lest it spreads. If executions can set off a chain reaction, so can the desire for revenge. A victim and his family, on feeling that justice has not been done, where a court awards a lesser sentence, might carry out the execution themselves, or might become psychological wrecks, cast adrift, where once they had been flowing with society's currents.

Quantitative Aptitude

1-10. Find the value of ?.

1. $\sqrt{\frac{85 \times 0.0095 \times 1.89}{0.021 \times 19 \times 0.017}} = ?$

- (a) 225 (b) 13.0 (c) 1.5 (d) 15.00

2. $? \% \times 2100 = 70$

- (a) 5 (b) $3\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 7

3. If $\sqrt{3 - \frac{x}{49}} = \frac{12}{7}$ then $x = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 4.5 (c) 7 (d) 18

4. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4 \times 6} + \dots = ?$ (correct upto 3 places of decimal)

- (a) 1.649 (b) 1.532 (c) 1.239 (d) 1.478

5. $\frac{6.25 + 3 \times 2.5 + (1.5)^2}{4} = ?$

- (a) 5.5 (b) 4.0 (c) 3.7 (d) 3.2

6. In multiplication, $564 \times 378 \times 467 \times 993$ the digit at units place is?

- (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 4

7. If $\sqrt{12321} = 111$ then

$\sqrt{12321} + \sqrt{1.2321} + \sqrt{.012321} + \sqrt{123.21} = ?$

- (a) 123.321 (b) 1233.21 (c) 12.3321 (d) 1.23321

8. If $25^x \times 3\sqrt{5} = 625$ then $x = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) $1\frac{5}{6}$ (c) 3 (d) 1

9. $\frac{3^{n+4} - 6 \times 3^{n+1}}{7 \times 3^{n+2}} = ?$

- (a) 6 (b) 21 (c) 1 (d) 13

10. If $a = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$ then $a^2 + b^2 = ?$

- (a) 78 (b) 100 (c) 25 (d) 98

11-15. In each of the following number series, a wrong no. is given. Find out that number.

11. 11, 24, 67, 122, 129, 340

- (a) 340 (b) 67 (c) 129 (d) 24

12. 49, 51, 54, 27, 29, 32, 18

- (a) 54 (b) 29 (c) 18 (d) 32

13. 5, 22, 90, 362, 1500, 5802

- (a) 362 (b) 5802 (c) 90 (d) 1500

14. 1, 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, 40, 51

- (a) 40 (b) 11 (c) 51 (d) 6

15. 2, 1, 4, 27, 7, 188, 11, 1000

- (a) 27 (b) 188 (c) 1000 (d) 11

16. A conical tent is 9 m high and radius of base is 12 m. How many persons can be accommodated in the tent if each person

requires 2 sq. m of space on the ground and 15 m^3 of space to breathe in ? ($\pi = 3.14$)

- (a) 100 (b) 85 (c) 90 (d) 216

17. A fort has provisions for 50 days. If after 10 days they are strengthened by 500 men and the food lasts for 45 days only, how many men were there in the fort?

- (a) 4000 (b) 2800 (c) 3000 (d) 3500

18. If Rs 7154 are divided among A, B, C and D such that A's share may be B's as 2 : 5, B's to C's as 4 : 7 and C's to D's as 9 : 13, what is the share of D?

- (a) Rs 3185 (b) Rs 4000 (c) Rs 2795 (d) Rs 3576

19. A steel wire when bent into the form of a square, enclose an area of 484 cm^2 . If the same wire is bent into the form of a circle, find the area of the circle.

- (a) 500 cm^2 (b) 616 cm^2
(c) 456 cm^2 (d) 385 cm^2

20. The smallest four-digit no. which is a perfect square is:

- (a) 1000 (b) 1225 (c) 1024 (d) 1125

21. The population of a town increases at a certain rate per cent per annum. At present, it is 3600. In 3 years' time, it will be 4800. What will be in 6 years?

- (a) 6000 (b) 5800 (c) 4594 (d) 6400

22. A vessel contains 64 litres of pure milk. 8 litres of milk are drawn off from the vessel and substituted by water. Again 8 litres of the mixture are drawn off and substituted by water. What is the amount of milk left in the mixture?

- (a) 35 litres (b) 49 litres
(c) 43 litres (d) 52 litres

23. Two pipes A and B would fill a cistern in 30 and 36 minutes resp. Both pipes being opened, find when the first pipe must be turned off so that the cistern may be filled in 18 minutes?

- (a) after 20 minutes (b) after 15 minutes
(c) after 13 minutes (d) after 17 minutes

24. A is twice as good a workman as B. Together they can do a job in 12 days, in how many days B will finish it alone?

- (a) 40 days (b) 35 days
(c) 36 days (d) None of these

25. A cylindrical jar of radius 6 cm contains oil. Iron spheres each of radius 1.5 cm are immersed in the oil. How many spheres are necessary to raise the level of oil by 2 cm?

- (a) 14 (b) 20 (c) 16 (d) 17

26. If 6 shirts can be dried in the sun in 30 minutes, then 10 shirts can be dried in the sun in.....

- (a) 50 minutes (b) 40 minutes
(c) 30 minutes (d) None of these

27. The average of 11 numbers is 5.7. If the average of first six is 5.2 and that of last six is 5.4, what is the middle i.e., sixth number?

- (a) 4.9 (b) 3.8 (c) 2.5 (d) 0.9

28. If the true discount on Rs 525 is Rs 50, find the true discount for half time, rate remaining the same.

- (a) Rs 25 (b) Rs 20
(c) Rs 26.25 (d) Rs 30

29. I lent Rs 78125 at S.I. for 4 years at 4% p.a. Had I lent it at C.I., how much more would I have received?

- (a) Rs 770.20 (b) Rs 550
(c) Rs 667.40 (d) Rs 600.00

30. A man bought Rs 5000 stock at 95 and sold it when its price rose to $98\frac{1}{2}$. Find his gain.

- (a) Rs 163 (b) Rs 175
(c) Rs 182 (d) Rs 169

31. A rectangular field is 80 m long and 60 m wide. Inside the field a square pit with 20 m side and 4 m depth is dug out, the earth taken out from it is spread in the remaining field. What is the height of platform so formed?

- (a) $\frac{4}{11}$ m (b) 5 m
(c) 3.7 m (d) None of these

32. Rita can row a boat 8 km downstream and return in 1 hr 40 minutes. If the speed of the stream is 2 km/hr, find the speed of the boat in still water.

- (a) 10 km/hr (b) 14 km/hr
(c) 13.5 km/hr (d) 12 km/hr

33. In a two-digit no., the unit's digit is twice the tens digit. If the digits are reversed, the new number so formed increased by 9 becomes twice the original number. Find the number.

- (a) 43 (b) 34 (c) 36 (d) 63

34. Which of the following can be the product of two three-digit numbers ($\times 9$) and ($\times 43$).

- (a) 739412 (b) 734921
(c) 9327 (d) 31217

35. The difference between the greatest and smallest number of 5 digits 0, 1, 3, 4, 5 using all but once is...

- (a) 43965 (b) 34695
(c) 49635 (d) 43695

36. If the selling price of 6 pens is equal to the cost price of 8 pens, what is the gain or loss per cent.

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ loss
(c) 40% gain (d) 45% loss

37. In how many years will a sum of Rs 80000 amount to Rs 92610 at 10% p.a. interest compounded half yearly?

- (a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ years (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years

38. A number when successively divided by 3 and 5 leaves remainders 1 and 3 respectively. What is the remainder when the same is divided by 15?

- (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) 2 (d) 0

39. The price of sugar have risen by 10%. By how much a house holder reduce the consumption of sugar so as not to increase his expenditure?

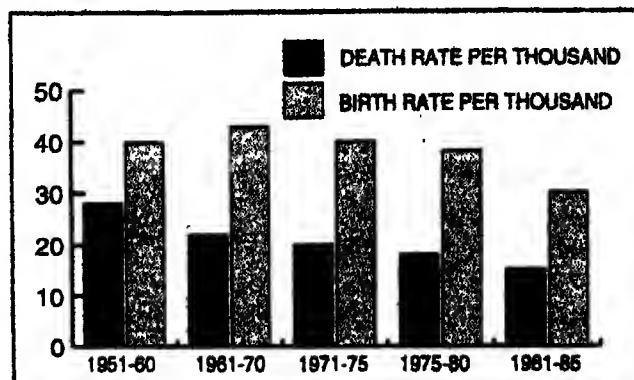
- (a) 20% (b) 25% (c) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (d) 15%

40. A man sold a horse for Rs 880 at a loss of 12%. For how much should he sell the horse to gain 20%?

- (a) Rs 1200 (b) Rs 1250
(c) Rs 1370 (d) Rs 1050

41-45. Study the graph carefully and answer the following

questions:



41. The ratio between birth rate and death rate was maximum during:

- (a) 1951-60 (b) 1961-70
(c) 1981-85 (d) None of these

42. The percentage decrease in birth rate in 1981-85 as compared to that in 1951-60 is:

- (a) 22.5% (b) 19.25% (c) 17.5% (d) 20%

43. What is the percentage decrease in death rate in 1981-85 as compared to that in 1971-75?

- (a) 35% (b) 32.5% (c) 24% (d) 25%

44. The difference between the births and deaths was minimum during:

- (a) 1951-60 (b) 1961-70 (c) 1971-75 (d) 1976-80

45. The ratio between the birth rate and death rate during 1961-70 is:

- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 2.25 : 1 (c) 1.6 : 1 (d) 1.9 : 1

46-50. Study the following table carefully and answer the related questions:

Food-grain Production (million tonnes)

States	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
Uttar Pradesh	7.18	15.97	2.76
West Bengal	8.09	0.81	0.35
Madhya Pradesh	3.67	3.72	2.32
Maharashtra	1.94	0.86	1.11
Haryana	1.36	4.42	0.36
All India	58.64	44.23	12.20

46. What per cent of total wheat production was produced by States other than those given in the data?

- (a) 38% (b) 42% (c) 46% (d) 53%

47. Haryana produces approximately what per cent of the total pulses produced in India?

- (a) 4.5% (b) 3% (c) 6% (d) 5%

48. The amount of wheat produced by Uttar Pradesh is more than the amount of wheat produced by other four States by:

- (a) 6.97 m tonnes (b) 6.16 m tonnes
(c) 5.52 m tonnes (d) 6.5 tonnes

49. West Bengal produces approximately what per cent of all India production of all the three crops taken together?

- (a) 11.2% (b) 10% (c) 8% (d) 7.5%

50. West Bengal produces approximately what per cent of total rice produced in India?

- (a) 12% (b) 13% (c) 14% (d) 15%

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)
 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b)
 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (c) $2^3 + 3 = 11, 3^3 - 3 = 24, 4^3 + 3 = 67, 5^3 - 3 = 122,$
 $6^3 + 3 = 219, 7^3 - 3 = 340$
 129 is wrong. It should be 219.
12. (c) $49 + 2 = 51, 51 + 3 = 54, 54 + 2 = 27, 27 + 2 = 29,$
 $29 + 3 = 32, 32 + 2 = 16$
 18 is wrong. It should be 16.
13. (d) $5 \times 4 + 2 = 22, 22 \times 4 + 2 = 90, 90 \times 4 + 2 = 362,$
 $362 \times 4 + 2 = 1450, 1450 \times 4 + 2 = 5802$
 1500 is wrong. It should be 1450
14. (a) $1^2 + 2 = 3, 2^2 + 2 = 6, 3^2 + 2 = 11, 4^2 + 2 = 18,$
 $5^2 + 2 = 27, 6^2 + 2 = 38, 7^2 + 2 = 51$
 40 is wrong. It should be 38.
15. (b) It is a mixed series. It is made up of 2 series.
 Ist series 2, 4, 7, 11; IInd series 1, 27, 188, 1000
 $2 + 2 = 4, 4 + 3 = 7, 7 + 4 = 11$
 $(2 - 1)^3 = 1, (4 - 1)^3 = 27, (7 - 1)^3 = 216, (11 - 1)^3 = 1000$
 188 is wrong. It should be 216.
16. (c) Area of base $= 3.14 \times 12^2 = 452.16 \text{ m}^2$
 Each person requires floor area $= 2 \text{ m}^2$
 Max. no. of persons who will have enough space on the ground $= 452.16 \div 2 = 226$
 Vol. of cone $= \frac{1}{3} \times 452.16 \times 9 = 1356.48 \text{ m}^3$
 Air space reqd. per person $= 15 \text{ m}^3$
 No. of persons who will have enough air to breathe in
 $= \frac{1356.48}{15} = 90$
 Between 226 and 90, the smaller no. = 90
 \therefore 90 persons can be accommodated.
17. (d)
18. (a) A : B : C A : B : C : D
 2 : 5 8 : 20 : 35
 4 : 7 9 : 13
 $= 8 : 20 : 35 = 72 : 180 : 315 : 455$
 Sum of ratios $= 72 + 180 + 315 + 455 = 1022$
 D's share $= \frac{455}{1020} \times 7154 = \text{Rs } 3185$
19. (b) Side of a square $= \sqrt{A/\pi r^2} = \sqrt{484} = 22 \text{ cm}$
 Perimeter $= 4 \times 22 = 88 \text{ cm}$
 \therefore Length of wire $= 88 \text{ cm}$
 As this wire is bent into the form of a circle
 $\therefore 2\pi r = 88 \text{ cm} \therefore r = 14 \text{ cm}$
 Area of the circle $= \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 = 616 \text{ cm}^2$
20. (c) 21. (d)
22. (b) Quantity of pure milk = 64 litres
 When 8 litres of milk are drawn off, milk left in the vessel
 $= 64 - 8 = 56 \text{ litres}$
 and 8 litres of water are added
 \therefore Ratio of milk to water in the mixture $= 56 : 8 = 7 : 1$
 Again when 8 litres of mixture are drawn off, quantity of mixture left $= 64 - 8 = 56$
 Quantity of milk in it $= 56 \times \frac{7}{7+1} = 49$

After drawing 8 litres of mixture, 8 litres of water have been added so the total quantity of the mixture is again $56 + 8 = 64$ but quantity of milk in the mixture remains the same i.e., 49. Quantity of water is increased.

23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (c) Increase in the Vol. of oil $= \pi R^2 \times \text{Rise in level of oil}$
 $= \pi \times (6)^2 \times 2 = 72 \pi \text{ cm}^3$
 Let the reqd. no of balls be n
 $n \times \frac{4}{3} \pi (1.5)^3 = 72 \pi \therefore n = 16$
26. (c) 27. (d)
28. (c) Amount = Rs 525 True discount = Rs 50
 \therefore Present worth $= 525 - 50 = \text{Rs } 475$
 S.I. for sometime on Rs 475 = Rs 50
 S.I. for half time on Rs 475 $= \text{Rs } \frac{50}{2} = \text{Rs } 25$
 After half time sum due (or amount) $= 475 + 25 = \text{Rs } 500$
 True discount for half time on Rs 500 = Rs 25
 True discount for half time on Rs 525 $= \frac{25}{500} \times 525 = \text{Rs } 26.25$
29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (a)
32. (a) Let the speed of boat in still water be x km/hr.
 A.T.S. $\therefore \frac{8}{x+2} + \frac{8}{x-2} = 1 \frac{40}{60}$
 \therefore Downstream speed $= x + 2$
 Upstream speed $= x - 2 \text{ km/hr}$
 On solving, we get $x = 10 \text{ km/hr}$
33. (c)
34. (d) As the no. in the units place should be 7
 \therefore the possibility of (a) and (b) is ruled out
 We also know that when two 3-digit nos. are multiplied, the resulted no. must be either of 5 digits or 6 digits. Hence only (d) is the possibility.
35. (a) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (b)
39. (c) Let the first exp. Rs 100, after increase, it is Rs $100 + 10 = \text{Rs } 110$
 So consumption of Rs 10 be reduced out of Rs 110
 \therefore % reduction in consumption $= \frac{10}{110} \times 100 = \frac{100}{11} = 9 \frac{1}{11}$
 Reduction or increase in consumption $= \frac{r}{100 \pm r} \times 100$
40. (a)
41. (c) The ratio is approximately for 1951-60 $= \frac{40}{28} = 1.43$
 for 1961-70 $= \frac{42}{21} = 2$
 for 1971-75 $= \frac{40}{20} = 2$
 for 1976-80 $= \frac{38}{19} = 2$
 for 1981-85 $= \frac{31}{15} = 2.07$
42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (a)
46. (b) Total wheat produced by five States = 25.78 m tonnes
 Total wheat produced by other States $= 44.23 - 25.78$
 $= 18.45 \text{ m tonnes}$
 \therefore Per cent of total wheat produced by other States
 $= \frac{18.45}{44.23} \times 100 = 42$
47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (c)

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANK SCAM

Deadlock over JPC report

ON July 27, 1994 the government tabled its 80-page Action Taken Report (ATR) on the JPC recommendations, in the Parliament. In the ATR the government termed as "unwarranted" and "unjustified" the JPC conclusions that the ministry of finance had failed to anticipate the problem and apply the needed correctives.

The ATR claimed that the finance ministry and the Reserve Bank of India had unearthed the scam and had taken all possible steps to correct the deficiencies in the system.

While conceding that the scam was due to the "failure to check irregularities", the report observed that this failure, however, was not due to inaction on the part of the present government.

The ATR also said that at no point of time did Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, take the abnormal spurt in the share price index as a measure of the success of the government's policy of liberalisation and economic reforms.

"It was essentially a reflection of the weakness in the system which was inherited by the government and which the government was in the process of correcting", the report said.

The ATR provoked uproarious scenes in the Parliament with a determined opposition stalling proceedings in the Lok Sabha. The opposition leaders termed the report as an insult to the Parliament. According to the opposition leaders, instead of sacking or censuring ministers and officials, inducted in the JPC findings, the government's attempt was to exonerate them by advancing "fallacious" theories.

The main argument of the opposition was that the government's failure to punish culprits responsible, for what was easily the biggest fraud involving siphoning of over Rs 5000 crore from the country's financial institutions, would send a wrong message. The opposition leaders stressed that unless the guilty men were taken to task bribery and corruption would become "legal tender" in India.

The BJP president, Mr L.K. Advani, quoted parliamentary rules in support of his contention that findings of a parliamentary committee, especially if they were unanimously arrived at, as in the case of the JPC report on bank scam, could not be rejected out of hand by the government.

Some senior bankers have termed the ATR an elaborate exercise to exonerate bureaucrats and ministers and shift the entire blame on bankers. According to one official there was no denying the fact of collusion between the bankers and the brokers. However, the role of bureaucrats, senior officials of many public sector undertakings and ministers had been completely ignored.

On August 2, the confrontation between the government and the major opposition parties became total as the latter withdrew from all Parliamentary committees and boycotted the remaining Monsoon session.

On August 6, in an apparent bid to break the stalemate, the Union Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, withdrew the words "unwarranted" and "unfair" from the ATR and tendered an apology in the Parliament for the lapse which he termed "entirely unintentional".

The Finance Minister said that an impression had been created in some quarters that the government had rejected the report, but the facts were quite different. Of the 273 separate conclusions and observations, 107 were in the nature of specific recommendations and out of these the government had fully accepted 87 and partially accepted 14. The government differed with the JPC only on six recommendations.

He further added that the remedial action taken pursuant to the 101 of the 107 recommendations had strengthened the system so much that there was no possibility of a recurrence of such irregularities in future.

The stalemate continued due to repeated failure of the talks between the government and the opposition. The doors were virtually slammed on negotiations as the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) announced that "there is no use holding talks without having concrete basis for it".

BJP spokesman, Mr K.L. Sharma, said that if the government had accepted a proposal given by some opposition leaders, that the ATR be treated as a "draft report", it could have become a starting point for a meaningful discussion. He also reiterated his party's position that there could be no solution to the impasse unless a new

ATR was brought with concrete action against the indicted ministers.

The leaders of the National Front-Left Front combine felt equally strong about the position of the government. They stood by their position that ATR must be withdrawn for making any breakthrough to end the stalemate.

The government's equally rigid stand was made clear by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr V.C. Shukla, who said that the ATR would not be withdrawn. He also ruled out conceding the opposition's demand for resignation of any ministers.

Mr Shukla clarified the government's position on the ATR stating that it was submitted to the Parliament after being approved by the Cabinet and as such the question of withdrawing the report did not arise.

SUGAR SCAM

PM orders probe

ON July 17, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao ordered preliminary administrative inquiry by former Comptroller and Auditor-General, Mr Gian Prakash, to ascertain the facts and fix a *prima facie* responsibility for lapses, if any, for the shortage of sugar and the controversy connected with its import.

The three-point terms of reference of the Gian Prakash Committee are: To examine (1) steps taken by the departments, organisations and institutions to accurately forecast the production and demand of sugar, during the year 1993-94, and the adequacy of measures taken by them to deal with the situation after the shortage of sugar was identified during the season;

(2) The steps taken to facilitate and maintain contacts and monitor details of contracting by private traders for importing sugar, after imports were placed under DGL;

(3) Adequacy of contingency planning to deal with adequate availability of sugar, adequate supplies through the public distribution system, speculative increase in retail prices of sugar and cooperation of the sugar industry.

The purpose of the administrative enquiry is not only to fix responsibility but also to devise a system so that such sugar shortages did not recur.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Visit of Chinese Vice Premier

CHINESE Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mr Qian Qichen arrived on a two-day official visit on July 18, 1994. During his visit he made it clear that China backed the Indian stand that the Kashmir issue was best solved by bilateral Indo-Pakistan negotiations. But, he insisted that Chinese sale of arms to Islamabad did not undermine regional security.

An agreement to avoid double taxation was also signed during Mr Qichen's visit.

The visit was described as "successful" and step forward towards improving relations between India and China.

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

Pacts on energy

SIGNING of several MoUs for cooperation in energy-related issues and eleven joint ventures between Indian and US companies marked the visit of US Energy Secretary, Ms Hazel O'Leary, to India.

Ms O'Leary headed a 42-member energy delegation from Washington, one of the largest US official delegations to any country.

Major government agreements included an MoU for bilateral energy consultation, a statement of intent on renewable energy and similar bilateral statements on clean coal technology, energy efficiency and environment enhancing energy technology.

Other agreements included the inauguration of a National Centre for Power Plant Efficiency and Environmental Protection at the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC); an Energy for sustainable Development Centre at the Tata Energy Research Institute; and a feasibility study of Integral Coal Gasification and Combined-Cycle power generation in Gujarat.

However, the statements of intent dealing with Indo-US collaboration on renewable energy, clean coal technology, energy efficiency and environment enhancing energy technology, will not be operative until India signs the wider Science and Technology (S & T) cooperation agreement.

The Indo-US agreement on S & T cooperation was slated to be signed during the Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to USA in June, 1994. But the signing had to be deferred indefinitely as the terms set by the US, in the draft agreement, were not acceptable to India.

The main area of disagreement was the US insistence that India must provide for a much higher level of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection, than what had been multilaterally agreed upon in the Uruguay round, under the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights accord.

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Russia drops Security Clause

ON July 25, 1994 the government clarified in the Parliament that the security clause in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, between India and Russia, has been dropped, although this was one of the important provisions when this agreement was first signed between

India and the erstwhile USSR.

Asked a pointed question whether Russia would side with India or Pakistan keeping in view the changed geopolitical environment of today, the government gave no direct reply but only reiterated that bonds of friendship between the two countries had been further strengthened with the visit of Prime Minister Rao to Russia.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

The expelling game once again

IN retaliation to India expelling two members of Pakistani High Commission, on charges of espionage, Pakistani agencies picked up S.V. Chauhan, an attache at the Indian High Commission, on July 12, 1994 and subjected him to unlawful detention and brutal torture in violation of the accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour.

India protested on the serious breach by the Pakistani government, of the bilateral code of conduct, signed in 1992 to protect each other's diplomats from assaults and intimidation.

On July 22, 1994, the first round of official level talks to review the implementation of the code of conduct for treatment of diplomats and consular personnel ended inconclusively with both sides accusing each other of breach of the code.

India castigates Pak at UN

IN a meeting of the economic and social council of UN India charged Pakistan with using the Kashmir issue to "ardently" pursue its "illicit" territorial claims and draw the world's attention away from its role as "foremost promoter of terrorism" in the world.

Refuting the allegations of excesses in the Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian representative to the UN, Mr T.P. Sreenivasan, strongly denied that India had given assurances to Islamabad when it withdrew its resolution on human rights in J & K, in the last session of the human rights commission, at Geneva.

This was the first clash over Jammu and Kashmir in the current session of UN. Pakistani diplomats made no secret of their intention to raise it at every conceivable opportunity at the coming session of the general assembly and the committee meeting which precede it.

Observers noted that domestic compulsions were forcing Pakistan to take recourse to this, even though it enjoyed little support among the delegates, including those from Islamic nations.

INDIA-GERMANY RELATIONS

Pact for Rs 920 crore aid

GERMANY has agreed to provide India financial assistance to the tune of Rs 920 crore, which will include a

Rs 490 crore soft loan. An agreement to this effect was signed during the visit of Vice-Chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of Germany, Dr Klaus Kinkel, on July 20, 1994.

The German assistance will also include a grant assistance of Rs 140 crore and a composite financial cooperation loan of Rs 290 crore. For the first time, these two components will be provided under a new financial instrument termed as 'Second Window'.

Germany wants India to have a seat in UN: Germany has endorsed India's bid for a seat on the Security Council. In a press conference, Dr Kinkel said that the two sides have also agreed to work together in reforming the United Nations. Germany is also seeking a permanent place in the Security Council, as and when it is expanded.

In its foreign policy framework, Germany is deliberately giving major attention to India in view of its potential to play an eminent role in the Asia-Pacific region.

INDIA-SLOVAK RELATIONS

Visit of Prime Minister Moravcik

PRIME Minister of Slovakia, Mr Jozef Moravcik arrived in New Delhi on July 7, 1994 on a two-day official visit. During his meeting with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, trade, cooperation in the field of science and technology and the possibility of sale of Slovak defence equipment to India was discussed.

Two agreements were also signed.

Mr Moravcik's trip was the first bilateral visit at this level since the Slovak republic came into being after the split of Czechoslovakia in 1992.

In an interview Prime Minister Moravcik fully backed India's stand that international terrorism and organised crime must be combated on a global basis and that the only way to resolve the Kashmir issue is by means of a political dialogue with Pakistan.

BOMBAY BLASTS CASE

Pakistan's hand proved with arrest of Memon brother

YAKUB Abdul Razak Memon, brother of Tiger Memon and a prime suspect in the Bombay blasts case, was arrested by the CBI on August 5, 1994. A large number of incriminating documents, including a Pakistani passport, a Pakistani driving licence and other material was seized from him.

Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, said that the revelations made by Yakub had laid bare Pakistan's involvement in the blasts and its role in sponsoring terrorist activities.

A video cassette seized from Yakub showed the

notorious underworld don, Dawood Ibrahim, and his wife in Karachi on April 30/May 1, 1994. Pakistan had earlier denied that it had given shelter to Dawood and his gang members.

Investigations so far have revealed that Yakub played the role of a conspirator and financier in the blasts. He participated in several meetings, between December 1992 and January 1993, with Tiger Memon, Dawood Ibrahim, Anis Ibrahim and Ayub Memon, to plan and execute the objectives of the conspiracy.

There is also a clear evidence that a Karachi-based smuggler, Taufiq Siddiq, had master-minded the blasts and supplied arms and explosives. The blasts were planned by Taufiq with the help of Tiger Memon and some officials of Pakistani Intelligence.

RESERVATION ISSUE

Migration changes status: SC

THE Supreme Court has held that a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in one State would lose that status if he migrates to another State where his caste does not figure in the scheduled list.

President gives assent to TN Bill

PRESIDENT Shankar Dayal Sharma has given assent to the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments, or posts in the services under the State) Bill, 1993, passed by the State Assembly on December 31, 1993.

The bill, which was passed in view of the Supreme Court fixing a ceiling of 50 per cent reservation, empowers the State government to retain the existing 69 per cent reservation, taking recourse to Article 31-C of the Constitution.

NORTH-EAST

Security to be stepped-up

TOP representatives of the Centre and the North-Eastern States reached a broad agreement, on July 19, 1994, on the urgent need to issue photo identity cards to the citizens and strengthen the police force and the intelligence network to meet the threat posed by insurgents and militants in the region.

The Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, who convened the meeting, urged the States to take effective follow-up action in respect of insurgent and militant organisations which have been banned, but whose members continue to be active underground.

He drew attention of the States to the complaints of leakage of funds through extortion or collusion with extremist elements. Terming it as "financial indiscipline", he said that this must be curbed and corruption in the utilisation

tion of public funds checked.

Mr Chavan made a State-by-State review of the region. In Manipur, he noted, that there had been considerable improvement and the number of incidents of killing and arson had come down. However, the capability of the insurgent groups, by and large, remained intact and needed strong tackling.

In Assam, Mr Chavan said, despite improvement resulting from the surrender and capture of some of the ULFA cadres, the Bodo militants continued to inflict high level of violence, which was a matter of concern.

In Nagaland the extortions by militants as also the Naga-Kuki violence were part of a disturbing trend. The Minister noted that while the influence of the insurgents was confined earlier to the rural areas, it had now spread to the towns.

In Tripura, Mr Chavan noted that the hardcore elements, possessing lethal weapons, had not yet surrendered and reports of kidnappings and killings had been frequent.

While the Chief Ministers of the seven north-eastern States agreed that an integrated intelligence network be formed they strongly opposed the Centre's decision to set up a joint coordinated force. The Chief Ministers opined that setting-up of the coordinated force would undermine the sovereignty of the States and the Constitution, since law and order is a State subject.

ASSAM

Bodo militants mow down 40

IN yet another flare-up of ethnic violence, suspected Bodo militants attacked a relief camp in Bansbari area of Barpeta district of Assam, on July 24, 1994, and killed 40 persons and injured over 100. The cold-blooded slaughter was one of the worst in recent times.

In a bid to curb violence the Assam government decided to deploy the Army in four lower Assam districts.

The incident occurred at a time when Barpeta road and other areas were still under indefinite curfew and where the Army, along with six companies of paramilitary forces, had been staging route marches.

LAW POINT

SC restricts TADA detention period

ON July 13, 1994, the Supreme Court ruled that TADA court has no power to remand a TADA accused to custody if the police failed to complete the investigation within six months to one year.

"Irrespective of gravity of offence, the accused has the right to be released on bail if the police fails to complete the investigation within 180 days or with the permission of the court, in one year", the court held while ordering

release on bail of H.V. Thakur, an MLA of Maharashtra and an accused under TADA.

PLANNING

CAPART to be decentralised

COUNCIL for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), the nodal agency of the Ministry of Rural Development for net working among some 10,000 voluntary organisations of the country and ushering in Panchayati Raj, is to be decentralised.

Regional institutes of rural development are to be set up in six regions of the country so that the NGOs have easier access to Rs 72 crore set aside for projects in 1994-95.

In addition to programmes involving direct intervention for removal of poverty and improving the quality of life in rural areas, CAPART hopes to ensure that gains of the projects become permanent and the rural poor increase their bargaining power.

ECONOMY

RBI forecasts for 1994-97

IN a study entitled "Stabilisation Policy Option", by the Department of Economic Analysis and Policy, it has been forecast that India will have an average real GDP growth rate of 5.6 per cent and an inflation rate, based on the Wholesale Price Index, of 9.6 per cent for 1994-95 to 1996-97.

Against these estimates the corresponding rates in 1993-94 were 3.8 per cent and 10.34 per cent respectively.

The foreign exchange reserves are slated to stabilise at around \$ 17.6 billion. Export growth is expected to slow down to 14.6 per cent by 1996-97. Imports will pick up to 18.1 per cent. Gross fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP is expected to be at 10.8 per cent. External debt as a percentage of GDP is expected to drop to 29.8 per cent in 1996-97, from 39 per cent in 1993-94. External debt service ratio is expected to stand at 55.7 per cent in 1996-97.

The Balance of Payment and the external debt scenario appear to be reasonably sustainable, according to the report. However, the external sector will come under severe strain if the monsoon becomes unfavourable in 1995-96 and 1996-97.

The situation may become worse if the fall in foreign exchange reserves and the rise in inflation rate leads to hyper expectation of price and exchange rate depreciation. This in turn may adversely affect the foreign capital inflow. The study says that the growth of productivity of domestic capital is a must to prevent such a situation.

EDUCATION

A boost to Operation Blackboard

WITH a view to make the Operation Blackboard scheme more effective instrument for eradicating illiteracy

by the turn of the century, the Central government has made certain important modifications.

It has now been decided to give adequate attention to the work of constructing school buildings. Moreover, the purchase of equipment would now be decentralised to the district level, with emphasis on quality control.

OCTROI ABOLITION

Panel for alternative as a must

THE Jyoti Basu Committee on octroi has suggested that unless alternative sources of revenue are made available, the abolition of octroi will lead in lossess to the State governments.

The committee was set up following strikes by truckers in 1993, disrupting supply of essential commodities.

The committee felt that octroi was essential for local administration to meet increasing demands for basic facilities. The committee, however, conceded that truckers were put to difficulties in the course of levying of octroi and suggested that the collection system be streamlined.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Human Rights cell set-up

THE government of Jammu and Kashmir has set-up a human rights cell in the Home department, under the charge of a senior officer, to inquire into the cases of alleged excesses by the security forces in the State.

An official spokesman said that earlier the government had been conducting preliminary inquiries into the reports of excesses by the security forces, appearing in the vernacular press of Srinagar. Now these inquiries will be conducted by the human rights cell.

The spokesman further added that most of the reports appearing in the vernacular press, about the alleged excesses, were found to be either baseless or distorted, with the intention to malign the security forces.

SEA LAWS

India signs pact on amending sea law

ON July 29, 1994, India was among the first 41 countries which signed the agreement amending the United Nations Convention on law of the seas, making it more acceptable to the industrialised nations.

The convention is a comprehensive document dealing with virtually all aspects including mining of ocean floors, fishing, national sovereignty, exploitation of economic resources, navigation, dispute settlement and jurisdiction over the resources of deep sea bed.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan, Israel sign historic pact

ON July 25, 1994, king Hussein of Jordan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin agreed to put an end to the 46-year-old state of belligerency between their two countries. The two leaders, appearing for the first time on a common platform, signed a joint declaration at a special White House ceremony in Washington.

President Bill Clinton of USA sat in between the two leaders as they signed the document termed as the Washington Declaration. President Clinton signed the declaration as a witness, pledging full support of the United States to their historic efforts at peace making.

A formal peace treaty will, however, have to wait until Israelis and Jordanians complete negotiations on border and water disputes, economic relations and a broad array of cooperative endeavours.

On July 27, Mr Clinton, Mr Rabin and King Hussein, in a historic first ever joint press conference, pledged to combat terrorism and work towards a comprehensive peace in West Asia.

The leaders said that they were determined to work for more cooperation between Israel and Jordan and would strive to embrace Syria also in the peace process.

Prime Minister Rabin singled out the militant organisation Hizbolla as a terrorist organisation and blamed Iran and Syria for aiding and encouraging terrorism against Israel. He added that Israel will act against the Hizbollah as long as Iran supplies it weapons and Syria allows it to operate in Lebanon.

King Hussein said that terrorism is alien to Islam. "Terrorists are enemies of peace, enemies of life, enemies of human beings, enemies of hope, enemies of security, enemies of what should be normal between people", he said.

King Hussein added that although majority of the people of Jordan were Muslims, there are also Christians in Jordan and both the communities are like one family. "Nothing irritates me, nothing pains me more, than to see acts (of terrorism) and attitudes attributed to Islam", he said.

On August 4, as a symbolic gesture, King Hussein of Jordan flew his plane over Israel for the first time. He piloted the plane into Israeli airspace for 25 minutes and circled above Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, accompanied by three Israeli F-15 aircraft.

Border crossing opened: On August 8, 1994 Israel and Jordan added yet another chapter in their growing relationship when they opened the first border crossing near the towns of Aqaba and Eilat, after 46 years of hos-

tilities and war.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Rabin, along with crown Prince Hassan, opened the crossing by cutting a symbolic white ribbon. Mr Rabin became the first Jewish leader to set foot on the Jordanian territory.

Initially the crossings will be open to foreigners only.

Palestinians furious: Palestinians were furious at the agreement between Israel and Jordan for giving a high priority to a Jordanian role in future negotiations on Jerusalem.

Palestinians view East Jerusalem as capital of a future State. A top PLO official, Mr Faisal al-Husseini, said that the final status of the holy city was not a Jordanian issue.

A senior aide to the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, said that the agreement giving high priority to Jordan's "historic role", as guardian of Muslim shrines in Jerusalem, violated the PLO-Israeli peace agreement.

The Washington Declaration had said: "Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines."

Meanwhile the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, confirmed his country's commitment to negotiate Jerusalem's future with the PLO, in accordance with the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles.

Arafat makes historic return to Gaza

THE PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, returned to Gaza Strip on July 12, 1994, after 27 years in exile to take up permanent residence and run the Palestinian self-rule government.

Small knots of people gathered along the main road to Gaza city to clap, but there were no celebrations.

Self-rule went into effect in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho after a May 4, 1994, agreement between Israel and the PLO. It is envisaged as a five-year interim settlement pending negotiations for final peace agreement.

G-7 SUMMIT

THE 20th annual summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial powers was held on July 9-10, 1994 at Naples, Italy. The summit was, however, clouded by the sudden death of North Korean President, Mr Kim Il Sung. The news of Kim's death caught summit participants by surprise, and raised new questions about the standoff with North Korea, over nuclear inspections.

In another disconcerting development, the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Tomiichi Murayama, attending his first summit since taking office just a week before, fell ill and could not attend the summit.

At the end of the summit, the member countries resolved to ratify the GATT Uruguay Round trade treaty and establish the World Trade Organisation (WTO) by January 1, 1995.

The leaders also resolved to continue the momentum of trade liberalisation and encouraged the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to develop rules to remove obstacles to foreign direct investment.

Declaring the G-7 unemployment of 24 million as an "unacceptable waste", the summit pledged to accelerate reforms to improve education and training, reduce rigidities that add to the employment costs, pursue active labour market policies, promote technological innovation and create jobs in new areas like environment protection.

The leaders recognised the need to speed up the implementation of national plans called for under the Rio de Janeiro climate treaty and agreed to take stock at next year's summit in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The G-7 countries urged North Korea to open its nuclear programme to full international inspection and remove suspicions "once and for all".

Taking stock of the Bosnian problem, G-7 and Russia warned of a grave risk of renewed war on a large scale if the warring factions do not accept the big-power peace plan. The leaders pledged to implement tougher sanctions in case of refusal to accept the peace plan.

The G-7 pledged to work towards GATT membership for Russia. But, Russia's standing with the G-7 remained a sensitive issue. The Western powers made it clear that Russia's weak economy disqualifies it from full G-7 status. Although Mr Yeltsin took part as a full partner in political discussions, he did not participate in the economic talks.

The G-7 leaders were unable to agree on whether the weak dollar was a problem or not—let alone what they should do about it. The G-7 failed to come up with the rescue package for the US dollar, that financial markets had thought was in the pipeline.

On the positive side the leaders agreed to more generous debt relief for the world's poorest countries and gave the green light to a new issue of the International Monetary Fund's special currency, which should particularly help the cash-strapped former communist countries of east Europe.

The leaders also promised a \$ 4 billion aid to Ukraine if it reforms its economy, plus \$ 200 million to shut the Chernobyl plant that caused the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

(Also see under Article, page 122)

BOSNIA

Serbs again reject peace plan

ON August 4, 1994, Bosnian Serb leaders, in defiance of their patrons in Serbia, rejected an international peace

plan, thus setting the stage for further warfare.

The 81-member Serb assembly had rejected the plan twice before, but decided to consider it again under heavy pressure from Serbia and Russia.

The announcement coincided with an increase in fighting in chronic trouble-spots across Bosnia.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia, under threat of tougher sanctions, cut ties with the Bosnian Serbs, to punish them for their refusal to accept an international peace plan.

The rejected peace plan had been drawn by a five-nation "contact group" consisting of Britain, France, Germany, Russia and USA.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Mr Radovan Karadzic, acknowledged that he faced growing isolation, but maintained that his people would manage without help from outside. "We are prepared to be hungry, naked and barefoot, but we must fight for our freedom", he said.

RWANDA

Rebels claim victory

ON July 19, 1994 the rebel forces of Rwanda declared victory and called a ceasefire after more than three months of civil war.

Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) leader, Mr Paul Kagame said that the members of the Hutu government, who had taken part in the genocidal campaign against the Tutsi minority, would be put on trial and punished.

International agencies estimate that government troops and militia, helped by Hutu civilians, killed as many as 500,000 Tutsis and Hutu opponents of the government.

The RPF's Radio Rwanda announced that Mr Pasteur Bizimungu, a Hutu, has been appointed the new President and confirmed that Hutu moderate, Mr Faustin Twagirimungu would be the Prime Minister of a "sufficiently broad-based government of national unity".

By giving the two top jobs to Hutus, the Tutsi-dominated RPF tried to re-assure the Hutu majority that they had nothing to fear under the new government.

But, driven by fear, hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees in Western Rwanda overwhelmed a tiny border crossing and flooded into Zaire. More than 1.5 million people have fled Rwanda into Zaire.

The new government inherits a country largely devoid of people after more than three months of war and slaughter. More than two million have fled across the borders and two million are displaced within Rwanda.

HAITI

UN allows US to invade

ON August 1, 1994, the UN Security Council gave the United States its mandate to invade Haiti, to remove

the military rulers and reinstate government headed by the exiled President, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The resolution, adopted by the 15-member council by 12 votes, with Brazil and China abstaining, was strongly opposed by several Latin American countries.

The resolution authorises the member States to form multi-national force under unified command and use all "necessary means" to remove the military leadership.

It also provides for UN observers to monitor any invasion and envisage a 6,000-strong UN peace-keeping force to take over, when the invaders leave after a "secure and stable environment" has been created.

Meanwhile the provisional president of Haiti, Mr Emile Jonassaint, declared a national State of siege and dramatically announced that "the battle of Haiti is underway". "We will fight it with all our might and means. It will be hard and implacable", he said.

The Clinton administration has indicated that it is unlikely to decide on invasion for at least a few weeks, in the hope that the threat will drive out Haiti's military leaders without a fight.

The United States will also use the time to ask other countries to participate in a potential invasion and in a post-invasion peace-keeping force, and to fight opposition in the US Congress.

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il Sung dead

THE President of North Korea, Mr Kim Il Sung, 82, the world's last hard-line Stalinist leader, died on July 9, 1994. His death left efforts to resolve the long-running nuclear stand-off in doubt and fueled fears of a chaotic succession struggle.

Mr Kim had waged the Korean war against the South and built a god-like personality cult around himself during four decades of absolute rule. The death came two and a half weeks before what would have been a first-ever meeting of the presidents of North and South Korea, and as high level talks with USA, on resolving the nuclear dispute, were underway in Geneva. The talks were suspended following Mr Kim's death.

52-year-old Kim Jong Il, son of President Kim Il Sung, was installed the new President of North Korea, making him the first communist leader ever to inherit leadership of a nation.

Little is known about Kim Jong Il in the west, except that he has been groomed for the communist world's first dynastic succession. He holds the rank of marshall and is supreme commander of the 1.1 million strong armed forces, the backbone of the Marxist regime.

Reports in Japan describe him as a heavy drink with a fondness for beautiful women and foreign films. He is said to be North Korea's top film maker.

US, N. Korea resume talks: On August 5, 1994, USA and North Korea resumed talks about North Korea's secretive nuclear programme amid hopes that the leadership change will not set back the negotiations.

The negotiations are meant to persuade North Korea to open up its nuclear facilities to full international inspection in return for some form of diplomatic recognition and technical aid.

SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

US, Russia clash in UN Council

ON July 19, 1994, the UN Security Council maintained sanctions against Iraq with Russia and the USA differing sharply on how to handle the lifting of oil sanctions in the future.

Russia took the lead for countries such as France, China and Brazil which wanted that the Security Council should at least issue a statement saying that Iraq had made progress in complying with weapons' demands, which are linked to lifting of the oil embargo.

But, the USA, backed by Britain and others, spoke strongly against any statement as well as taking any steps towards considering a change in the sanctions regime.

While a statement acknowledging progress does not lift sanctions, it has become symbolic if an attitude towards Iraq, when the issue becomes more relevant next year.

Iraq has been under sanctions since its troops invaded Kuwait in August, 1990 under the 1991 ceasefire resolution. UN officials must certify that Iraq has destroyed its weapons of mass destruction. The UN officials will not do this until about March, 1995, when they finish testing a long-term monitoring programme.

Russia, China, France and others say that the resolution ties only disarmament to lifting the oil embargo and that the Council must abide by its own decisions.

In contrast, USA interprets the resolution broadly, saying there must be a pattern of compliance on many other issues, in addition to disarmament.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Pak received Saudi aid for Islamic bomb

ACCORDING to a report appearing in the *Sunday Times* of London, Saudi Arabia funded Pakistan in its Islamic bomb programme project, since the beginning of 1970. They even signed a pact that if Saudi Arabia was attacked with nuclear weapons, Pakistan would respond against the aggressor with its own nuclear arsenal.

Saudi Arabia is also reported to have poured upto \$ 5 billion into the coffers of Iraq, to support Mr Saddam Hussein's drive to acquire a nuclear bomb. The Saudis continued to fund Iraq until the outbreak of the Gulf War.

The report was based on documents supplied by a

Saudi diplomat, Mr Mohammed Khilewi, who defected to USA recently. The documents "paint a devastating picture of a government that publicly played the role of the West's ally while secretly bargaining with its enemies".

BANGLADESH

Threat of fundamentalists

ON July 29, 1994, nearly two lakh Islamic fundamentalists, at a rally held in Dhaka, threatened to oust the government of Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia, if it failed to arrest the controversial feminist author, Ms Taslima Nasreen, and enact blasphemy law.

The rally was organised by the United Action Council (UAC), a grouping of 13 pro-Islamic and right-wing organisations.

Carrying placards with inscriptions like "Beware Taslima we are Muslims", "Hang Taslima" and "Ban anti-Islamic NGOs", the marchers came to the venue from different directions. They also chanted anti-India and anti-US slogans.

PAKISTAN

Threats of militancy

ISLAMIC militancy and factionalism are again rocking Pakistan, posing a threat to the democratic order in the country.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, facing an orchestrated campaign by her political adversaries, is worried at the rise of ethnic and sectarian forces but has done little to defuse the situation.

Ms Bhutto blames the rise of sectarian, ethnic and parochial forces on the military dictator General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, a charge widely shared by political analysts.

Gen Zia ruled for eleven years in the name of Islam. His policies politicised Islam and worsened the political, social and economic instability in the country.

Before Zia came to power, Islamic parties had largely a reformist platform. But, his Islamisation of society injected sectarianism. In the past fifteen years, the concept of using physical force, as a means of winning arguments and making a living, has given frightening political and street power to the sectarian groups.

MYANMAR

Junta sets terms to free Suu Kyi

MYANMAR'S ruling military junta has expressed that it would free the leading pro-democracy leader, Ms Aung San Suu Kyi, from house arrest, if she agrees to leave the country for five years.

On July 21, 1994, Ms Suu Kyi entered her sixth year of house arrest in Yangon.

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The National League for Democracy, founded by Suu Kyi, had won an overwhelming victory in the general elections of 1990. But, the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) had refused to hand over power.

NEPAL

Prime Minister Koirala quits

NEPALESE Prime Minister, Mr Girija Prasad Koirala, resigned on July 10, 1994, after losing a crucial vote in the Parliament. On July 11, Nepalese King Birendra, at the recommendation of the Prime Minister, dissolved the 205-member House of Representatives and specified November 13, 1994, as the date for mid-term polls.

The King has asked Mr Koirala to continue as caretaker Prime Minister, till fresh elections are held.

During a crucial vote 36 members of the ruling Nepal Congress Party abstained thus making Mr Koirala's government lose the vote. The outgoing premier warned that recurrence of such indiscipline among the legislators within the biggest political party of Nepal could jeopardize the nascent democracy in the kingdom, restored four years ago after 30 years of struggle against partyless panchayat system.

BELARUS

Lukashenko elected President

POPULAR corruption-buster, Mr Alexander Lukashenko was elected the first President of the former Soviet Republic of Belarus, on July 11, 1994. He defeated his powerful rival, the Prime Minister, Mr Vyacheslar Kebich.

Mr Lukashenko had played the key role in the dismissal of the former Belarus head of State, Mr Stanislav Shushkevich. During his election campaigns, he promised "to tax the rich, exert strong control over the economy and defeat the mafia". He favours close ties with Russia.

Belarus is located between Poland and Russia. It followed a conservative course since the Soviet break-up in 1991, embarking on few economic reforms and maintaining close political ties with Moscow.

FRANCE

German troops parade in Paris

ON July 14, 1994, for the first time since the Nazis ruled Paris 50 years ago, German troops paraded in Paris as controversial guests in France's Bastille day celebrations.

Bastille day marks the prison storming in 1789 that set off the French revolution and led to the birth of the republic.

Opinion polls indicated that about two-thirds of the French public supported President Mitterand's decision. Those opposed ranged from communists to monarchists to former President Valery Giscard D'Estaing.

HEALTH

AIDS becoming scourge of Asia

THE estimated number of full blown AIDS cases worldwide increased from 2.5 million to 4 million in the past 12 months—a rise of 60 per cent. This indication has been given by the World Health Organisation.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest number of sufferers at 2.5 million. But, Asia experienced an eight-fold increase of cases, from more than 30,000 to 2,50,000.

WHO estimates that by the end of the century between 30 million to 40 million people will have been infected with the virus.

PLANNING

Efficiency can gain over \$ 178 billion

ACCORDING to a World Bank report, developing countries could gain more than \$ 178 billion a year through better provisions and performance of infrastructure services.

The World Bank president, Mr Lewis Preston said, "the emphasis everywhere must be less on cutting ribbons to open new facilities and more on ensuring that those facilities deliver the intended services". Too many investments have generated neither the quantity nor quality of services needed, he added.

The three infrastructure provisions recommended by the report are:

- Strengthening principles of commercial management which amount to operating infrastructure more like a business than bureaucracy.
- Increasing competition by giving users more options to make the providers more efficient and accountable.
- Expanding participation by users in design and operations, to improve responsiveness.

It is expected that in future the World Bank will be shifting its lending strategy to back-up the three fundamental changes in infrastructure, as recommended by the report.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATION

ATR: Action Taken Report.

AWARDS

Magsaysay awards, 1994

For international understanding: Rev Educardo Jorge Anzorena, a Japan-based Argentine Jesuit priest who has worked closely with Mother Teresa in Calcutta, for his work among Asia's urban poor. He is the 11th non-Asian, working in Asia to receive the award.

For government service: Ms Kiran Bedi, Inspector General of Police (Prisons), Delhi for her contributions to controlling crime, improving the image of law enforcement and improving prison conditions.

For public service: Mr Mechai Viravaidya, known as "the condom king of Thailand", for his efforts to promote population and AIDS control.

For community leadership: Fui Hsiao-Tung of China and Dr Sima Samar of Afghanistan share the award.

Mr Hsiao-Tung, sociologist, has been given the award for his role in giving Chinese substance to the modern social sciences and applying them rigorously to the needs of China and its people.

Dr Samar, director of the Shahnda Clinic for Afghan refugees in Quetta, was recognised for acting courageously to heal the sick and instruct the young among the Afghan refugee community in Pakistan and in her war-torn homeland.

The Magsaysay awards have been instituted in the memory of late Philippine President, Mr Ramon Magsaysay, who died in a plane crash in 1957. Each award carries a certificate, a medallion and a cash component of \$ 50,000.

UNESCO Peace Prize, 1994

MR Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Or-

ganisation, Mr Yitzak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel and Mr Shimon Perez, Foreign Minister of Israel have been jointly awarded the UNESCO Felix Houphouet Boigny peace prize.

Blue Planet prize

THE Asahi Glass Foundation's \$ 500,000 Blue Planet prize, the world's largest environment award, has been given to Mr Lester R. Brown, president of the World Watch Institute, for his "exceptional contributions to solving global environmental problems".

Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puruskar

IN the individual category, the Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puruskar (environment award) for 1992 has been given to Dr Shivarama Karanth and for 1993 has been given to Dr Trilok Nath Khushoo.

In the organisation category the 1992 award has been given to the 127-infantry battalion (TA) ecological task force, Dehradun. The 1993 organisation category award has been bagged by Young Mizo Association, Aizawl.

Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana award, 1993

SHEHNAI maestro, Ustad Bismillah Khan, has been given the award for his role in promoting peace and communal harmony.

The award carries a citation and a cash component of Rs 2.5 lakh.

Lata Mangeskar award

THE Lata Mangeskar award for 1994-95, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh government, has been given to the Hindi film composer, Mr Anil Biswas.

BOOKS

My Presidential Years

THE book is a first-hand portrayal of events of Mr R. Venkataraman's tenure as the President of India. This is the first time that a head of State of

India has written such a work, concerning India's political life.

In his book, Mr Venkataraman has attempted an in-depth analysis of questions relating to splits and disqualifications in Parliament, role of Governors, discretionary powers of the President—all of them constitutional issues, that have often eluded answers.

DEFENCE

First Research Vessel

ON July 30, 1994, the first research vessel of India, for effective submarine detection was commissioned. It has been christened INS *Sagardhwani*.

The ship has been built at the Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers. The 2000 tonne marine acoustic research ship is capable of carrying out magnetic mapping of Indian waters for strategic applications. Sensitive data about the Indian waters will be processed through the eight on-board laboratories, including marine acoustics, marine geology, meteorology, physical and chemical oceanography and geological research.

Once the magnetic "seascape" in the entire exclusive economic zone is mapped out, it will be easier to pick up enemy submarines lurking in Indian waters. A foreign boat would introduce changes in the magnetic map, which the vessel will be able to pick up with the help of sophisticated sensors on board.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

N-power share in India's electricity output falls

ACCORDING to the figures of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) the nuclear power sector's share in India's electricity production declined from 3.3 per cent in 1992 to 1.9 per cent in 1993.

India has nine Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) with total generation capacity of 1,600 MW. Five more NPPs, with a generation capacity of 1,010 MW, are under construction.

Out of the 30 countries that have atleast one operating NPP, India occupies 26th place in terms of nuclear power's contribution to the total grid. In terms of number of operating NPPs India is placed tenth.

There are altogether 430 NPPs in 30 countries worldwide. 55 more are under construction. This excludes those reactors that are used in the non-civilian sectors like the military or the navy.

USA, with 109 plants, has the highest number of running civilian NPPs which produce just over 20 per cent of the country's total electricity.

The country which depends most on the nuclear power is Lithuania, followed by France.

Of the 30 countries with NPPs, 13 are from the developed world, nine from east European countries and the remaining eight from the developing world.

PERSONS

Bedi, Kiran

THE first woman to enter the Indian Police Service, 45-year-old Ms Kiran Bedi has been honoured with the 1994 Magsaysay award for government services.

Ms Bedi joined the IPS in 1972 and bagged a gallantry police medal, for tackling the law and order situations very early in her career.

In her 22-year career, she has worked in diverse capacities. During her posting as Deputy Police Commissioner (North) in New Delhi she founded a non-governmental organisation *Navjyoti* to work for de-addiction of drug addicts. At present she is Inspector General of Prisons at Tihar jail, New Delhi.

Kim Il-Sung

PRESIDENT Kim Il-Sung, who ruled North Korea for 46 years with a mixture of his own brand of Stalinism, depotism and an unabashed personality cult, died on July 9, 1994 at the age of 82.

"The great leader", as his propagandists called him, was the world's longest-reigning ruler, with a tenure as long as his country's history.

He was born on April 15, 1912 in Pyongyang to a peasant couple. At the age of 18 he started to follow various bands of Chinese-Korean guerrillas fighting the Japanese imperial army. As the Japanese forces crushed the guerrillas, Kim was among the survivors who fled to Russia in 1941. He founded the Korea Workers (Communist) Party on October 10, 1944. In 1948, with the help of the Soviet Union, he became the head of the government. In 1950 he sent his 1,20,000-men Soviet equipped army across the 38th Parallel to overpower the 60,000 poorly armed South Korean troops. But, the war ended in a stalemate in 1953.

PLACES

Jispa

THE small hamlet of Jispa, located on the banks of Bhaga river, 25 km away from Keylong, the district headquarters of Lahaul-Spiti, was converted in July into a veritable township of colourful tents and a buzzing makeshift bazaar, as thousands of Buddhist devotees assembled here for the *Kalchakra* Mahabhishek (or initiation) by the Dalai Lama.

The origin of the concept of *Kalchakra* (or Wheel of Time), which is regarded as among the most profound teachings of the Buddha, is said to be supernatural and mysterious. *Kalchakra* initiation is the highest level of Buddhist teachings to those who want to practice earnestly. Those who practice these teachings in a profound manner are believed to attain *Nirvana*.

It is said that *Kalchakra* tantra was taught by Lord Buddha at Dhanyakata Stupa near Amravati in Andhra Pradesh, about 2,500 years ago.

SPACE RESEARCH

The rare celestial show

ON July 16, 1994, a chunk of interstellar debris, having size of a mountain, smashed into Jupiter, the largest planet of our solar system.

Over the following days more chunks, some more than 10 km in diameter, smashed into Jupiter, one after another. These pieces of chunk belonged to the Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9, that had been captured by the gravity of Jupiter and broken into 21 pieces.

The encounter was the most violent, humanity had ever seen.

Each piece hurled towards the planet at a speed of 21,600 km an hour. The energy created was equal to about 250 million megatons of TNT and created temperatures of more than 16,600°C.

Picture taken by telescopes, including Hubble, showed that the effect of the impacts left black pock-marks in a band on the southern end of Jupiter. The marks were bigger than the diameter of earth.

The comet fragments provided a natural probe of Jupiter's atmosphere. By penetrating deeply and then exploding, the space rocks performed a sort of chemical analysis. Astronomers used measurement of the light spectrum to identify molecules in the black patches left by the impact. Already the scientists were able to find sulphur, ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. They are still looking for water.

The planetary pummeling has also allowed experts to verify their ability to gauge the size of comet fragments, based on the apparent brightness. They used this scale to judge which pieces would be the largest and the impacts have proved their calculations correct.

By watching how the black impact marks eventually dissipate, planetary scientists could also learn more about the weather and wind currents of Jupiter.

Astronomers have also been able to perfect their skills of tracking a comet and predicting its ultimate path. Calculations, some made months before, have proven accurate to within minutes. This could come in handy if ever a comet or asteroid is detected speeding through space towards an ultimate impact with earth.

According to a theory life on earth may have been triggered by a

comet that smashed into earth millions of years ago and contributed the molecules that made living creatures possible. Even the oceans of earth may have been partly produced by a watery invader from outer space. Many scientists believe that dinosaurs were wiped from the face of earth, some 65 million years ago, by a crash of a giant comet. Life as it exists today may also owe its destruction, one day, to these celestial travellers.

The Shoemaker-levy-9 comet was discovered on March 23, 1993 by astronomers Eugene and Carolyn Shoemaker and their collaborator, David Levy.

Jupiter is more than eleven times larger than earth. It rotates nearly three times faster and in many ways it is the most primitive of planets. Like the sun it is believed to be largely a ball of hydrogen and helium, the only difference being that the gases are cooler. It has 16 moons—the most of any planet.

Comets are usually dirty snowballs of ice and other frozen gases trailing long trails of debris. A comet generally has a bright nucleus surrounded by a round head or coma, from which extends the diffuse tail in the direction away from sun.

Comets are located in a region 3000 to 100,000 Astronomical Units (AU) from Sun (One AU is about 150 million km). This region, called Oort Cloud, after astrophysicist Jan Oort, contains 10^{12} to 10^{13} comets.

The comets which we see from the inner solar system, including from earth, are those which come near their perihelion (the point nearest to sun) in their highly elongated elliptical orbit around sun. These are periodic comets, which visit the inner solar system periodically. Some comets are seen only once since they have a hyperbolic orbit around sun. These are interstellar interlopers which come into the solar system from interstellar space and disappear back among the stars after their swing around sun.

If a periodic comet happens to pass close to Jupiter, it may be captured in an orbit around Jupiter and become its satellite. If it breaks in the

process of capture, it may become part of the Jovian ring system.

Columbia undertakes longest flight

THE space shuttle *Columbia* returned on July 23, 1994, with seven astronauts and a laboratory full of animals, after a delay that made it the longest US space flight in more than 20 years. The space shuttle remained in space for 15 days.

The crew included six Americans and Ms Chiaki Mukai, the first Japanese woman in space.

25th Anniversary of moon landing

ON July 20, 1969, 25 years ago, Neil Armstrong of USA became the first man to set foot on moon. He was joined by co-astronaut Edwin Aldrin of the same mission.

These two were followed by ten more, spread over five more missions—Apollo 12, 14, 15, 16, 17. Apollo-13 had to turn back, in April 1970, due to technical snags.

Apollo-14, in 1971, brought Alan Shepard, the oldest man to walk on the moon at 47 years of age. Shepard was also the first American in space in 1961.

James Irvin and David Scott of Apollo-15 explored the lunar mountains on the first four-wheel vehicle on moon—the "Lunar Rover".

MISCELLANY

Academic cheating becoming hi-tech

ACADEMIC cheating has become an international problem and Indian examiners can still thank their stars that the electronic era is yet to usher in sophisticated gadgetry into the hands of Indian students.

The tricky art of cheating in examinations has now become a science, and the sheer genius involved in the growing list of sophisticated cheating techniques is leaving teachers dazed.

While Indian students resort to the age-old method of disappearing into the toilet to retrieve notes, their counterparts abroad carry a pocket-sized mobile phone during their toilet visits to ask a person at the other end the answers.

With academic cheating becoming an international problem, mobile phones, electronic calculators and programmable machines that store texts are chipping into students' aid. Calculators that store texts that can be retrieved at the press of a button, sophisticated mathematical calculators, containing a variety of functions that will draw graphs, or find the value of an integral, are being used.

Most lecturers are not aware of the use of signals, such as movement of hands which are best used in multiple choice questions. For example, scratching the left or right ear, nose, top of head, chin and neck will signify the answer to those in the know.

The remaining problem of communicating the question number to which the answer is being indicated is done by holding the relevant number of fingers while rubbing the face or back of the neck. This is then followed by the signal for the answer.

Top among billionaires

AMERICANS again dominate Forbes magazine's latest tally of the world's billionaires, but Latin America is producing tycoons at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world. The United States remains the world powerhouse of wealth, with 120 of the planet's 358 billionaire fortunes, totalling more than \$ 251 billion. The remaining 238 foreign billionaires have a combined net worth of \$ 514 billion.

The world's biggest billionaire fortune is controlled by the family of the late Sam Walton, founder of Wal-Mart stores, the largest retailers in the US. The Waltons have a combined net worth of \$ 23.6 billion.

Latin America is home to 42 billionaires, with 24 of them in Mexico. In 1987, when Forbes first ranked this exclusive club, there were only six in the region, including two cocaine lords, who are now dead.

Asia is another billionaire hotbed, with 46 tycoons outside of Japan, compared with 14 in 1987.

The world's richest individual remains Japanese hotel and railroad tycoon Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, with \$ 8.5 billion.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

World Records

3000 m race: Algeria's Noureddine Morceli shattered the 3000 m world record at the IAAF Grand Prix meeting, held at Monaco, by clocking 7:25.11.

Pole Vault: Sergei Bubka set a world Pole Vault record of 6.14 metres at the Sestriere track and field meet, improving by one centimeter his own mark set in Tokyo in 1992.

100 m: American sprinter Leroy Burrell recaptured the 100 m world record with a time of 9.85 seconds at an International Amateur Athletic Federation Grand Prix meet, slicing one-hundredth of a second off the previous best of his team-mate Carl Lewis.

BEACH VOLLEYBALL

Charminar Challenge Asian Circuit Championship

THE Hamilton Brothers, Glenn and Reid, from New Zealand claimed their third title of the season on the Asian Circuit in the men's section. In the women's section Anita Palm and Natalie Cook of Australia took the title. The meet was held at Madras.

CRICKET

England-South Africa Test Series

First Test: South Africa defeated England by 356 runs in the first Test between the two countries in 29 years.

FOOTBALL

World Cup, 1994

BRAZIL defeated Italy 3-2 in penalty shootout to create world cup history with a fourth title win. This was probably the last penalty shootout ever to be staged in a final. From the next world cup, to be held in France in 1998, there are

plans to try something different.

Brazil had earlier won the title in 1958, 1962 and 1970, in the Pele era. For Italy, winners in 1934, 1938 and 1982, it was a heart-breaking way to lose.

Earlier, Brazil had defeated Sweden 1-0 in the semi-finals to reach the world cup final for the first time in 24 years. In the other semi-final, Italy had beaten Bulgaria 2-1.

Romario of Brazil won the golden ball as the Tournament's top player. Baggio of Italy was the silver ball winner.

The month long World Cup Soccer Tournament got off to a high energy start on June 17, 1994 at Chicago, USA. U.S. President Bill Clinton, attending along with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Bolivia's President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, formally declared the World Cup open. Defending champions Germany officially launched the tournament with the opening match against Bolivia.

FIFA Rankings

WORLD Cup champion Brazil moved up two places to take over as the top team in FIFA's world rankings.

Italy was second with 62.89 points, followed by Sweden (61.28), Germany (61.14), the Netherlands (60.97), Spain (59.74), Romania (58.20), Norway (57.52), Argentina (57.46) and Nigeria (56.28).

India ranked a poor 105th with 11.94 points. However, India fared better than its neighbours with Bangladesh securing only 8.03 points, followed by Sri Lanka (7.65), Nepal (7.63), Pakistan (3.50) and Maldives (2.04).

HOCKEY

Women's World Cup

AUSTRALIA defeated Argentina, 2-0, in Dublin to lift the title.

TABLE TENNIS

13th Electra Gold Cup

Men's Singles: S. Raman.

Women's Singles: Montu Ghosh.

Men's team title: Railways.

Women's team title: Indian Airlines.

The tournament was held at Meerut.

TENNIS

Canadian Open

ANDRE Agassi of USA defeated Jason Stolenberg of Australia to win the title.

Federation Cup

CHAMPIONS Spain retained the Federation Cup women's team title by cruising to a 2-0 lead over USA. This was the third win for Spain.

VOLLEYBALL

Sivanthi Gold Cup

UKRAINE defeated Kazakhstan to lift the tournament. India, who were winners in 1992, bagged the third place. The tournament was held in New Delhi.

Previous Football World Cup Winners

Year	Place	Winner
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Italy
1938	France	Italy
1950	Brazil	Uruguay
1954	Switzerland	West Germany
1958	Sweden	Brazil
1962	Chile	Brazil
1966	England	England
1970	Mexico	Brazil
1974	W. Germany	W. Germany
1978	Argentina	Argentina
1982	Spain	Italy
1986	Mexico	Argentina
1990	Italy	Germany
1994	USA	Brazil

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Roman Herzog: He is the new President of Germany.

Leonid Kuchma: He has been elected President of Ukraine.

Alexander Lukashenko: He has been elected President of Belarus.

Gyula Horn: He has been elected Prime Minister of Hungary.

Sudhakar Rao Naik: He has been appointed Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

G. Ramanujam: He has been appointed Governor of Goa.

O.N. Srivastava: He has been appointed Governor of Nagaland.

Surinder Singh: He has been appointed Cabinet Secretary of India.

Marian Tomasik: He is the first Ambassador of Slovak Republic to India.

M.K. Mangalmurti: He is the newly-appointed High Commis-

sioner of India to South Africa.

D.C. Pathak: He has taken over as the Director of the Intelligence Bureau.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Jozef Moravcik: Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic.

Qian Qichen: Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of China.

Dr Klaus Kinkel: Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Germany.

Ms Hazel O'Leary: Energy Secretary of USA.

DIED

V.M. Basheer: Well-known Malayalam litterateur. He was 86.

Mooniz Raza: Eminent scientist and former Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. He was 69.

Prof. K. Srinivasulu: Well-known painter and art director of the famous institute of fine arts, Kalakshetra. He was 71.

village of Khagarja district of Bihar.

5—Bombay blasts accused Yakub Memon is arrested. Interrogation confirms Pakistan's involvement in Bombay blasts.

8—India rules out the possibility of resumption of talks with Pakistan, in the immediate future.

9—Central rule is extended in Jammu and Kashmir by another six months.

—The Supreme Court restrains the Tamil Nadu government from filling up, till further orders, any casual vacancies in admissions to engineering and medical colleges on the basis of 69 per cent reservation policy.

10—Controversial Bangladeshi author Ms Taslima Nasreen flees to Sweden for life.

MILESTONES

Rihon Maita: The 12-year-old Bombay lad has become the fastest swimmer of under 15 years age to cross the English Channel. He swam the 21 nautical mile distance from England to France in 11 hours, 33 minutes. His findings are also backed by an Asian Youth.

Jagpal Rana: He has shot to international fame with a gold medal in the world shooting Championship, held at Milan, Italy. He has become only the second India shooter to win a medal in World Championship and the first to claim gold. The gold medal was won in the standard pistol event for juniors.

Chikui Nakata: She is the first Japanese woman to win a gold medal in the world shooting Championship.

Tony Blair: He has been elected as the 14th leader of the Labour Party, the largest Opposition Party of Britain.

EVENTS

JULY

5—The PLO Chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, formally establishes a Palestinian self-government in the West Bank town of Jericho.

6—The Foreign Ministers from Europe, Russia and USA endorse a carrot-or-stick Peace Plan for Bosnia and threaten action if any of the warring factions rejects it.

8—Civil War ends in Yemen with northern troops over-running the southern Capital, Aden.

19—Israel and Jordan launch historic peace talks.

21—Shoot-at-sight orders are given in Barpeta district of Assam following flaring-up of ethnic violence.

—At least 22 Kuki villagers are killed by armed Naga miscreants in the Thonglang area of Manipur.

23—The government of Gambia is toppled in a military coup.

24—Bodo extremists kill 50 persons in an attack on a relief camp in Barpeta district of Assam.

31—The UN Security Council clears the way for American invasion of Haiti, to oust its military rulers and install a democratic government.

—US-Japanese trade talks end in failure, opening the way for US sanctions to force Japan to open its market.

AUGUST

1—At least 25 people are killed in inter-caste violence in Barom

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. For what purpose was the Yash Pal Committee formed?

Ans. To suggest means on reducing the "burden of bags" for school children.

Q. *Kalchakra* ceremony is associated with which religion?

Ans. Buddhism.

Q. Which day is observed as World Population Day?

Ans. July 11.

Q. Which sector is the largest sector in India as the source of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

Ans. Services sector. In 1965 agriculture accounted for 44 per cent of India's GDP and the services sector 34 per cent. In 1960 they were even at 37 per cent each. However, by 1990 agriculture accounted for 31 per cent and the services 40 per cent. Industry accounted for 29 per cent in 1990, including 19 per cent for manufacturing.

Q. Who is dubbed as the "Colombus of space flight"?

Ans. Neil Armstrong, the first man to step on Moon.

Q. Name the oldest national park of India?

Ans. Corbett National Park in Uttar Pradesh. It has now been reorganised as the "Corbett Tiger Reserve".

Q. Name the Comet that had banged into Jupiter in July, 1994?

Ans. Shoemaker-Levy 9.

Q. Which country will host the Maths Olympiad in 1996?

Ans. India.

Q. Which airport is to serve as SAARC entreport?

Ans. New Delhi.

Q. Where was the G-7 summit

held in July, 1994?

Ans. Naples, Italy.

Q. As per the Forbes magazine latest tally who is the world's richest individual?

Ans. Japan's hotel and railroad tycoon Yoshiaki Tsutsumi. The Forbes listing excludes royal families, heads of State and dictators.

Q. Which country is the biggest producer of milk in the world?

Ans. USA. India is second largest milk producer.

Q. What was the nuclear power sector's share in India's electricity production in 1993?

Ans. 1.9 per cent. It was 3.3 per cent in 1992.

Q. Which Indian State has conferred the same coparcenary right on the daughter as the son in a Joint Hindu Family?

Ans. Maharashtra.

Q. At the end of March 1994 what was the total amount of external debt outstanding against India?

Ans. \$ 91 billion.

Q. Name the six Indian Banks that offer credit card facilities?

Ans. Andhra Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, Canara Bank and Central Bank of India.

Q. What is project Unigauge?

Ans. It is the single biggest gauge conversion project in the world. Under the project, Indian Railways plans to convert over 6000 km of metre gauge railway track to broad gauge.

Q. In which hospital was India's first successful heart transplant performed?

Ans. All India Institute of Medi-

cal Science (AIIMS), New Delhi. The operation was performed by a team of doctors led by Dr P. Venugopal.

Q. Which country will host the 8th SAARC summit in April 1995?

Ans. India.

Q. Which Indian State became the first State to issue photo identity cards to its voters?

Ans. Haryana.

Q. Which Indian actress has won the best actress award at the 25th Taormina Arte International Film Festival, Italy?

Ans. Shabana Azmi for her role in *Patang*.

Q. Where are the Commonwealth Games to be held in August, 1994?

Ans. Victoria, Canada.

Q. The Board of Control for Cricket in India has signed an agreement for TV rights of all international and domestic cricket in India for the next five years, with which company?

Ans. ESPN International of USA.

Q. In which country was the 1994 World Football Cup held?

Ans. USA.

Q. What is CAPART?

Ans. It is the nodal agency of the Ministry of Rural Development for networking among some 10,000 voluntary organisations of the country. CAPART stands for Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology.

Q. Recently United Nations has given permission to USA to invade which country?

Ans. Haiti. Invasion is the last resort to be used to force the military government to hand over power to the duly elected government of President Aristide.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Special Class Railway Apprentices Exam Paper, held in July 1993

USAGE

Spotting Errors (Items 1-15)

Directions:

(i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idiom. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are NOT required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you:

P. The young child (a) singed (b) a very sweet song (c). No error (d).

Q. We worked (a) very hard (b) throughout the season (c). No error (d)

Explanation: In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is 'b'; so 'b' is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, 'd' is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt item Nos. 1 to 15.

1. It would be impossible for us to continue living in this world (a) if each of us knew exactly (b) what fate has in store for him (c). No error (d).

2. He is one of those authors (a) who turns out (b) a new book every year (c). No error (d).

3. The night was bright, (a) the clouds dispersed, (b) and the stars were shining brightly in the sky (c).

No error (d).

4. This is one of two types (a) of communication receivers (b) that is available for general use (c). No error (d).

5. This room would look much better (a) if you put a furniture (b) in that corner (c). No error (d).

6. He said that he was not afraid of thieves, (a) for he had nothing (b) that he could call as his own (c). No error (d).

7. She has already consumed three glasses of tea, a packet of cigarettes (a) and I don't know how many biscuits (b) when the announcer once more announced the late arrival of the train (c). No error (d).

8. Jack has a far more expensive (a) and luxurious apartment (b) than John's (c). No error (d).

9. You went to the library (a) last evening, (b) isn't it? (c) No error (d).

10. There is less fruit (a) in the basket (b) than I expected (c). No error (d).

11. If I knew (a) that my friend had planned to visit the town today, (b) I would have made his stay comfortable (c). No error (d).

12. He could not plan his strategy (a) until he knew (b) whom his opponents could be (c). No error (d).

13. If you turn in (a) a false alarm (b) you are likely to arrest (c). No error (d).

14. At the end of the Second World War (a) the USA was stronger (b) than any country in the World (c). No error (d).

15. I cannot hardly (a) read your writing (b) though it appears to be neat (c). No error (d).

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions:

Each of the following sentences (items 16 to 20) has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most

appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. The government should crush with a heavy hand all the gangs of terrorists and foil their _____ design against the integrity of our nation.

- (a) ugly
- (b) foolish
- (c) undesirable
- (d) nefarious

17. He lost the match easily because he had played a _____ five set match in the earlier round.

- (a) wonderful
- (b) controversial
- (c) gruelling
- (d) sensational

18. Not only did she condemn vice, she almost equally despised the _____ acceptance of an advantage.

- (a) furtive
- (b) tacit
- (c) unholy
- (d) commendable

19. The ties that bind a family together are so _____ that they can hardly withstand any strain.

- (a) twisted
- (b) tentative
- (c) tenuous
- (d) tenacious

20. He was an _____ man who was fond of weird pets.

- (a) amiable
- (b) ambitious
- (c) emotional
- (d) eccentric

Sentence Improvement

(Items 21 to 30)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child sung a very sweet song.

- (a) child singed the
- (b) child singed
- (c) child sang a
- (d) No improvement

S. I have already read this book twice.

- (a) I already twice have read this book.
- (b) I twice have already read this book.
- (c) I have twice already read this book.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: For item R, the correct sentence should read "The young child sang a very sweet song". (c) is therefore, the correct answer.

Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (d) is therefore, the correct answer. Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

21. No one needs to worry about me.

- (a) shall worry
- (b) need worry
- (c) will worry
- (d) No improvement

22. I waited for half an hour for my friend, but he didn't turn in.

- (a) turn up
- (b) turn round
- (c) turn about
- (d) No improvement

23. He stayed back so that it can look as if he was unaware of the entire incident.

- (a) would look
- (b) may look
- (c) will look
- (d) No improvement

24. My mother has been walking in the park every day since we moved to this area.

- (a) had been walking
- (b) walked
- (c) walks
- (d) No improvement

25. Many a man have died of cancer.

- (a) has died of cancer
- (b) have died from cancer
- (c) have been dying of cancer

(d) No improvement

26. I am quite hopeful of securing very high marks in the examination.

- (a) to secure
- (b) to have secured
- (c) of having secured
- (d) No improvement

27. He gave me an old scissor.

- (a) an old scissors
- (b) old scissor
- (c) a pair of old scissors
- (d) No improvement

28. It is high time he starts to look into his own flaws before speaking ill of others.

- (a) started looking
- (b) started to look
- (c) starts looking
- (d) No improvement

29. You can't go that way, I'm afraid, as the road is in repairs.

- (a) on repairs
- (b) under repairs
- (c) under repair
- (d) No improvement

30. The practical importance of the role of the industrialist in the establishment of the new order is greater than the economist and the politician.

- (a) of the economist and the politicians
- (b) that of the economist's and the politician's
- (c) that of the economist and the politician
- (d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Antonyms (Items 31 to 40)

Directions:

In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

- (a) lazy
- (b) active
- (c) indecent
- (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space 'a' in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 31 to 40.

31. The teacher took him to task.

- (a) rewarded him
- (b) encouraged him
- (c) believed him
- (d) liked him

32. Why do you disparage him all the time?

- (a) criticize
- (b) glorify
- (c) encourage
- (d) abuse

33. Such a scene attracts the on-lookers.

- (a) repels
- (b) revolts
- (c) annoys
- (d) instigates

34. John had the habit of running down his colleagues.

- (a) pushing down
- (b) deriding
- (c) supporting
- (d) praising

35. The director had a derisive attitude towards some of the members of the committee.

- (a) deprecatory
- (b) enthusiastic
- (c) encouraging
- (d) respectful

36. This author has perspicuity in his style.

- (a) bluntness
- (b) vivacity
- (c) obtuseness
- (d) frankness

37. She is beautiful as well as frivolous.

- (a) rude
- (b) serious
- (c) insane
- (d) indecent

38. This area is well-known for plentiful rain.

- (a) miserly
- (b) impoverished
- (c) scarce
- (d) poor

39. He frequently visits his old uncle in his native village.

- (a) irregularly
- (b) rarely
- (c) secretly
- (d) temporarily

40. His books are well-known for their progressive ideas.

- (a) old-fashioned
- (b) reactionary
- (c) complex
- (d) useless

Synonyms (Items 41 to 50)

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined

part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example E is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

- (a) verbose (b) involved
(c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

41. It was an ignominious defeat for the team.

- (a) humiliating
(b) unaccountable
(c) unexpected (d) shameful

42. His adulatory remarks surprised us.

- (a) insulting
(b) appreciative
(c) funny (d) discreet

43. Some of the discoveries of modern science are simply marvellous.

- (a) admirable (b) amazing
(c) commendable
(d) praiseworthy

44. We walked down a precipitous slope.

- (a) gradual (b) precise
(c) steep (d) precarious

45. The relics of the Roman rule are still extant in England.

- (a) spread (b) existent
(c) scattered (d) hidden

46. A million cinemas a year bring the same stale bladderdash.

- (a) romance (b) thriller
(c) nonsense (d) adventure

47. He was sad that his seniority had been overlooked.

- (a) sidestepped (b) confused
(c) neglected (d) rejected

48. She leaned back, feeling enervated.

- (a) weakened (b) saddened
(c) confused
(d) disheartened

49. Last fortnight the rains came to the parched soils of India after the merciless drought had already sapped the vitality and livelihood of millions of peasants.

- (a) drained away
(b) destroyed
(c) demolished
(d) decreased

50. To avoid future complications, the boundary between neighbours should be properly defined.

- (a) explained
(b) interpreted
(c) demarcated
(d) limited

COMPREHENSION

(Items 51 to 80)

Directions:

In this Section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
(b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position

- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with

a desire for peace

- (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation: The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Passage I

Cynthia was a shy girl. She believed that she was plain and untalented. One day her teacher ordered the entire class to show up for audition for the school play. Cynthia nearly died of fright when she was told that she would have to stand on stage in front of the entire class and deliver dialogues. The mere thought of it made her feel sick. But a remarkable transformation occurred during the audition. A thin, shy girl, her knees quaking, her stomach churning in terror, began to stun everyone with her excellent performance. Her bored class mates suddenly stopped their noisy chat to stare at her long figure on the stage. At the end of her audition, the entire room erupted in thunderous applause.

51. Cynthia's knees were quaking because

- (a) she was afraid of her classmates
(b) she was very thin and weak
(c) she felt nervous and shy
(d) the teacher scolded her

52. The transformation that occurred during the audition refers to

- (a) the nervousness of Cynthia
(b) the eruption of the entire room in thunderous applause
(c) the surprise on the faces of her classmates
(d) the stunning performance of Cynthia

53. The teacher ordered the students

- (a) to act in the school play
(b) to show up for audition

- (c) to perform well
- (d) to be very bold

54. Cynthia was afraid to stand on stage because

- (a) she felt sick
- (b) she believed that she was untalented
- (c) her knees were quaking
- (d) her stomach was churning

55. Cynthia's classmates were chatting because

- (a) Cynthia did not act well
- (b) it was noisy
- (c) it was their turn to act next
- (d) they got bored

Passage II

High achievers, we often hear, are inevitably hard-driving, obsessed people who bring work home and labour over it until bedtime. Not so, according to Garfield. "Such people tend to peak early", he says, "then go into a decline or level off. They become addicted to work itself, with much less concern for results." High performers, in contrast, are willing to work hard but within strict limits. For them, work is not everything. When Garfield interviewed top executives in ten major industries, he found that they knew how to relax, could leave their work at the office, prized close friends and family life, and spent a healthy amount of time with their children and intimates.

56. The writer uses the term *obsessed* for "high achievers" because

- (a) they work hard
- (b) they bring work home
- (c) they are addicted to work without caring for the result
- (d) they don't have time to relax

57. The high performers are successful because

- (a) they do not bring work home
- (b) they have many friends
- (c) they know how to work and relax
- (d) their family members cooperate with them

58. The difference between high achievers and high performers is that

- (a) high performers balance work with pleasure
- (b) high performers are unsuccessful in later life
- (c) high achievers strike a

balance between work and pleasure

- (d) high achievers are result-oriented

59. Which one of the following brings out the meaning of Garfield's statement?

- (a) High achievers are not only hard working but are invariably successful
- (b) High achievers are concerned only with results
- (c) High achievers know the art of relaxing
- (d) High achievers gain early success but they eventually decline or stop improving.

60. The phrase "level off" means

- (a) to improve
- (b) to remain steady
- (c) to show spectacular improvement
- (d) to deteriorate

Passage III

A 'habitat' is where flora and fauna make their natural home. But a farm-land is also sometimes the home of wild plants and animals. We can recognise pasture meadows in spring and summer by the wide variety of wild flowers growing in them. Planted grass fields have fewer species. Even in areas of intensive arable farming, wildlife still survives in odd corners where bulky farm machinery cannot reach. Birds take advantage of man's ploughing the land because they gain access to a new source of food. However, farming also poses serious threats to wildlife. Reclaiming wildlife area for farming, use of fertilizers and depletion of natural resources take their toll on the ecological balance.

61. The birds in the farm-land benefit from man's farming because

- (a) they can eat the worms that live on the cattle
- (b) they get a new source of food from the soil after the land is ploughed
- (c) they get new stuff for making nests
- (d) they are protected by the farmers against any attack

62. According to the passage

- (a) the number of wild animals is decreasing
- (b) intensive farming is being emphasized

(c) the natural resources are being depleted

- (d) wild animals are still surviving in odd corners of the farm-land

63. Large areas where cattle graze are called

- (a) planted grass fields
- (b) arable farm-lands
- (c) pasture meadows
- (d) crop fields

64. 'Habitat' refers to

- (a) a farm-house
- (b) natural home of plants and animals
- (c) a wildlife sanctuary
- (d) a place where people go for a picnic

65. Wildlife survives in patches even on farmlands because

- (a) it is illegal to hunt wild animals
- (b) farmers need these animals for farm work
- (c) the animals are considered sacred
- (d) the heavy farm equipment cannot reach all the corners of the farm-land

Passage IV

According to Napoleon, "It is an approved maxim in war never to do what the enemy wishes you to do, for this reason alone that he desires it." Non-violent resistance acts fully in accordance with Napoleon's principle. Your violent opponent wants you to fight in the way to which he is accustomed. If you utterly decline, and adopt a method wholly new to him, you have thus gained an immediate tactical advantage. The surprise of non-violent resistance is effective because the opponent is so bound by his violent habits that he is ill-prepared to utilize the new tactics himself. The surprise of non-violent resistance, unlike that of war, is not due to deceit or stratagem but simply to its novelty.

66. The non-violent resister gains an immediate tactical advantage over his enemy because

- (a) he does not use the conventional methods of war
- (b) he does not fight at all
- (c) he does not fight in a way his enemy is accustomed to
- (d) he does not face the enemy directly

67. The non-violent resistance is effective because

- (a) the enemy is not able to use it himself
- (b) it is deceitful
- (c) it is a good strategy
- (d) it hardly encourages the enemy to fight back

68. According to Napoleon, a good strategy in war should

- (a) frustrate the desire of the enemy
- (b) distract the enemy
- (c) enrage the enemy
- (d) demoralize the enemy

69. According to the passage, an 'approved maxim' in war is

- (a) to know what the enemy wants to do
- (b) to do what the enemy expects you to do
- (c) not to do what the enemy wants you to do
- (d) to do what seems to be most appropriate at the moment

70. A non-violent resister acts

- (a) according to the 'approved maxim'
- (b) against the 'approved maxim'
- (c) irrespective of the 'approved maxim'
- (d) only in a non-violent manner

Passage V

Some of the best known names in the world of international market belong to multinational companies. Generally a multinational corporation is held to be one that operates in more than one country. But some economists, more reasonably, include only those companies that operate in six or more countries under this title. It is often debated whether they have helped or harmed the countries where they operate. Particularly in the third world, they are supposed to be sources of jobs, investments and technology transfer. But more often than not, their net effect is exploitation of human and natural resources. They pay minimum wages and earn huge profits, for which the poor countries have to pay through their nose.

71. The term 'natural resources' has been used to refer to the

- (a) working force of a country

(b) technological aids developed in that country

(c) climatic conditions in the country

(d) raw materials available in the country

72. The poor countries do not gain from the presence of the multinational corporations because the multinationals

- (a) do not bring in new technology
- (b) do not use their natural resources in a planned manner
- (c) pay minimum wages to the indigenous labour and charge high price for their products
- (d) take the profit out of them

73. According to the passage, multinational companies

- (a) are a boon to the third world countries
- (b) bring material progress in the third world countries
- (c) become prosperous at the expense of the poor countries
- (d) are responsible for prosperity of poor countries

74. The author suggests that multinationals are companies which

- (a) operate in the third world countries
- (b) earn huge profits
- (c) operate in not less than half a dozen countries
- (d) exploit workers of other countries

75. The term *Technology transfer* means:

- (a) introduction of new machinery
- (b) more jobs for the people
- (c) trade in scientific knowledge
- (d) transfer of technical know-how

Passage VI

We take it for granted now that science has a social responsibility. That idea would not have occurred to Newton or to Galileo. They thought of science as an account of the world as it is, and the only responsibility that they acknowledged was to tell the truth. The idea that science is a social enterprise is modern, and it begins at the Industrial Revolution.

We are surprised that we cannot trace a social sense further back, because we nurse the illusion that the Industrial Revolution ended a golden age.

76. The author thinks that science as a social enterprise is a modern idea, because

- (a) there was no science in the ancient world
- (b) the scientists before the Industrial Revolution had no social awareness
- (c) science is a product of civilized living
- (d) it is a recent development, coming after the Industrial Revolution

77. The author thinks that science

- (a) is the pursuit of Truth
- (b) must be pursued for social purposes only
- (c) must only give an account of the real world
- (d) must pursue truth but be responsible to the society

78. The 'Industrial Revolution', according to the passage

- (a) eroded the golden age
- (b) perceived science as a social enterprise
- (c) ended the pursuit of pure science
- (d) encouraged scientists to be moralists

79. The author thinks that social awareness among scientists cannot be traced back to ancient times because

- (a) there was no social sense in those days
- (b) the Industrial Revolution mislead us
- (c) of an illusion that there was a golden age before the Industrial Revolution
- (d) the ancient times were the golden age

80. The author thinks that Newton and Galileo

- (a) did not think it necessary to worry about the society in which they lived
- (b) thought that science was an objective study of the real world
- (c) did not have any sense of social responsibility
- (d) thought that science had nothing to do with society

Reconstruction of Sentences

In items 81 to 90 each sentence is divided into five or four parts, four of which are marked P, Q, R and S (the first part is not marked). The order here is jumbled. You are required to indicate the correct order of these four parts by choosing the appropriate response from the options given below.

Example F is solved for you. The following sentence is divided into five parts four of which are marked P, Q, R and S.

F. The man for a moment (P) looked at me (Q) and then emptied my pockets, (R) turned me upside down. (S)

The four options are

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QPSR (d) SQRP

The correct response is QPSR, "The man looked at me for a moment, turned me upside down and then emptied my pockets."

So you have to mark (c) on the Answer Sheet against item F.

Now attempt item Nos. 81 to 90.

81. To give a penny

- (P) is an act of self-indulgence performed
(Q) to a poor man
(R) at the expense of the poor man's strength of character
(S) we have been told.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

82. The claim is not

- (P) of any kind
(Q) but
(R) that it is without morality
(S) that science is actively anti-moral.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) SQRP (b) PSQR
(c) RQSP (d) RPQS

83. (P) Now I ask, how many of you are prepared

- (Q) when you have finished your studies,
(R) to the good of your country
(S) to devote your lives?

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) SPQR

84. Another word

- (P) laughing at endlessly

- (Q) that angered my friend
(R) which he was never tired of
(S) was "under consideration".

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) SRQP (d) QPRS

85. He reported that

- (P) for the repairs carried out
(Q) and found them in order
(R) submitted by the contractor
(S) he had checked the bills.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
(c) RQPS (d) PSQR

86. (P) Since they are swayed exclusively

- (Q) the mental horizon of students
(R) has narrowed these days
(S) by considerations of career.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PSQR (b) QRPS
(c) PQRS (d) QPRS

87. The Bible,

- (P) has in many respects
(Q) the sacred book of all Christians
(R) among all the books of the world
(S) a unique character and position.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) RPQS (b) QRPS
(c) QPSR (d) RQPS

88. (P) The discovery which still goes on

- (Q) started the intensive search
(R) that there were elusive factors in natural foods
(S) which were missing in the most thorough synthetic diet

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS
(c) RSPQ (d) RSQP

89. (P) after travelling in other countries,

- (Q) he should not forget
(R) all about the countries he has travelled
(S) when a man returns home.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) RPQS (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) SRPQ

90. As lightning accompanies

thunder,

- (P) was mingled with
(Q) so in my character
(R) the mutterings of my wrath
(S) a flash of humour.

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) QSPR (b) PRSQ
(c) QPRS (d) QRPS

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions:

In items 91 to 100 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

S₁: There was a boy named Jack

S₆: At last she turned him out of the house

P: So the mother asked him to find work

Q: They were very poor

R: He lived with his mother

S: But Jack refused to work

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) RQPS (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) RPSQ

The correct answer to this question will be marked (a).

Now attempt items 91 to 100.

91. S₁. There was a burglary in the neighbourhood last week

S₆: The police found out later that their suspicion was correct

P: They reported the matter to the police who asked them whether they suspected anyone.

Q: The occupants of the house had locked the door and gone to attend a function

R: On returning home a few hours later, they noticed that the lock had been broken open

S: They thought the domestic servant might have had a hand in the burglary

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) QRPS (d) SRPQ

92. S₁: There have been many myths about women in world literature

S₆: He filled his rower's ears with wax and had himself bound to the mast so that he could hear the sweet singing without diving overboard to his death

P: Odysseus found a way to save himself and his sailors from this evil fate

Q: The sirens were beautiful maidens whose songs enchanted sailors on the seas

R: Odysseus's encounter with the sirens during his return home after the fall of Troy is typical of this

S: Their songs were so captivating that the sailors swam towards them and died miserable deaths

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) PQRS (d) RQSP

93. S₁: When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world

S₆: At this stage of his life he is like a body without a soul, an eye without light or a flower without fragrance

P: The relationship remains but its nature changes

Q: The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened

R: The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change

S: He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) RQPS (b) PRQS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

94. S₁: Of late, a lot of research has been done with regard to cosmic rays

S₆: The level of radiation produced on earth by cosmic rays is so far too low to endanger living things

P: Cosmic rays also contain electrical charges and travel at a very high speed

Q: Cosmic rays are high energy particles consisting of atomic nuclei which exist in outer space

R: As they contain matter from outer space, they enable scientists to know more about our solar system

S: Sometimes they penetrate the

earth's atmosphere

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSQR (b) QSRP
(c) QRPS (d) SQPR

95. S₁: It was on the same day that this battle took place that Clive arrived in Calcutta

S₆: Well indeed might the horde of trading officials have trembled

P: They knew what manner of man they would now have to deal with

Q: His coming must have given a thrill of fear to many an official who had been gorging himself on extortions from the people

R: But now he came as an avenger of wrong, a champion of justice for the people

S: Even as a young man there was something terrible and awe-inspiring in his sternness, his strict discipline

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) QPSR (d) SRQP

96. S₁: Science means finding out how things actually do happen

S₆: But Galileo proved his point experimentally by dropping different weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

P: He showed that a light object falls to the ground at the same rate as a heavy object

Q: It does not mean laying down principles as to how they ought to happen

R: This did not agree with the views of most learned men of that time

S: The most famous example of this concerns Galileo's discovery about falling bodies

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSQR (b) SQPR
(c) RQPS (d) QSPR

97. S₁: One morning I heard a sound at the gate and looked up

S₆: When I returned with a small sum for a parting gift, he was gone

P: I wanted to give him a parting present, and went into my room

Q: He said, "I am going back to my place today"

R: The old gardener was standing at the gate, with his packed trunk

S: I asked him to postpone his departure, but he declined

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SPRQ (b) QPSR
(c) RQSP (d) RPQS

98. S₁: Of the various kinds of insect defences that of the North American fungus-eating beetle is quite unusual

S₆: The beetle's chemical secretion keeps the deermouse at bay

P: Both ants as well as mammals such as deermice feed on this beetle

Q: This little beetle is able to recognize the kind of predator coming towards it and accordingly adopts a suitable defence

R: When facing a deermouse, the beetle secretes an irritant from certain glands in its abdomen

S: While the beetle simply rolls itself into a compact ball in the face of an ant attack, it copes with the deermouse differently

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) QRPS (b) PQSR
(c) QPSR (d) PRQS

99. S₁: In the last few years there has been increasing realization of the importance of fibrous diet

S₆: This has resulted in a better appreciation of the role of fibrous food in human health

P: Its role in human nutrition was not fully understood

Q: Plants contain indigestible substances in their cell-walls, and these contain fibre

R: Later research has thrown light on many other ingredients that are not digested by man

S: In the early days, people only knew that this fibre prevented constipation

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
(c) SPRQ (d) PQRS

100. S₁: I must say that, beyond occasionally exposing me to laughter, my shyness has been no disadvantage whatsoever

S₆: My shyness has been in reality my shield

P: A man of few words will rarely be thoughtless in his speech; he will measure every word

Q: In fact I can see that, on the

contrary, it has been all to my advantage

R: Its greatest benefit has been that it has formed the habit of restraining my thoughts

S: My hesitancy in speech, which was once an annoyance is now a pleasure

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) RSPQ (b) PQRS
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

SELECTING WORDS

Directions:

In the following passage (items 101 to 120) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet.

Examples Z₁ and Z₂ have been solved for you.

Z₁

- The (a) boy
(b) horse
(c) dog

was in the school in Shimla.

Z₂

- (a) She
(b) It
(c) He

was homesick.

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z₁, only 'boy' is the correct answer. So, 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z₂ 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt item Nos. 101 to 120.

Suddenly from the opposite roof a shot rang out and the sniper dropped his rifle with a curse. The rifle clattered to the roof. The sniper thought the noise

101. (a) might wake
(b) should wake
(c) would wake

the dead. He stooped to pick the rifle up but he

102. (a) did not
(b) could not
(c) would not

lift it. His forearm was dead.

103. (a) In dropping
(b) While dropping
(c) Dropping

flat on the roof, he crawled back to

the

104. (a) parapet. (b) sniper.
(c) rifle.

With his left hand he felt the

105. (a) injured (b) other
(c) broken

right arm. The blood was

106. (a) oozing (b) wetting
(c) flowing

through the sleeve of his coat. There

107. (a) was (b) felt
(c) seemed to be

no pain, just a deadened feeling as if the arm

108. (a) would be
(b) might be
(c) had been

cut off. Quickly he drew his knife

109. (a) over (b) from
(c) against

his pocket, opened it by pressing it

110. (a) over
(b) into
(c) against

the parapet, and ripped open the sleeve. There was a small

111. (a) hole
(b) piece
(c) patch

where the bullet had been lodged in the bone. It

112. (a) should have
(b) must have
(c) must be

fractured the bone. He bent the arm

113. (a) below (b) near
(c) about

the wound. It bent easily. He ground his teeth to

114. (a) stop (b) forget
(c) overcome

the pain. Then,

115. (a) opening
(b) putting in
(c) taking out

his first aid packet, he ripped it open

116. (a) with
(b) through
(c) by

his knife. He broke the neck of the bottle, and let the liquid

117. (a) fall (b) droop
(c) drip

into the wound. A fit of pain

118. (a) rushed (b) felt
(c) swept

through him. He put the cotton pad

119. (a) through
(b) near
(c) over

the wound and wrapped the bandage around it. Then he

120. (a) lay
(b) lied
(c) laid

still against the parapet.

ANSWERS

1. (c) what fate has in store for us.
2. (b) who turn out.
3. (c)were shining bright in the sky
4. (a) This is one of the two types
5. (b) if you put furniture.
6. (c) that he could call his own.
7. (a) She had already consumed three glasses....
8. (c) than John.
9. (c) didn't you?
10. (d) No error
11. (d) No error
12. (c) who his opponents could be.
13. (c) you are likely to be arrested.
14. (c) than any other country.
15. (a) I can hardly
16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b)
19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (b)
22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d)
25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (c)
28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (c)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a)
34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (c)
37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (b)
40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (b)
43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (b)
46. (c) 47. (c) 48. (a)
49. (a) 50. (c) 51. (c)
52. (d) 53. (b) 54. (b)
55. (d) 56. (c) 57. (c)
58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (b)
61. (b) 62. (d) 63. (c)
64. (b) 65. (d) 66. (c)
67. (a) 68. (a) 69. (c)
70. (d) 71. (d) 72. (c)
73. (c) 74. (c) 75. (d)
76. (d) 77. (d) 78. (a)
79. (a) 80. (b) 81. (c)
82. (a) 83. (c) 84. (b)
85. (b) 86. (a) 87. (c)
88. (d) 89. (c) 90. (a)
91. (c) 92. (d) 93. (a)
94. (c) 95. (b) 96. (d)
97. (d) 98. (a) 99. (c)
100. (d) 101. (c) 102. (b)
103. (c) 104. (a) 105. (a)
106. (a) 107. (a) 108. (c)
109. (b) 110. (c) 111. (a)
112. (b) 113. (b) 114. (c)
115. (c) 116. (a) 117. (c)
118. (a) 119. (c) 120. (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

The questions given below were set in the Combined Defence Services Examination held on the 15th May, 1994.

We are grateful to Mr Angsuman Mukherjee of Calcutta for sending the question paper to us.

1. The sulphur compound used as a bleaching agent in textile industry is

- (a) Carbon disulphide
- (b) Sulphur dioxide
- (c) Sulphuric acid
- (d) Hydrogen sulphide

2. Pace-maker is also known as

- (a) A.V. node
- (b) Bundle of His
- (c) S.A. node
- (d) Chordae tendinae

3. The original home of the Kushanas was in

- (a) Persia
- (b) Macedonia
- (c) Arabia
- (d) Chinese Turkistan

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists:

List I (Articles)	List II (Inventors)
A. Zip fastener	1. Waterman
B. Scotch tape	2. Karl Benze
C. Fountain pen	3. W.L. Judson
D. Safety razor	4. Richard Drew
	5. Gillette

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	5	1
(b) 3	4	1	5
(c) 2	4	3	5
(d) 4	5	1	3

5. The Vice-President of India is the *ex-officio* Chairman of

- (a) the Rajya Sabha
- (b) the Inter-State Council
- (c) the Planning Commission
- (d) the joint session of both houses of the parliament to transact very important legislative business

6. The chemical composition of marble is mostly

- (a) calcium carbonate
- (b) potassium carbonate
- (c) sodium carbonate
- (d) strontium carbonate

7. Which one of the following is true regarding plant cells and animal cells?

- (a) Plant cells have a thin lining of a cytoplasm while animal cells are constituted almost entirely of cytoplasm
- (b) Plant cells contain chloroplast while animal cells do not
- (c) Animal cells are large while plant cells are usually small
- (d) Plant cells have nucleus while animal cells do not

have it

8. The Chief Election Commissioner, according to a recent judgement of the Supreme Court, is

- (a) the final authority in matters to be decided by the Election Commission
- (b) to share his authority with members of the Election Commission
- (c) to go by majority opinion prevailing among the members of the Election Commission
- (d) not bound by the Representation of the People Act which is amendable by Parliament

9. The asteroid belt lies between

- (a) Jupiter and Saturn
- (b) Mars and Jupiter
- (c) Mercury and Venus
- (d) Saturn and Uranus

10. What will be the correct sequential order of the following four cities when a traveller passes through them from west to east almost along 30°N latitude?

- 1. Cairo
- 2. Suez
- 3. Abadan
- 4. Quetta

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 4, 1, 2, 3
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

11. Which one of the following is a 'Pin worm'?

- (a) Ankyclostoma
- (b) Wucheria
- (c) Ascaris
- (d) Oxyuris

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): When a copper wire is placed in a solution of silver nitrate, silver is deposited on it.

Reason (R): The oxidation potential of copper is lower than that of silver.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

13. Which one of the following is the correct constitutional position regarding the proclamation of the President's rule in a State in India?

- (a) The President's rule can be proclaimed when a bill introduced by the State government in the State legislature is defeated
- (b) The President's rule can be proclaimed if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of the State is satisfied that a situation is likely to arise in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
- (c) The President's rule can be proclaimed if the

President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of the State, or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

- (d) The President's rule can be proclaimed when the Governor and the Chief Minister of a State differ on many matters

14. Jose Ayala Lasso, Ecuador's ambassador to the United Nations, figured in news recently because

- (a) he was appointed as the President of the World Bank
(b) he won the Nobel Prize for Peace
(c) he was nominated as the first High Commissioner for Human Rights
(d) he led the Green Movement in the Central and South America

15. Ribosomes in a cell play a significant role in

- (a) lipid synthesis (b) photosynthesis
(c) protein synthesis
(d) secretion

16. A liquid drop takes a spherical shape because of the phenomena of

- (a) surface tension (b) gravitation
(c) elasticity (d) viscosity

17. The hardness of the bone tissue is due to the phosphates and carbonates of

- (a) Calcium and sodium
(b) Magnesium and sodium
(c) Calcium and potassium
(d) Calcium and magnesium

18. Which one of the following characteristics is common to New York and Bombay?

- (a) Insular location (b) Film production
(c) Mountainous coastal background
(d) Administrative status

19. Which one of the following vitamins is water soluble?

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin K
(c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin C

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I (Countries)	List II (Women leaders)
A. Canada	1. Aung San Suu Kyi
B. Turkey	2. Eva Peron
C. Argentina	3. Tarsu Ciller
D. Myanmar	4. Kim Campbell

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	4	3	2	1

21. Which one of the following is the base for the Black Sea Fleet claimed by both Moscow and Kiev?

- (a) Moldova (b) Crimea
(c) Georgia (d) Belorussia

22. The number of pincode zones in India is:

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

23. What is the correct sequence of the following?

1. The Khilafat movement
2. The Morley-Minto Reforms
3. The boycott of the Simon Commission

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1
(c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 2, 1, 3

24. The multi-target missile test-fired in February 1994 was

- (a) Akash (b) Nag
(c) Prithvi (d) Agni

25. Which of the following is an inland drainage area?

- (a) Chilka region (b) Sambhar area
(c) Rann of Kutch (d) Manasarovar lake

26. Which of the following States of the USA once belonged to Mexico?

- (a) Rhode Island and Hawaii
(b) California and Texas
(c) New Mexico and Arkansas
(d) Kansas and Kentucky

27. Which one of the following is the leading export item among the plantation crops of India?

- (a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Coconut (d) Spices

28. Which one of the following is known as the pearl city?

- (a) Cochin (b) Tuticorin
(c) Rameswaram (d) Masulipatanam

29. Mohajirs are immigrants from India settled in

- (a) Baluchistan (b) Punjab in Pakistan
(c) Sind (d) Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

30. The Kalachuri era counted from A.D. 248 was mostly current in

- (a) Kashmir (b) Bengal
(c) Central India (d) Andhra

31. Which one of the following groups of seeds is richer in proteins than the rest?

- (a) Soybean, Rice, Maize
(b) Gram, Pea, Soybean
(c) Gram, Rice, Soybean
(d) Maize, Gram, Rice

32. Which of the following statements about a refrigerator are correct?

1. It converts electrical energy into heat energy.
2. It converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
3. It transfers heat from a high temperature to a low temperature.
4. It transfers heat from a low temperature to a high temperature.

Choose the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 4 only

33. Japan experiences frequent earthquakes because it is located

- (a) on the eastern coast of Asia

- (b) in the volcanic belt
- (c) amidst the ocean
- (d) on the meeting point of two plates of the earth's crust

34. Pregnant women usually become deficient in

- (a) iron and sodium (b) calcium and iron
- (c) sodium and calcium (d) magnesium and iron

35. To avoid 'knocking' of the engine of a car, certain compounds are added to petrol, which are known as anti-knocking agents. Which one of the following is an anti-knocking agent?

- (a) Ethyl alcohol (b) White petrol
- (c) Tetra ethyl lead (d) Butane

36. In 1943 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) in

- (a) Vienna (b) Tokyo
- (c) Rangoon (d) Singapore

37. Consider the map given below:



The shaded areas in the map indicates

- (a) rice growing areas
- (b) some selected forested regions
- (c) areas cultivating barley, oats and rye
- (d) sheep and goat raising areas

38. The sun rays falling in a thin film of oil spread over a water surface breaks into different colours. This is due to

- (a) diffraction (b) interference
- (c) polarisation (d) refraction

39. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): late blight of Potato, created history in Europe by causing the widespread famine during 1845 and resulting in subsequent migration of people from Europe, especially from Ireland.

Reason (R): Potato was the main crop of Ireland which was infected by *Alternaria solani*.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

40. The Constitution of India does NOT mention the

post of

- (a) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) the Deputy Prime Minister
- (c) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assemblies

41. Which one of the following compounds is used as a sedative?

- (a) Potassium bromide (b) Calcium chloride
- (c) Ethyl alcohol (d) Phosphorus trichloride

42. 'Micronutrients' are the elements which are needed in very small quantities but play major roles in structural organisation of the plants. Which one of the following is a correct list of 'micronutrients'?

- (a) Copper, iron and phosphorus
- (b) Iron, Phosphorus and zinc
- (c) Copper, Iron and zinc
- (d) Phosphorus, zinc and copper

43. Who among the following was a lexicographer?

- (a) Amarasimha (b) Dandin
- (c) Panini (d) Banabhatta

44. A ray of light of frequency, f and wavelength, λ enters water from air. Then

- (a) f remains the same but λ decreases
- (b) f increases but λ remains the same
- (c) both f and λ increase
- (d) f decreases but λ increases

45. 'The United Kingdom' consists of England and

- (a) Scotland, Sardinia and Wales
- (b) Shetland, Wales and Faeroe island
- (c) Northern Ireland, Palma and Iceland
- (d) Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

46. Which one of the following is known as the silent killer?

- (a) Blood pressure (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Cholera (d) Malaria

47. Pollution consists of emission of: toxic gases like carbon dioxide, and others; release of toxic particles of lead sulphur, and other compounds; dust and smoke haze; rise in temperatures to abnormal levels, etc. Forests and oceans counteract these effects by

- (a) reacting with toxic gases producing acids
- (b) absorbing carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen and water vapour (evaporation)
- (c) absorbing sunlight
- (d) by emitting counter-toxic materials

48. In early medieval India a tax known as *Turushkadan-da* was collected by the

- (a) Rashtrakutas
- (b) Gahadavalas
- (c) Chauhans
- (d) Pratihars

49. A chromosome is called "holokinetic" when

- (a) it has a kinetochore
- (b) its centromere is terminally located
- (c) it lacks any kinetochore structure
- (d) it has a diffused centromeric activity

50. Given below are development indicators of four

selected countries:

Country	Per capita income (U.S. dollars)	Literacy (%)	Balance of Trade (million U.S. dollars)
I	20,900	60	+8,519
II	19,140	60	+5,123
III	19,150	62	+6,043
IV	13,610	55	+4,223

The two countries having higher level of development than the remaining two countries are:

- (a) I and II
- (b) I and III
- (c) I and IV
- (d) III and IV

51. Protein in food is digested in living tissues in various stages. An enzyme which helps the digestion of proteins is:

- (a) urease
- (b) sulfatase
- (c) trypsin
- (d) protease

52. Which of the following are true regarding Chotanagpur?

1. It is one of the former princely States
2. It is a plateau area in south Bihar inhabited mainly by the tribals
3. It is a name given to the contiguous tribal areas in Bihar, W. Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

53. The sex-chromosomes in male and female are

- (a) xx in male and xy in female
- (b) xx in female and xy in male
- (c) xo in male and xx in female
- (d) xo in female and xy in male

54. During the early medieval period, the Rashtrakutas were a party to the tripartite struggle for power. The other two parties were

- (a) Cholas and Chalukyas
- (b) Pratiharas and Palas
- (c) Senas and Palas
- (d) Chauhans and Rathors

55. Which one of the following statements about "Nuclear Fission" is NOT true?

- (a) A heavy nucleus breaks up into two smaller nuclei
- (b) A large amount of energy is released in the form of light and heat
- (c) More than one neutron is released in the process of nuclear fission
- (d) Chemical energy is converted into heat and light energy

56. Consider the map given below:



The shaded area in the map shows

- (a) the Kushana kingdom
- (b) the Satavahana kingdom
- (c) the Saka kingdom during A.D. 130-150
- (d) the Gupta empire at the close of the fourth century

57. The sugar contained in honey is

- (a) fructose
- (b) glucose
- (c) maltose
- (d) sucrose

58. The largest district in India is

- (a) Bastar in Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Krishna in Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh
- (d) 24 Parganas in West Bengal

59. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I

(Device)

A. Battery charger

B. Battery

C. Washing machine

D. Dynamo

List II

(Conversion)

1. Electrical energy into mechanical energy

2. Mechanical energy into electrical energy

3. Chemical energy into electrical energy

4. Electrical energy into chemical energy

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	3	4	1	2

60. Given below are four places situated on the banks of the Narmada:

1. Jabalpur
2. Mandla
3. Amarkantak
4. Bharuch

Which one of the following is the correct arrangement of the above four places from the source of the river to its mouth?

- (a) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (b) 3, 2, 1, 4
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

61. In Biology, a change which occurs suddenly and which will be inherited later is known as

- (a) Linkage
- (b) Crossing-over
- (c) Hybridisation
- (d) Mutation

62. Which one of the following reptiles has four cham-

bered heart?

- (a) Snake (b) Turtle
(c) Crocodile (d) Lizard

63. 'Garuda' is the name of the Airline of

- (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Indonesia (d) Sri Lanka

64. "In 1893 he started using the traditional religious Ganapati festival to propagate nationalist ideas through songs and speeches and in 1895 he started the Shivaji festival to stimulate nationalism among young Maharashtrians...". This passage refers to

- (a) Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
(d) V.D. Savarkar

65. 'Shining Path' was, till recently, an active terrorist movement in

- (a) Peru (b) Columbia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) South Africa

66. Sinpo, Yonghung and Pakchon are some of the nuclear sites in

- (a) Ukraine (b) North Korea
(c) China (d) Pakistan

67. In certain amino acids, which one of the following elements is found in addition to carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen?

- (a) Sulphur (b) Phosphorus
(c) Zinc (d) Calcium

68. Who among the following were the first to invade and rule the north-western India?

- (a) Scythians (b) Bactrian Greeks
(c) Kushanas (d) Parthians

69. In the northern plains of India, rice is the main crop from Bengal to eastern Uttar Pradesh, whereas in western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab wheat is the main produce. This is because

- (a) in the eastern region, fine clayey soil is available
(b) the western region remains cold during the winter season
(c) the average rainfall decreases towards the west
(d) the cultivation of rice requires cheaper labour force

70. The Chairman of the Boundary Commission which drew the boundary lines for India and Pakistan was

- (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(c) Sir Mortimer Durand (d) V.P. Menon

71. A bacteriophage is

- (a) a bacteria living on dead tissue
(b) a virus that attacks bacteria and destroys their host
(c) a bacteria that fights viruses
(d) a blue-green alga

72. The Arab conquest of Sind took place in 712 A.D. under the leadership of

- (a) Mohammad bin Kasim (b) Subuktigin
(c) Mahmud Ghaznavi (d) Qutub-ud-din

73. Which of the following are among the stations on the Western Railway route connecting Bombay and Delhi?

1. Baroda 2. Kota
3. Agra 4. Mathura

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

74. Which one of the following solvents is used for dry-cleaning of clothes?

- (a) Acetone (b) Alcohol
(c) Carbon tetrachloride (d) Chloroform

75. The spiritual leader associated with the founding of the Vijayanagara kingdom was

- (a) Purandaradas (b) Vidyaranya
(c) Appayya Dikshitar (d) Ramadas

76. It is the President, and not the Prime Minister, who presides over cabinet meetings in

- (a) Israel (b) Pakistan
(c) Turkey (d) France

77. Conduction of current in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride is by

- (a) electrons only
(b) sodium ions only
(c) chloride ions only
(d) sodium and chloride ions

78. Who among the following is known for his introduction of a new calendar, a new system of coinage and new scales of weights and measures?

- (a) Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
(b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Tipu Sultan
(d) Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I	List II
(Tiger reserves)	(States)
A. Bandipur	1. Maharashtra
B. Kanha	2. Tamil Nadu
C. Melghat	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Simlipal	4. Orissa
	5. Karnataka

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	1	4
(b) 5	3	1	4
(c) 5	1	4	3
(d) 2	3	4	5

80. Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of

- (a) single transferable vote
(b) limited suffrage
(c) proportional representation
(d) adult franchise

81. The Indian States that were annexed by invoking the Doctrine of Lapse included

- (a) Jhansi, Nagpur and Travancore
(b) Jhansi, Nagpur and Satara
(c) Jhansi, Satara and Mysore
(d) Mysore, Satara and Bhavnagar

82. Which one of the following lists four States in the descending order of the size of their total population?

- (a) Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala
- (b) Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa
- (c) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala
- (d) Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan

83. Which one of the following schools of paintings developed independently during the Mughal period?

- (a) The Bijapur School
- (b) The Rajput School
- (c) The Kangra School
- (d) The Golconda School

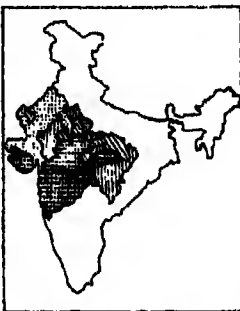
84. The Himalayas have snowline at 4300 metres whereas in the Alps mountain, it is at 3000 metres. This is because the

- (a) Himalayas are higher than the Alps
- (b) Himalayas face the monsoon winds
- (c) Himalayas are located in lower latitudes
- (d) Himalayas have denser forest cover

85. Which one of the following was earlier a party to the Warsaw Pact and now a party to the NATO's 'Partnership for Peace' programme?

- (a) Poland (b) Romania
- (c) Hungary (d) Bulgaria

86. Consider the map given below:



The above map shows variations in

- (a) the annual rainfall (b) geological features
- (c) natural vegetation (d) soil types

87. During the time of Harshavardhana a great Buddhist assembly was held at

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Nalanda
- (c) Prayag (d) Purushapura

88. The script in which the Kashmiri language was originally written was

- (a) Sharada (b) Nandnagari
- (c) Kharoshti (d) Grantha

89. The lower house of the Russian legislature is known as

- (a) the Federal Assembly
- (b) the Duma
- (c) the Federation Council
- (d) the Constitutional Council

90. To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade: subtract A, multiply by B and divide by C'. In this A, B and C respectively stand for

- (a) 5, 32 and 9 (b) 32, 9 and 5
- (c) 32, 5 and 9 (d) 9, 32 and 5

91. The God with three heads and horns, surrounded by

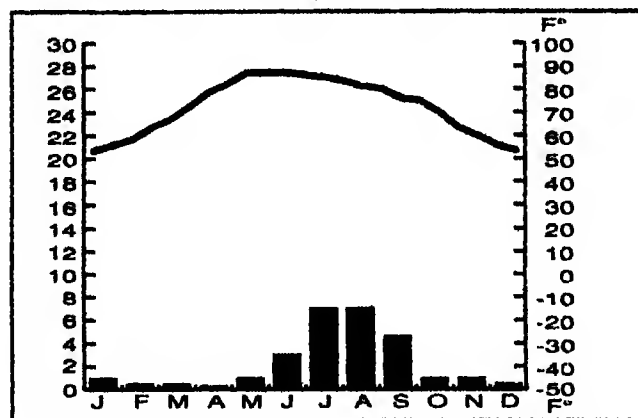
animals, represented on a seal from Mohenjo-daro is said to be

- (a) Indra (b) Varuna
- (c) Vishnu (d) Pasupati

92. A spherical balloon carries a uniform distribution of electric charge over its surface. The electric field is maximum at a point

- (a) away from the surface
- (b) just on the surface
- (c) just inside the surface
- (d) very close to its centre

93. Consider the figure given below



The above figure shows the monthly distribution of average temperatures and rainfall for

- (a) Bombay (b) Delhi
- (c) Calcutta (d) Madras

94. Which one of the following organisms is required for the preparation of alcohol?

- (a) Protozoa (b) Fungi
- (c) Bacteria (d) Viruses

95. Mahatma Gandhi was first called 'the Father of the Nation' by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

96. Which of the following are Vedic texts?

1. Katyayana Srautasutra
2. Baudhayana Grihyasutra
3. Apastamba Dharmasutra
4. Baudhayana Dharmasutra

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

97. Triple antigen is administered to prevent the attack of

- (a) diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis
- (b) tetanus, tuberculosis and malaria
- (c) diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough
- (d) diphtheria, tetanus and malaria

98. At present the average span of life in India is

- (a) 45 (b) 56 (c) 60 (d) 67

99. Which of the following compounds are responsible for "acid rain"?

1. Nitrogen dioxide 2. Silicon dioxide
3. Sulphur dioxide 4. Carbon monoxide

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

100. The capital of the Eastern Chalukyas was

- (a) Vatapi (b) Vengi
(c) Nagarjunakonda (d) Amaravati

101. The study of the interaction of antigens and antibodies is called

- (a) argiology (b) haematology
(c) serology (d) cryobiology

102. Which one of the following is the most effective carrier of information?

- (a) Cables (b) Microwaves
(c) Radiowaves (d) Optical fibres

103. Which one of the following latitude or longitude should be combined with 75°E to obtain the Great Circle?

- (a) Equator (b) 75°W
(c) 105°W (d) 75°S

104. The element which is necessary for the synthesis of haemoglobin is

- (a) iron (b) iodine
(c) calcium (d) phosphorus

105. The Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Party are two major political parties in

- (a) Australia (b) Canada

- (c) France (d) Germany

106. During the Gupta period of Indian history, village affairs were managed by the village headman with the assistance of

- (a) gopa (b) vishayapati
(c) mahattara (d) amatya

107. The complete TV signal has a bandwidth of

- (a) 2×10^4 Hz (b) 2×10^6 Hz
(c) 6×10^6 Hz (d) 6×10^7 Hz

108. Red blood cells are made in the

- (a) liver (b) bone marrow
(c) heart (d) spleen

109. Which of the following climatic conditions are conducive to mechanical weathering?

1. Hot 2. Cold
3. Wet 4. Dry

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

110. The standard distance to be covered in a marathon race in the Olympics is

- (a) 27 miles, 384 yards (b) 24 miles, 390 yards
(c) 26 miles, 385 yards (d) 25 miles, 375 yards

111. 'Theosophist, educationist and Indian nationalist leader.' This description fits

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(b) Srinivasa Sastri

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- (c) Annie Besant
(d) Shyama Prasad Mookherji

112. Tuberculosis is caused by

- (a) viruses (b) bacteria
(c) fungi (d) algae

113. Which of the following statements about visible light are true?

1. Light waves are electromagnetic radiations.
2. Light is deflected by electric and magnetic fields.
3. Light consists of transverse waves.
4. Light has a wave nature only.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only

114. The first navigator who had sailed round the earth and proved that the shape of the earth is round, was

- (a) James Cook (b) Ferdinand Magellan
(c) Ptolemy (d) Vasco da Gama

115. A vein is a vessel that carries blood

- (a) with high concentration of oxygen
(b) with high concentration of carbon dioxide
(c) towards the heart
(d) away from the heart

116. Which one of the following toxic gases in the environment lowers the resistance to pneumonia in the human beings?

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Nitrogen dioxide
(c) Hydrogen chloride (d) Sulphur dioxide

117. Who among the following is said to have attained full enlightenment on Vaishakha Purnima day at the age of 35?

- (a) Buddha (b) Mahavira
(c) Sankaracharya (d) Chaitanya

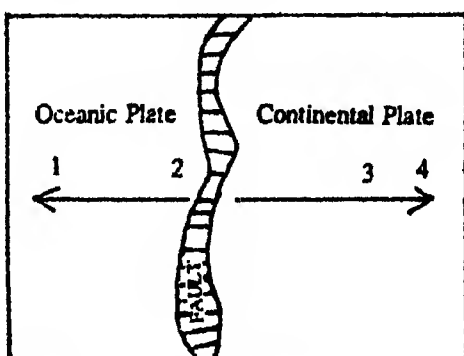
118. Bionics is the science of

- (a) application of mathematics to the study of living things
(b) application of the knowledge of the living world characteristics to the world of machines
(c) study of relation of an organism to its environment
(d) study of laws of life

119. Which one of the following sugars is present in considerable amount in the blood?

- (a) Galactose (b) Glucose
(c) Sucrose (d) Fructose

120. Consider the diagram given below:



The shaded area shown in the diagram would cause

- (a) earthquake and landslides
(b) earthquake and volcanic activity
(c) landslides only
(d) landslides and volcanic activity

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a)
9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (c)
13. (c)
14. (c) CM, March '94, Page 671.
15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (b)
19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (b) 22. (c)
23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (b)
27. (a)
28. (b) Refer Page 158, Sept '93 issue of CM—first question.
29. (c)
30. (c) Kalachuris of Tripuri (near Jabalpur). *A History of India* by Romila Thapar, Page 229.
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (b)
35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (d)
39. (c) late blight is a disease of potato and tomato plants that is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*.
Britannica, 1991, Vol. 7, Page 177.
40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (c)
43. (a) Lexicography means dictionary making; study of the history of meanings of words.
Hindu World by B. Walker, Vol 1, Page 345.
- Amarasimha was one of the nine gems in the court of the legendary Vikramaditya. His work *Anurikshu* occupies a dominant position in Sanskrit.
44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b)
48. (b) *The Delhi Sultanate* by K.M. Munshi and others, Page 51.
49. (b) 50. (b) 51. (d) 52. (b)
53. (b) 54. (b) 55. (d) 56. (d)
57. (c) 58. (a) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (d) 62. (c) 63. (c) 64. (b)
65. (a) *Britannica*, 1994, Page 489.
66. (b) 67. (a)
68. (b) *The Oxford History of India* by V. Smith, Page 144.
69. (a) 70. (b) 71. (b) 72. (a)
73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (a) 76. (d)
77. (d) 78. (a) 79. (b) 80. (d)
81. (h) 82. (c) 83. (b) 84. (c)
85. (c) 86. (d)
87. (c) *Ancient India* by V.D. Mahajan, fifth edition, Page 535.
88. (a) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 2, Page 371.
89. (b) 90. (c)
91. (d) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 1, Page 484.
92. (b) 93. (a) 94. (c) 95. (b)
96. (c) *Britannica*, 1991, Vol. 20, Page 534.
97. (c) 98. (c) 99. (b)
100. (b) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 1, Page 222.
101. (c) 102. (d) 103. (b) 104. (a)
105. (d)
106. (b) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 1, Page 247.
107. (c) 108. (b) 109. (b) 110. (c)
111. (c) 112. (b) 113. (a) 114. (b)
115. (c) 116. (b)
117. (a) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 1, Page 180.
118. (b) 119. (b) 120. (a)

Improve Your Word Power

1. **appal:** (a) soothe (b) shock (c) pacify (d) dignify.
2. **blatant:** (a) obvious (b) invisible (c) delicious (d) bitter.
3. **countenance (v):** (a) ignore (b) accept (c) accompany (d) support.
4. **debut:** (a) appearance (b) middle (c) final (d) preparation.
5. **entourage:** (a) mob (b) crowd (c) attendants (d) assembly.
6. **farrago:** (a) solitude (b) virtue (c) mixture (d) blessing.
7. **grandiloquent:** (a) notification (b) pompous (c) approval (d) refusal.
8. **hobble:** (a) harden (b) simplify (c) rectify (d) limp.
9. **intuit:** (a) predict (b) cross (c) jump (d) guess.
10. **juggernaut:** (a) powerful (institution) (b) elected (body) (c) nominated (house) (d) deadly (weapons).
11. **lubricious:** (a) quiet (b) perfect (c) lustful (d) insufficient.
12. **mordant:** (a) sweet (b) sarcastic (c) excellent (d) silly.
13. **nondescript:** (a) non-controversial (b) undistinguishable (c) non-existent (d) unwell.
14. **oscillate:** (a) waver (b) challenge (c) blossom (d) ripen.
15. **philipic:** (a) myth (b) composition (c) rehearsal (d) abusive (language).
16. **queer:** (a) strange (b) familiar (c) friendly (d) proud.
17. **rebuff:** (a) wish (b) demand (c) rejection (d) ignorance.
18. **slight:** (a) snub (b) reward (c) recognise (d) honour.
19. **verdict:** (a) bliss (b) opinion (c) witness (d) intoxication.
20. **warren:** (a) privilege (b) robbery (c) cooperation (d) slum.

ANSWERS

1. **appal:** (b) shock, dismay, horrify.
—Newspaper reports of starving children and migrating people have *appalled* all sensitive persons.
2. **blatant:** (a) obvious, flagrant.
—Custodial deaths is a *blatant* violation of human rights.
3. **countenance:** (d) support, approve.
—No parent should ever *countenance* lying/stealing by his/her children.
4. **debut:** (a) appearance (first) beginning.

—He marked his *debut* in badminton by beating the champion and created a stir in the hall.

5. **entourage:** (c) retinue, attendants, train.

—The President and his *entourage* were given a warm reception at the airport.

6. **farrago:** (c) mixture, confused collection.

—In a highly competitive world of today, a *farrago* of useless/irrelevant bits of knowledge cannot lead us anywhere.

7. **grandiloquent:** (b) pompous (speech).

—When people crave for social justice even a clever speaker fails to pacify them by his *grandiloquent* speech/style.

8. **hobble:** (d) limp, halt.

—After the accident, the injured were seen *hobbling* along the road.

9. **intuit:** (d) guess, feel, sense.

—Only the poets can *intuit* the meanings of the permanence of existence.

10. **juggernaut:** (a) large/powerful (institution).

—The bane of Indian democracy is the *juggernaut* of bureaucracy with a little sense of accountability.

11. **lubricious:** (c) lustful, lewd.

—Indian films are feeding the minds of the youth with senseless violence and *lubricious* scenes of rapes.

12. **mordant:** (b) sarcastic, biting.

—The hall was packed to capacity to hear the learned speaker known for *mordant* criticism/comments on current political scenario.

13. **nondescript:** (b) undistinguishable, casual.

—He is such a *nondescript*, you would hardly notice him in the crowd.

14. **oscillate:** (a) waver, rock, flutter.

—Opportunists keep *oscillating* between political parties to grind their own axe.

15. **philipic:** (d) invective, abusive language.

—The member was pulled up by the speaker for using *philipics* against the minister.

16. **queer:** (a) strange, odd.

—The dishes served in the party had a *queer* flavour and taste.

17. **rebuff:** (c) rejection, refusal, snub.

—His offer to help his neighbour with money was met with a crude *rebuff*.

18. **slight:** (a) ignore, snub.

—She felt *slighted* because no one, not even the host, spoke to her in the party.

19. **verdict:** (b) opinion, decision.

—The wife's *verdict* on the maiden attempt at cooking by her husband was very favourable.

20. **warren:** (d) slum, shanty town.

—Children living in a *warren* of narrow streets and open lanes are the worst victims of neglect and exploitation.

TEST OF REASONING—1

Find out the missing numbers:

1. 87; 86; 82; 73; ...; 32.
(a) 63 (b) 52 (c) 61
(d) 57 (e) 59
2. 7; 10; 16; ...; 52; 100.
(a) 32 (b) 34 (c) 24
(d) 28 (e) 26
3. 21; 12; 36; 63; 15; ...
(a) 51 (b) 35 (c) 29
(d) 63 (e) 41
4. 4; 21; 8; 14; 12; ...; 16.
(a) 13 (b) 10 (c) 7
(d) 18 (e) 9
5. 16; ...; 33; 50; 83; 133.
(a) 19 (b) 17 (c) 20
(d) 23 (e) 10
6. 9; 6; 10; 12; ...; 18.
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 13
(d) 6 (e) 11
7. 6; 7; 8; 12; 20; 29; ...
(a) 49 (b) 56 (c) 38
(d) 52 (e) 59

Questions 8 to 13 are based on the series of numbers given below:

9 3 4 5 9 3 5 9 3 6 4 3 9 3 3 5 3 9 5 3 9 3 7 5 7 5 9 3 9 5

8. How many 3s are preceded by 9 but not followed by 5?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
(d) 5 (e) 6
9. How many 5s have odd numbers on their right and left?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
(d) 5 (e) 6
10. Which two numbers have been repeated the same number of times?
(a) 9 & 5 (b) 4 & 7 (c) 6 & 4
(d) 6 & 7 (e) 9 & 3
11. What is the proportion in the occurrence of the numbers 9 and 3?
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 4 (c) 3 : 5
(d) 1 : 3 (e) 4 : 5

Make sets of three numbers each and name them 1, 2, 3, 4 ... to 10.

12. If three numbers of each set were added together, which set would have the highest total?
(a) 9th (b) 7th (c) 4th
(d) 2nd (e) 5th
13. How many sets have the total of 17 each?
(a) 1, 3, 7, 10 (b) 2, 3, 6, 7, 8

- (c) 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 (d) 1, 2, 3, 6, 10
(e) 3, 7, 10

Which number in each question is different from others?

14. (a) 121 (b) 27 (c) 1
(d) 16 (e) 36
15. (a) 17 (b) 23 (c) 3
(d) 19 (e) 21
16. (a) 27 (b) 1 (c) 125
(d) 8 (e) 36
17. (a) 126 (b) 128 (c) 36
(d) 100 (e) 16

Find out the missing letter/number:

18.	A	16	D	7	?	2	V
	22	B	11	G	?	P	1

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{L}{4}$ (c) $\frac{L}{5}$
(d) $\frac{K}{4}$ (e) $\frac{1}{5}$
19. 5 8 ?
9 11 1
7 2 12
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 10
(d) 13 (e) None of these
20. 7 14 10
15 5 11
9 ? 10
(a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 6
(d) 12 (e) None of these

Find the odd-man out:

21. (a) LNJK (b) DFBC (c) XZVW
(d) RUPQ (e) PRNO
22. (a) LKG (b) JHE (c) MKH
(d) FDA (e) UTQ
23. (a) TUWZ (b) CDFJ (c) KLNQ
(d) RSUX (e) GHJM
24. (a) VURS (b) EDAB (c) UTPQ
(d) KJGH (e) QPMN
25. (a) YaZb (b) NIOM (c) QjPk
(d) UeVf (e) RgSh

In following questions, four words are related to the main word in similar way while one is different. Find this odd-man out:

26. SIGNATURE
(a) SURE (b) SIGN (c) TRUE

- (d) NATURE (e) SIN
27. PERSONALITY
(a) PROSE (b) REALITY (c) PARSON
(d) LOYAL (e) PLOT
28. RESPONSIBLE
(a) ABLE (b) REASON (c) PIONEER
(d) RECESS (e) SUPER
29. INSURANCE
(a) INSURE (b) RACE (c) SINNER
(d) IRON (e) NICE

In questions given below, the letters of each word are given in code. You have to find out the right code for letters enclosed in box:

30. P R I E S T
(a) d (b) l (c) w (d) b
(e) m (f) k

31. T R O P I C
(a) m (b) b (c) k (d) u
(e) f (f) w

32. P Y T H O N
(a) z (b) u (c) j (d) a
(e) w (f) b

33. P R I N C E
(a) k (b) f (c) b (d) d
(e) a (f) m

34. S T R O N G
(a) u (b) a (c) m (d) w
(e) q (f) l

35. T H R I C E
(a) j (b) w (c) f (d) k
(e) d (f) m

36. If 'ANSWER' is coded as '123456' and 'BROWN' is '76842', the code for 'OWNERS' would be:

- (a) 845263 (b) 854236
(c) 845236 (d) 842536
(e) 842563

37. How many three-letter words can be formed from the letters used in the word COMPENSATE by using one letter just once.

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None

Questions 38 to 41 are based on letters used in the word ARISTOCRAT:

38. How many sets of two letters have as many letters between them as in the alphabetical order?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None

39. How many three-letter words can be formed from the letters of the word by using each letter just once only?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) None

40. If all the letters of the word were to be arranged in alphabetical order, which would be the fifth letter from the beginning?

- (a) I (b) O (c) R
(d) S (e) T

41. How many letters occur twice in the word?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) 5

In the alphabets from A to Z:

42. Which letter is seventh to the right of twentieth letter from the end?

- (a) N (b) L (c) B
(d) M (e) None of these

43. Which letter is exactly in the middle of 17th letter from the right and 14th from the left?

- (a) J (b) N (c) K
(d) L (e) None of these

44. We have to weigh from 1 to 40 kg with just four weights. Which four weights would be needed?

45. In a pile of religious books, the Gita is 9th from the top and the Ram Charit Manas is 11th from the bottom. The books are not more than twenty. If there are four books between the Gita and the Ramayan, the total number of books is:

- (a) 15 (b) 19 (c) 13
(d) 17 (e) 14

Seven singers, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a line facing the audience.

B is between D and F.

A is to the left of G.

C is to the right of F.

B and A have two persons between them.

E and D have three persons between them.

46. Which singers are on extreme corners?

- (a) C and G (b) F and A
(c) E and B (d) A and E
(e) D and C

47. D is between:

- (a) A and C (b) B and G
(c) B and E (d) B and A
(e) F and C

Five girls, Vidhi, Nidhi, Shubhra, Sonal and Arushi have pet names Tina, Nanu, Pappoo, Babli and Guddie. On the basis of the information given below, match the names with the right pet names:

Babli and Nanu's names do not start with 'S'.

Vidhi and Nidhi are not Guddie or Tina.

Shubhra and Arushi are not Pappoo or Guddie.

Nidhi and Arushi are not Babli.

48. Vidhi (a) Tina

49. Nidhi (b) Nanu

50. Shubhra (c) Pappoo

51. Sonal (d) Babli

52. Arushi (e) Guddie

Correct the following equations by interchanging two signs:

53. $(15 + 3) + (16 \times 4) - 24 = 25$

- (a) $+$; $-$ (b) $+$; \times
(c) $+$; $+$ (d) $-$; \times
(e) $-$; $+$

54. $(18 + 6) + (3 - 2) \times 3 = 1$

- (a) \times ; $+$ (b) $+$; $+$
(c) \times ; $-$ (d) \times ; $+$
(e) $+$; $-$

55. $(2 - 1) \times (17 + 3) + 7 = 6$

- (a) \times ; $+$ (b) \times ; $+$
(c) $+$; $-$ (d) $+$; $+$
(e) $+$; $-$

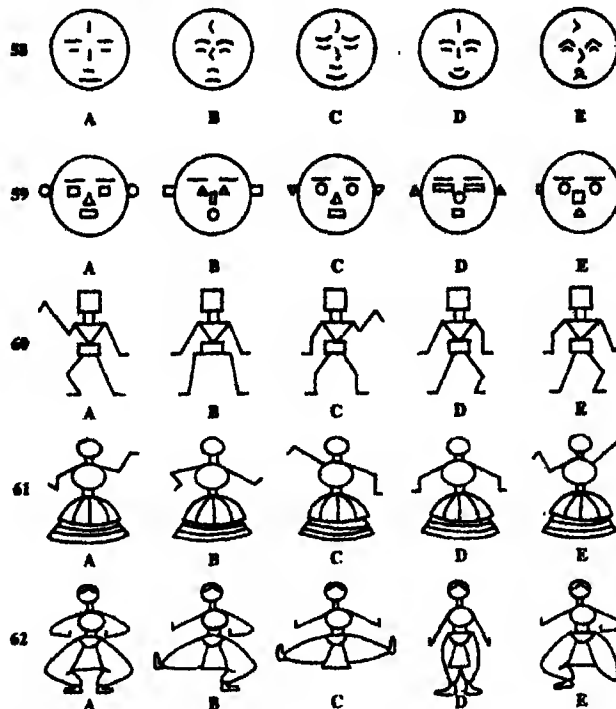
56. $(16 - 4 \times 6) + (3 + 6) = 1$

- (a) $+$; \times (b) $+$; $-$
(c) $+$; $+$ (d) $+$; $-$
(e) $+$; \times

57. $(14 + 2) - (3 \times 2) + 11 = 12$

- (a) $+$; $+$ (b) \times ; $+$
(c) $+$; $-$ (d) $-$; \times
(e) $+$; $-$

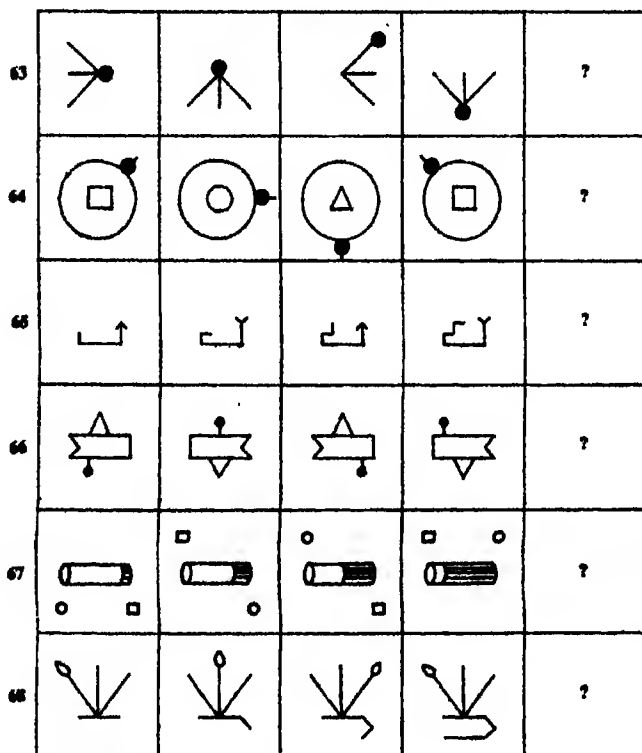
Find the odd-man out:



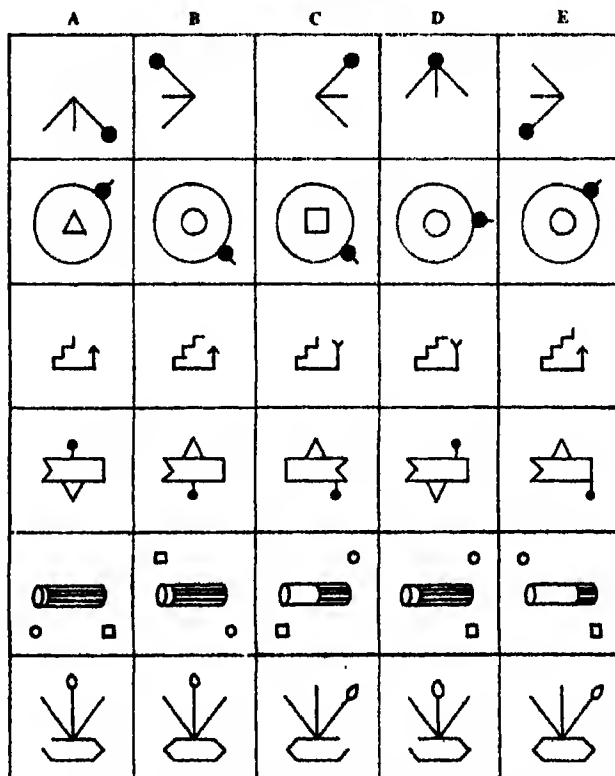
NON-VERBAL SERIES

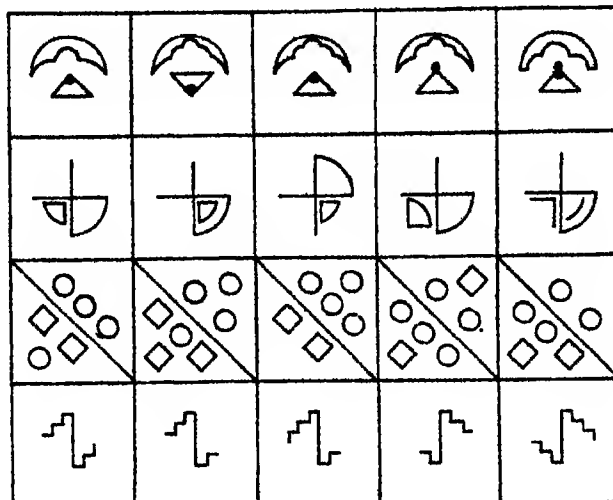
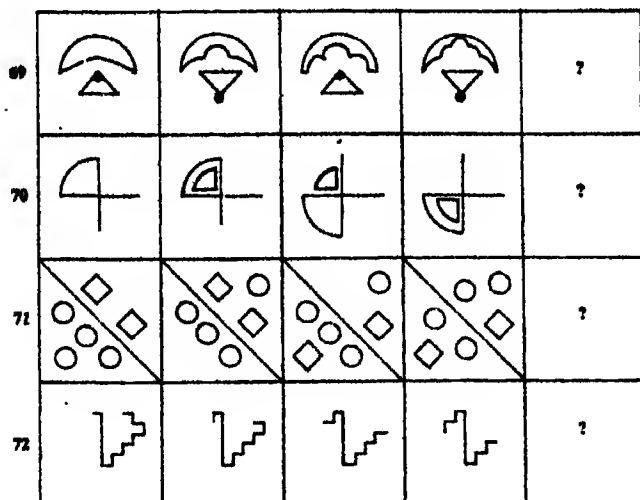
Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) Go on deducting $1^2; 2^2; 3^2 \dots$
2. (d) Go on adding 3, 6, 12, 24 ...
3. (a) Reverse the digits of each number.
4. (c) There are two series, 4, 8, 12 ... and 21, 14, 7 ...
5. (b) Each number is the total of two preceding numbers.
6. (c) There are two series 9, 10, 11 ... and 6, 12, 18 ...
7. (b) Add $1^2; 1^3; 2^2; 2^3; 3^2; 3^3 \dots$
8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (e)
12. (a) 13. (c)
14. (b) All the other numbers are squares of certain numbers.
15. (e) All the other numbers are not divisible by any other number.
16. (c) All the other numbers are cubes of certain numbers.
17. (a) All the other numbers are divisible by 4.
18. (d) Letters go zig-zagging dropping one letter extra in between and numbers follow the same pattern from the other end.
19. (b) Lines—horizontally and vertically add up to 21.
20. (d) The total of each line and column is 31.
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (c)
26. (c) In all the other words, the order of letters picked up for forming the word has not been changed.
27. (d) In all the others, the letters are from the main word only, this one has an extra 'L'.
28. (c) In all the other words, one letter has been used which is not in the word, but this one has none
29. (d) Same as question no. 27.

For finding out the right codes, mark the common letters in words and match them with common letters in codes, e.g., 'O' occurs in questions number 31, 32 and 34 so does the code letter

'u', hence it is the code for 'O':

30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (b)
34. (b) 35. (f) 36. (e) 37. (c)
38. (c) ST, RT, CA 39. (c)
40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (d)
44. 1; 3; 9; 27.
45. (e) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (d)
49. (c) 50. (a) 51. (e) 52. (b)
53. (b) 54. (c) 55. (c) 56. (c)
57. (a)
58. D. All the lines should be similar.
59. C. No two parts of the face should be alike, here nose and ears are similar.
60. E. Arms and legs should be bent in the same way.
61. D. The two arms should not be in the same position.
62. E. Same as question no. 60.

For solving the next type of questions, study each figure, collectively, in relation to others as well as each small item of the figure individually. Something may be added or dropped or a figure may move at a regular speed or may increase or decrease its speed methodically. Some figures may move along certain points, may change places with others, shift in a certain direction or may rotate clockwise or anti-clockwise. Consider all these points and then answer the questions.

63. E 64. B 65. A 66. B
67. D 68. D 69. C 70. A
71. E 72. B

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) curlew (b) crane (c) cuckoo
(d) albatross (e) swan
2. (a) idli (b) sambhar (c) dosa
(d) uttapam (e) nan
3. (a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Brahmaputra
(d) Krishna (e) Mahanadi
4. (a) potato (b) groundnut (c) ginger
(d) onion (e) tomato
5. (a) Minerva (b) Venus (c) Apollo
(d) Jesus (e) Cupid
6. (a) fox (b) rabbit (c) deer
(d) bison (e) rhinoceros
7. (a) Takshashila (b) Patliputra
(c) Nalanda (d) Amaravati (e) Varanasi
8. (a) August (b) September (c) January
(d) July (e) December

Tick-mark the pair of words from a, b, c and d that is identical in relationship to the items given in question:

9. Tuesday : Sunday.
(a) hours : minutes
(b) Thursday : Saturday
(c) April : February
(d) summer : rains
10. pink : red
(a) green : leaves
(b) letter : word
(c) socks : shoes
(d) frown : anger
11. logic : reason
(a) frustration : suicide
(b) matter : solid
(c) water : evaporation
(d) house : foundation
12. barter : exchange
(a) money : cheque
(b) book : knowledge
(c) illness : sickness
(d) horse : stable
13. festival : celebration.
(a) music : dance
(b) marriage : engagement
(c) currency : cash
(d) death : mourning

14. panther : leopard.

(a) dog : cat
(b) wheat : millet
(c) shirt : cloth
(d) fire : gas

15. swallow : chew.

(a) gulp : drink
(b) sip : straw
(c) lick : tongue
(d) nibble : biscuits

16. few : enough.

(a) contempt : disobey
(b) raw : ripe
(c) like : adore
(d) satisfaction : contentment

Each question given below has two items, mark your answers:

- (a) if one is the product of another.
(b) if one is the cause for another.
(c) if one is the result of the other.
(d) if both belong to the same category.
(e) if one depends upon the other.

17. practice : perfection.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

18. irrigation : agriculture

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

19. clouds : evaporation

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

20. milk : butter

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

21. pride : snobbery

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

22. perspiration : heat

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

23. cotton : cloth

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

24. success : performance

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Four friends Kartik, Laxman, Manoj and Naresh started together for their colleges. The colleges are on the same road. They are students of College of Engineering, Medical College, Commerce College and College of Fine

Arts but not in the same order.

Manoj is not a medico and his college is the farthest one.

Commerce College is between College of Fine Arts and Medical College.

Laxman's College is the first one along the road and he is not going to be a doctor.

Kartik is not in Commerce College.

Now answer the following questions:

25. In which college does Naresh study?
- (a) Engineering (b) Medical
(c) Commerce (d) Arts
26. Which college is the last one on the road?
- (a) Engineering (b) Medical
(c) Commerce (d) Arts
27. Who is a student of Fine Arts?
- (a) Kartik (b) Laxman
(c) Manoj (d) Naresh
28. Which of the following is the right combination?
- (a) Laxman : Engineering College
(b) Kartik : Medical College
(c) Manoj : Commerce College
(d) Naresh : Arts College
(e) All are correct

In a middle class family, Dhruv's salary, his wife Chitra's salary and his father's pension amount to Rs 10500. Father's pension is 40% of the total income of Dhruv and Chitra while Dhruv earns Rs 700 more than Chitra.

29. How much pension does father get?

- (a) Rs 3000 (b) Rs 2400
(c) Rs 2800 (d) Rs 3200
(e) None of these

30. What is Chitra's income per month?

- (a) Rs 3100 (b) Rs 4100
(c) Rs 3250 (d) Rs 3400
(e) None of these

In a group photograph of six persons, A, B, C, D, E and F, left \longleftrightarrow right

B is between A and D.
F is between E and C.
D is not near C.
E is to the right of A.

31. The persons at the extreme ends are:

- (a) A and C (b) E and D
(c) C and D (d) A and E
(e) None of these

32. How many persons are there between B and F?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) None

33. If the statements were to be numbered as 1, 2, 3 and 4, which of the statements is superfluous?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) None

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions 34 to 40, a situation has been explained through statements 1 and 2 followed by probable Reasons RI and RII. Your task is to find out which is the reason for the situation. Tick-mark (✓) the right answer on the following basis:

- (a) Only RI is right.
(b) Only RII is right.
(c) Both, RI and RII are right.
(d) Either RI could be right or RII.
(e) Neither RI nor RII is right.

Statements:

34. 1. According to an authentic report, several militants were hiding in area X.
2. In spite of a thorough search, they could not be found.

RI. The locals were providing them with a cover.
RII. When they came to know about the search, they moved on to another area.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

35. 1. Many officers were transferred at a very short notice by the Chief Secretary.
2. Only those officers, who kept the Chief Secretary in good humour were not transferred.

RI. The Chief Secretary is a jolly person.
RII. The transferred were based on personal feelings of the Chief Secretary.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

36. 1. Party 'X' lost elections in a certain area.
2. Lack of enthusiasm in the party workers was very noticeable.

RI. The party workers play a major role during election campaign.
RII. Had the workers been the devoted type, the party was sure to win the elections.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. Only those buildings fell down during heavy rains which had faulty designs or inferior material.

2. The heavy rains wiped a whole colony.

RI. The houses in the colony had faulty

designs.

RII. An inferior kind of building material was used during construction.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. Lots of compensation money was sanctioned to the gas tragedy victims.

2. The money has not reached them yet.

RI. The process of establishing the right claim is too long and slow.

RII. The victims did not claim the money.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. A warrant of arrest has been issued against the writer Taslima for her book 'Lajja' by Bangla Desh.

2. A death sentence has been issued against Salman Rushdie for writing The Satanic Verses.

RI. The custodians of Islam do not tolerate anything that has an anti-Islamic note or questions their rules and regulations.

RII. Writers are not free to express their views in Islamic countries.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. If a person dies while he is in police custody, the policemen are summoned by the Court.

2. If atrocities are proved, they are punished by law.

RI. Law is very considerate for the criminals.

RII. No person can die a natural death while he is in police custody.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below a situation has been explained in a few statements, followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(a) necessarily follows from the statements.

(b) is only a long drawn one.

(c) definitely does not follow from the statements.

(d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given.

Statements:

41. 1. A comet collided with the earth millions of years ago resulting in extinction of dinosaurs.

2. A comet is again going to strike the earth after some years.

Conclusion: It might result in return of dinosaurs.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. Our P.M. visited America and met with the President of America.

2. The visit has resulted in better understanding between the two nations.

3. Our P.M. is now going to visit country X which is not on exactly friendly terms with India.

Conclusion: The visit will improve relationship between 'X' and India.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

43. 1. Mr Mitra was given a chargesheet by his boss.

2. His son met with an accident the same day.

Conclusion: Misfortune never comes alone.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. Magazines often have a Readers' Column.

2. Some friends are going to publish a new magazine.

Conclusion: It will have a Readers' Column.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. Some disabled devotees often reach places of worship situated among high mountains.

2. Some persons claim to have been helped by gods and saints when other efforts proved quite fruitless.

Conclusion: Faith has great power.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. Costs of all the articles are going up.

2. Salaries of employees are being constantly revised.

Conclusion: The proportion between the two remains the same.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

47. 1. Marriages are made in Heaven.

2. Some marriages end up in divorce.

Conclusion: Divorces are fixed up in Heaven too.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

48. 1. Most of the accidents occur due to negligence.

2. A cobbler, sitting on the footpath and working was hit by a bus.

Conclusion: The cobbler was negligent.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE III

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they may seem at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only conclusion I follows from the statements.
(b) Only II follows from the statements.
(c) Both I and II follow.
(d) Either I or II follows from the statements.
(e) Neither I nor II follows.

Statements:

49. 1. Some songs are vulgar.
2. Some songs are melodious.

Conclusions:

- I. No vulgar song is melodious.
II. Some vulgar songs are melodious.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

50. 1. All ducks are cats.
2. All cats are rats.

Conclusions:

- I. All ducks are rats.
II. All rats are ducks.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

51. 1. Some fruits are cakes.
2. All cakes are potatoes.

Conclusions:

- I. Some potatoes are fruits.
II. All potatoes are cakes.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

52. 1. Some teachers are lawyers.
2. Every lawyer is either a doctor or a businessman.

Conclusions:

- I. Some businessmen are teachers.
II. Every doctor is a teacher.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

53. 1. All rivers are mountains.
2. Some mountains are glaciers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some rivers are glaciers.
II. No river is a glacier.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

54. 1. Every brick is either green or blue.
2. All green things contain milk.

Conclusions:

- I. Some bricks contain milk.
II. Some bricks do not contain milk.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

55. 1. Candidates who shouted at the top of their voices got less votes than the soft spoken candidates.
2. In constituency X the two candidates who were contesting, got equal votes.

Conclusions:

- I. Both the candidates were soft spoken.
II. Both the candidates belonged to the shouting type.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

56. 1. All tables are chairs.
2. All chairs are mirrors.

Conclusions:

- I. All mirrors are chairs.
II. All chairs are tables.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something hinted at, suggested or taken for granted. Tick mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit.
(d) Either I or II is implicit.
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

57. The natural resources will not be able to cater to our needs in future if population continues to grow at this tremendous rate.

Implications:

- I. Natural resources are limited.
II. No attempt is being made to check this growth in population.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

58. A common friend arranged a meeting of two antagonists.

Implications:

- I. The common friend wanted them to end their differences.
- II. The enemies themselves wanted to end their dispute by discussing matters but their ego did not allow them to contact each other.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

59. Economic reforms and industrial development must be visualized as a part of an effort to eradicate poverty.

Implications:

- I. Leaders are often only concerned with earning foreign money and competing in industrial race.
- II. The economists should always consider eradication of poverty as the first major issue.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

60. A social organization dragged one of the movie director to court demanding ban on his song.

Implications:

- I. The song hurt the religious and patriotic feelings of people.
- II. The composition and picturization of the song was rather obscene.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

61. All India Radio allows participation of outside people four times in a year only.

Implications:

- I. They discourage artists' monopoly in programmes.
- II. They want to give chance to more and more artists.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

62. Saints are above joy and sorrow or pain and pleasure.

Implications:

- I. Non-saints are not immune to above feelings.
- II. Saints do not get ill nor have other setbacks in life.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In taking decision about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may not be directly related to the question, may be of minor importance or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which one is strong and which is weak then tick mark the right answer on the following basis:

- (a) Only I is strong.
- (b) Only II is strong.
- (c) Both I and II are strong.
- (d) Either I or II is strong.
- (e) Neither I nor II is strong.

63. Should a player retire voluntarily when he is at the peak?

- I. Yes, then he would be remembered as he is and not one who became too old or too weak to play and was forced to quit.
- II. No, if he stopped playing suddenly, he would get bored and become flabby.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

64. Should course readers be changed every year?

- I. Yes, teachers get tired of teaching the same books over and over again.
- II. No, younger children cannot use the books read by their elder brothers or sisters.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

65. Are foreign goods better than Indian products?

- I. Yes, otherwise the consumers won't be buying them in black.
- II. No, our industrialists, technicians and labour can be compared with any other country in the world so why should our products be inferior!

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. Is mercy killing right for individuals suffering from terminal illness?

- I. Yes, it would bring the sufferings of the patients to an end.
- II. No, even such individuals want to live and who knows, some new miraculous treatment might be invented or discovered within a short span!

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

67. Are chemical fertilizers harmful?

- I. Yes, no chemical is natural.
- II. No, they only improve yield.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. Has man become more self-centred in the modern age?

- I. Yes, previously, people lived in joint families

hence always cared for the interests of the others and were emotionally attached to one another.

II. No, human nature always remains the same.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE VI

In each of the following questions, there is a problem followed by two probable courses of action numbered I or II. A course of action is an administrative decision taken by person or persons in authority that might help in solving the problem. Your task is to decide which one is the right course of action. Tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only I is the right course of action.
(b) Only II is the right course of action.
(c) Both I and II are right decisions.
(d) Either I could be right or II.
(e) Neither I nor II is the right course of action.

69. The people made a complaint to the CM that one of his party persons was making remarks which hurt feelings of many people.

- I. The CM should ask the person concerned to take back his/her words expressing regrets for

hurting the feelings of others.

II. The CM should ask the member of his party to justify the remarks concerned.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. Monkeys have been creating havoc in one of the public parks.

I. An order should be issued to shoot all the monkeys.

II. A barbed wire fencing should be put around the garden to check entry of monkeys.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. The authorities are expecting a clash between two communities on a certain festival.

I. The leaders of both the communities should be arrested well in advance as a security measure.

II. No community should be allowed to celebrate the festival.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

72. The tactics used by old students for ragging the freshers have been reported to be rather inhuman.

I. The Principal should take disciplinary action against all such old students who are involved in this sort of ragging.

II. The Principal should seek cooperation of some



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sensible old students and ask them to form an anti-ragging squad.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

73. Letters signed by the Managing Director of a firm did not reach their destination in time.

I. He should make inquiries from the despatch clerk.

II. If the letters were despatched in time, a letter of complaint should be sent to the Postal Department.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

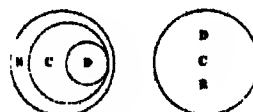
1. (c) All the others are water-birds.
2. (e) All the others are South-Indian dishes.
3. (b) This one falls in the Arabian Sea, all the others fall in the Bay of Bengal.
4. (e) All the others are root products.
5. (d) All the others are gods and goddesses.
6. (a) It is the only non-vegetarian animal among the vegetarian ones.
7. (d) All the others are ancient cities famous for their culture or as a seat of learning.
8. (b) All the others have 31 days.
9. (c) The gap is the same.
10. (d) The relationship is that of light and strong.
11. (d) One is based on the other.
12. (c) Both mean almost the same.
13. (d) One is automatically followed by the other.
14. (b) Both are different members of the same group.
15. (a) Both are different methods for performing an action.
16. (b) They are opposites.
17. (c) 18. (e) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (e)
25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (b)
29. (a) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (a)
37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (e)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (d)
45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (c)

The best way to solve the next set of questions is by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and then reaching a fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by a circle:

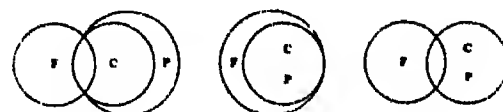
49. (d)



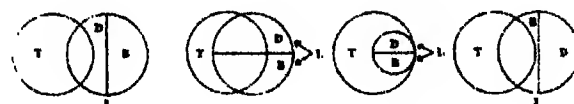
50. (a)



51. (a)



52. (c)



53. (d)

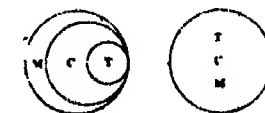


54. (c)



55. (d)

56. (e)



57. (a)

59. (c)

61. (c)

63. (a)

65. (b)

67. (c)

69. (d)

71. (e)

73. (c)

58. (d)

60. (d)

62. (a)

64. (e)

66. (c)

68. (a)

70. (b)

72. (c)

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Study of mankind is man."

Man represents the vibrant variety of human character, hovering between stupendous successes and frustrating failures. Tilling and toiling, working and worrying in the varied roles that are imposed on him, or are acquired by him, during the pre-determined span of life, he remains the centre of study and scrutiny, pain and pleasure, in all ages and under all conditions. The vast world is his play-ground as well as his theatre of action and reaction. By dint of hard work or good luck, he leads a life full of fun and folly, fire and fury, revenge and forgiveness. He is the pivot of all actions and activities, reflexes and responses. From cradle to grave, dawn to dusk, he receives bouquets or brickbats, pity or punishment. He is the focus of all literature, creative arts, both as a doer as well as a captive character being danced about by forces beyond his control or comprehension. No study other than that of Man can give us the magnitude and magnificence of human race. Since Man occupies the centre-stage of the world and inspires all things around him, He rightly deserves to be the subject of study and the theme of our quest and research.

"Fruits of sin are sour."

All religions have spelt out the dark areas which people should avoid getting into, willingly or inadvertently. One such dark patch on human personality begins to show itself when a sin is committed for pleasure or for self or self-aggrandisement. Whatever the motive or the urge to fall for a sinful act, its consequences for human conscience and contemplation are highly prick-

ing and poignant. There is no denying the fact that the fruits of sin are always sordid and sour. Human nature comprises both good and bad elements and it is taken for granted by the majority that the sway of lustful life in all its aspects, physical, financial and moral, sends the sinner high in base spirits and corrupting cauldron called "the animal pleasure of impulses and instincts". The edifice of a glittering life, built on the titillating acts of immorality, can never provide solace or serenity to the restive mind.

"In the final analysis investment is also an act of faith".

—J.M. Keynes

In the fast changing world of today—from command economy to market economy—the metamorphosis has been both prudent and poignant, at least for those ideologues who had been fed on the utopia of a classless society through the manipulation of controlled economic systems. Since creative faculties in all walks of life do not show their real worth in an atmosphere of coercion or compulsion, and as such the trust of the people cannot be sustained or subsisted for long on pompous promises and make-believe world of images and illusions, people generally get restless sooner or later. Consequently the citadel of controlled economy falls due to its own inherent contradictions. In such a sad situation, where the old order is in disarray and the new dispensation has yet to strike roots and infuse confidence among the prospective investors, the hunt for new investment becomes acutely intense and highly competitive. Only that investment becomes spontaneous and substan-

tial which finds the host country free from the cobweb of unnecessary controls and uncalled for interference. Such an environment, friendly to investors, calls for such steps as promote peace and stability, confidence and cohesion in various wings of the polity that seeks scarce but potential sources of investment, from home and abroad.

"We employ the mind to rule the body to serve."

—Sallust

Of all the constituents of human body, mind is the most subtle and supreme faculty that we need to employ to direct body to become an all inspiring chariot of service. The mores of mind are so potent and pervasive that nothing can escape its flight and perceptions. Body without mind is animal like existence which lives to eat and then withers away. The paramount purpose of mind's command to body is that the latter so conducts its activities that it becomes an instrument of service to humanity at large. A mind self-centred and obsessed with using bodily powers for self-promotion and self-prosperity is condemned to suffer the stigma of selfishness and arrogance. Mephistopheles, who bartered away his soul to acquire magical powers, was a picture of pathetic person who had lost the virtues of both the worlds. Only those human beings rule over the hearts of others whose minds are vast like the sky and deep like the sea and who by dint of their cosmopolitan outlook treat mankind as the most august entity to serve. That mind makes a niche for itself that looks forward to serving one and all. Since mind and body are two sides of a coin, they ought to work in tandem for a noble cause.

Give an Inch, Take a Mile

With foreign publications and news agencies nudging at a media door that the Indian government seems undecided whether to open or shut, we seem to be in for a major shake-up. Will the coming of titans like the 'International Herald Tribune', 'The Financial Times', Reuters etc breathe new life into the Indian print medium? Or will it sound its death knell?

Mr A Karl Marx said, "History repeats itself, but as a farce." The East India Company came to trade but stayed on to subjugate us. Haven't we yet learnt the price of gullibility? Today, barely ten foreign publications are seeking entrance but what's the guarantee that this trickle won't become a deluge tomorrow? The entry of Reuters alone would bring in Rs 30 crore—the carrot is showing indeed, but the stick couldn't be far behind. If memories of our colonial past have faded, what about recent history? We still haven't come to grips with the satellite invasion. Our youth are being blinded by the brilliance of an alien culture, are being led astray by a western permissiveness that our own social mores and customs don't allow. They are being sold fantasies and dreams that they don't have the wherewithal to buy! This is certainly not the legacy to leave for future generations. The Union Cabinet, on the recommendation of the first Press Commission, decided in 1955 to disallow any foreign-owned newspaper from being published in India or to bring out Indian editions of newspapers and periodicals dealing mainly with news and current affairs. A year later, in accordance with the Kelkar Committee report, the

Cabinet decided that foreign news agencies would get communication facilities only if their services were distributed within India through an Indian news agency which would decide the selection of foreign news and would also provide Indian news to foreign news agencies with whom it had a working arrangement. Nearly 40 years later, these decisions might be reversed, to the detriment of all that we have so painstakingly built up. Article 19 of the Constitution says, "all citizens have a right to the freedom of speech and expression...." A citizen, as defined in Article 5, means an Indian by birth, domicile etc. Foreigners cannot exercise "the natural rights inherent in the status of citizen in a free country". Rupert Murdoch had to become a U.S. National in order to own a TV network in America. Are we going to have foreign media barons applying for Indian citizenship? Flippancy aside, should foreigners be allowed to mould public opinion when they have no real understanding of the 'public'? What type of India is to be built should be decided by its own countrymen. We will make mistakes but they will be our own. We are a volatile people sitting atop a simmering cauldron of religion, politics, corruption, caste.... the list is endless. Clashes are the norm, but over a period of time we have also learnt how to deal with them, how to defuse a situation, how to let sleeping dogs lie—will a foreign mind be able to understand this aspect of the Indian psyche? On the other hand what is the guarantee that the very foreign mind might be a front for another that has a vested interest in creating the clashes and the instability. These foreign publications and agencies could

serve as weapons of propaganda. Are we being wise in opening this Pandora's box?

Mr B I am inclined to agree with my colleague. Only recently did the GATT trade talks at Geneva reject the US demand for free operation of media. The European powers, particularly France, did not agree to what they termed as cultural onslaught. They won. The argument that the Press is an industry does not jell. A newspaper is not a product like steel, cloth or jute. It is a concomitance of news and views, of ideas and thoughts. Writing is creativity not automation. Also, unlike radio and TV anything that appears in the Press has a lasting impact. It is taken as a gospel truth, particularly in the countryside where 80 per cent Indians live, people who still believe newspapers to be the chariots on which freedom fighters brought home our deliverance from the British. We would be foolish to hand this faith over to foreigners. Then there are the economic aspects. These foreign giants, with unlimited funds and sophisticated technology at their disposal, will attract the national advertisers, slicing at the financial backbone of our own papers. They can cut into the prevailing price and offer a bulkier size which would be a tempting proposition for any buyer. By offering fat salaries and perks they could start a brain drain within the country itself, siphoning off all the top journalists from Indian publications. India has nearly 1,200 dailies and many more journals of different ideology and pursuit, competing with one another. They literally fight for every inch of territory and employ all types of methods, even

unethical, to surpass their rival in circulation. So, to say that we are afraid of competition is untrue. But with one hand tied by a resource crunch and the other by government laws and regulations, is it fair to push us into an arena with a fully-armed opponent! This is not competition, its bullying! Even if these publications gain entry, what kind of reporting will they provide? A foreign version of a local event loses such of its emotional impact. It lacks the native touch, the subjectivity that strikes at the relevant chords in the reader. How many times have we heard the phrase 'tapping the readers pulse'? Will a foreigner know what makes an Indian tick? Write about the sexual misdemeanors of a minister and you have the Western world clamouring for his resignation. While in an under-developed country, where the level of deprivation is high, it is not sexual laxity but money scandals that bring forth the readers' ire! How will foreigners know what to put on the front page? And how? Can The Times of London corrupt its Queen's English to the Babu's Hinglish that the average Indian speaks and understands? I doubt it. In the ultimate analysis do we really need more newspapers? Readers have fixed loyalties. A daily dominates its own region with, may be, no influence elsewhere. Proximity to oneself still counts as the No. 1 factor in the choice of which news item is read first. As for the rest, the average reader barely spends 15 minutes in reading the paper. A glut of choices will narcotise the reader. Catastrophes will be reduced to partly read, barely registered, news items buried in masses of newsprint.

Mr C Informatics makes living in a cocoon improbable and undesirable. Globalisation has come to stay and there is no turning back. Rather than carping pessimistically about foreign invasion, my colleagues should

adopt the mature view of, 'if you can't beat them, join them'. Censorship and ban are counterproductive. Obscurantism is their first side-effect. If one's own immune system is strong enough, foreign bacteria cannot do much harm. The success of Star TV showed up the sham of India's official culture. It demonstrated that the State has never had any concept of culture apart from the ponderous Sanskritism and ethnicity it has been purveying in the name of Indian tradition. Satellite TV found a vacuum and it slipped in. On a personal level, is our confidence in our 5000-year old cultural heritage so shaky that we'd live in a well rather than tempt fate? Anyway, people who talk about a cultural invasion are enemies of individual choice. Greater choice amounts to empowerment. And empowerment, in turn, can only strengthen our democracy. For years the Indian Press has revelled in self-glory. Barring a few, most Indian newspapers, are badly edited and printed. They are either political flunkies or tax havens for industrialists. If readers continue to buy newspapers, notorious for misreporting, taking political sides or projecting personalities, it is for lack of choice or out of addiction. Tie-ups with foreign publications will boost Indian newspapering as increased competition will result in better quality and price cuts; technology will result in better reproduction, benefitting reader and advertiser alike. While journalists will have the gadgets for quick news gathering and storage. More employment opportunities will be created. Readers will be more demanding and less forgiving. In the present era of global finance, financial information provided by Reuters, Dow Jones and the US-based Knight Ridder Financial would be invaluable if they were to set up shop here. For a number of years, foreign newspapers and journals have been freely sold and circulated in India without endangering citizen and State alike.

Anyway, enough safeguards exist in law against seditious, obscene writings or writings which promote enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, place of birth, language etc or doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.

Mr D If Mr A and Mr B are right in saying 'No' to the foreign invasion, Mr C too is right in saying 'Yes' but all this as yet only falls in the realm of speculation. The need of the hour is to be *prepared* rather than to be *panicked* or *pleased*. While the process of commodification cannot be prevented, the excesses of commodification can. For this we need a definite clear-cut national media policy. Sundry codes and nebulous, unwritten guidelines won't do any longer. Since the mid-70's the UN itself has sponsored various committees to look into the impact of informatisation—the MacBride report for instance. It is about time we implemented the various recommendations. The skies have opened to all, and India is as vulnerable as the rest. Rather than scatter at the onslaught we need to strengthen our defences, shore up the breaches in our cultural walls. But we also need somebody to tell us how to go about doing so. May be the new media and information policy, currently being finalised by a sub-committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the I. & B. Ministry, would help. Other issues too need to be made clearer, mainly whether newspapers are to be registered as names or trademarks? How to tackle backdoor entry of foreign publications through Indian holding companies? How to decide when the Indian Press is stable enough to tackle external competition? The viewer watches the programme, not the channel. Only when we are confident about ourselves can we be smug about handing over the remote control.

Worry : Brooder's Bane

IF you worry too much, you are a worrier par excellence. But you win no medals for it. Worry and you worry alone.

A worrier is like a car parked in a garage, the engine running. The fuel is being consumed but the car does not get anywhere. The worrier burns his nervous energy but gets no results. The end result is nervous exhaustion.

There really is a good deal to worry about, if you are so inclined. The psychologist Rollo May refers to our time as "The Age of Anxiety".

Excessive worry can be dangerous. Dr Edward Podolsky, an American physician, listed the psychosomatic illnesses which worry can cause. He included angina pectoris, asthma, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers, colitis, eczema, high blood pressure, colds, rheumatism and a number of other illnesses of varying severity.

Some people have a lot of vague fears. They have a constant feeling of apprehension; they never feel at peace or rest. They fret and fume. The meaning of fret is "to gnaw or devour". Gnawing anxiety is familiar to us. We know how good it would be if we could stop it and prevent the sapping of energies.

So the first thing we must do is to sort out our worries and cut them down to size. Every worry we possess has its exact counterpart which someone has somewhere dealt with effectively.

Dr Smiley Blanton said that "Every person suffering from excessive anxiety must first of all accept the fact that anxiety will disappear only when he faces it on an adult level, a level of reality."

Know your enemy and face up to him. Every fear grows if you run away from it. It will grow, also, if you keep it vaguely bottled up inside you.

Bottled worry and fear generate energy which must find an outlet.

You must be careful not to confuse worrying with planning for the future. If you are planning, and the present-moment activity will contribute to a more effective future, then this is not worry. It is worry only when you are immobilized (car).

Then this is one zone that you must tidy up, since you are just wasting those precious present moments on behaviour that has absolutely no positive pay-off for you.

Much of your worry concerns things over which you have not control, income tax and weather, for example. Moreover the catastrophe you are worrying about turns out to be less horrible in reality than it was in your imagination.

You may be in the professional worrier classification, creating unnecessary stress and anxiety in your life as a result of the choices you are making to worry about every conceivable kind of activity.

Or you may be a minor worrier concerned only about your own personal problem.

In order to eliminate worry it is necessary to understand the why behind it. If worry is a large part of your life, it has many antecedents.

Thoughtful consideration is reasonable, and often necessary, but worry is simply a harmful waste of energy.

Man, it has been said, is the only animal that does something—then turns right around and worries about whether or not he did it right.

Unfortunately, there's a lot of truth in the statement. We do seem to be a species of worriers. We worry about the high cost of living, we worry about our health, we worry about working too hard and about not working hard enough.

Many of the things we worry about are important; other things are trivial. What we seem to fail to realise is that worry accomplishes absolutely nothing.

"I'd be a lot better off if I didn't spend so much time worrying." "But how can you help if? How can you keep from worrying about the many problems that confront you?" says a typical worrier.

There is a way. Learn it, and you can open the doors to a new, richer life filled with the contentment and satisfaction of mature living.

Many of us hesitate to act in certain situations because we are not at all sure of the outcome of our actions.

Raj, for instance, was concerned about her health. She worried because she was having frequent dizzy spells and backaches. She had considered consulting her doctor for a check-up, but had procrastinated and as a result, spent a considerable amount of time, simply worrying.

Sounds foolish, doesn't it? Yet how many of us do just that?

The solution to problem is so simple that it hardly need be stated. A single trip to her doctor's could end her worry; would show her just what was wrong with her physically, and suggest a cure. And if something were seriously wrong is not better to learn this early, so it can be corrected?

Procrastination, perhaps, lies at the roots of most of our worries. We don't want to do something, or we hesitate to do it, simply because we fear its outcome.

Thoughtful consideration is helpful, but when it becomes procrastination and leads to worry, it's a different story.

Worry can be harmful to us. It places an extra strain on the heart and can cause irregularities in the intestines, not to mention the feelings of fatigue and depression that are im-

plicit in it.

Worrying over things we can control is simply a harmful waste of energy. Look at that problem that faces you. Is there anything you can do about it? If there is—face the problem. It's that easy.

Chances are, there is something worrying you this very minute. Stop and consider—is it something you can control?

If so, face the problem squarely—if it's a decision you are worrying about—make it. If it is something you are putting off—don't put it off any longer. Do it, and the worry will be gone. Worry is a powerful alibi.

If you are worried about something that you can't control, directly or indirectly, decide how you can best live with it. Take your time, think it through—but think positively. Think in terms of pluses—not minuses.

Everybody has problems. The really mature, well-adjusted person faces those problems—doesn't simply worry about them. Remember too that as depressing, as harmful, as distasteful as worrying might be—it's really a lazy habit.

What are the payoffs? They are similar to the neurotic dividends that you receive for guilt, since both worry and guilt are self-nullifying behaviours, that vary only in a temporal sense. Guilt focuses on the past; worry on the future!

Worry is a present moment activity. Thus, by using your current life being immobilized over a future time in your life, you are able to escape the now and whatever it is in the now that threatens you.

You avoid risks by using your worry as the reason for immobility. How could you possibly act if you are preoccupied with your present-moment worry?

You label yourself as a caring person by worrying. Worry proves that you are a good parent, good spouse, or good whatever. A handsome dividend, although lacking in logical thinking.

It is a handy justification for self-defeating behaviour. If you're overweight, you undoubtedly eat more

when you worry, hence you have a sensational reason for hanging on to the worry behaviour.

Similarly, you smoke more in worrisome situations, and can use the worry to avoid giving up smoking.

This same neurotic system applies to marriage, money, health and the like. The worry helps you to avoid changing. It is easier to worry about pain than to take the risk of finding out the truth.

A worrier sits around and thinks about things, while a doer must be up and about. Worry is a device to keep you inactive.

Now you understand the psychological support system for your worry, you can begin to devise some strategic efforts for getting rid of the troublesome worry bugs.

Divide your worries into three classes. Those you should accept. Those you should reject. Those you should try to remedy.

Reject those irrational frets about mistakes of the past; of what someone has said; or how much better we might have fared had we acted differently.

The past is gone and no amount of worry will alter it. You can only live your life one day—that is, forward.

Dora Albert remarks: "None of us can go back in time even two minutes; but we can appreciate what we have while we have it and thank God for our blessings.

"When little things go wrong, we can maintain a calm, unworried serenity, so that our energy is free to fight the more urgent problems in our lives, instead of being wasted on trivialities."

People who worry are very often imaginative and energetic. Use your energy and imagination to solve those urgent problems you see can be remedied. Leave the rest.

Seek out your fear, face it, and take some appropriate action. William James, the famous American psychologist, said that it is better to take any action right or wrong, than to worry, fret and stew interminably.

Action is positive; worry is negative.

Whatever your error is, don't waste time fretting and fuming and condemning yourself. Just erase it and start again.

Recognize the preposterousness or worry. Ask yourself "Is there anything that will ever change as a result of my worrying about it?"

Give yourself shorter and shorter periods of "worry-time". Use these periods to fret about every potential disaster you can get into the time-slot. Eventually eliminate your worry-slot completely.

Make a worry list of everything you worried about yesterday, last week and even last year. See if any of your worry did anything productive for you.

Assess also how many of the things you worried about ever materialized at all. You'll soon see that the worry is really a doubly wasteful activity. It does nothing to alter the future.

Deliberately choose to act in some manner that is in direct conflict with your usual areas of worry. If you compulsively save for the future, always worried about having enough money for another day, begin to use your money today.

These are only some techniques for eliminating worry in your life. But the most effective weapon you have for wiping out worry is your own determination to banish this neurotic behaviour from your life.

The present moment is the key to understanding your worry activities. Learn to live now and not waste your current moments in immobilizing thoughts about the past or future.

There is no other moment to live but now, and all of your futile worry is done in the elusive now.

Give worry a *cold* shoulder and it will leave you with a *warm* feeling!

Success in any field is achieved mentally first. If you are worrisome, the results will correspond. If you are free from it, ditto.

Deny every worry the right to bother you. Get indignant! Refuse! Reject! Shout it out!

Facts about Science

Human Organs and Their Functions

Pancreas: is a large gland lying behind the stomach. Its function is to produce ferments which are passed into the stomach to help in the digestion of proteins. Insulin is also produced in this gland.

Pituitary Gland: The *pituitary* gland, situated at the base of the brain, manufactures a hormone that exerts a powerful influence on the growth of skeletal structures. An excess of this hormone during the period of youth leads to unusual growth so that the person often becomes a giant, and in adult life an excess leads to unusual enlargement of the bones, particularly those of the hands, feet and jaw.

Plasma: It is the fluid portion of the blood and is composed of aqueous solution containing ions of sodium, potassium, calcium etc., together with a soluble protein, which in the event of the blood being shed becomes insoluble and forms a net work of threads in which the blood cells get entangled, so that a clot is formed and bleeding stops.

Retina: It is the innermost coating of the posterior segment of the eye-ball. It is a sensitive nervous screen where end a large number of nerve fibres emanating from the brain. The eye lens focuses the image on this complex layer which in turn perceives the image and transmits the colour as well as the image perception to the brain.

Saliva: the large glands of the mouth secrete saliva which contains a ferment called *ptyalin* which converts starch into grape sugar. The saliva also dissolves solid particles of sugar and salt.

Sense Organs of human body:

(1) The eyes for vision, (2) the ears for hearing and balance, (3) the nose for smell, (4) the mouth for taste, (5) the skin for touch, temperature and pain.

Skin: The skin is a complete covering over the whole body and protects the muscles lying under it. It consists of two layers: (i) the outer layer or the *Epidermis* and (ii) the innermost layer or the *Dermis*.

It regulates the temperature. It also controls the sensation of touch and temperature of the body. It throws out the waste products (both acidic and alkaline) via perspiration. The *Epidermis* protects the deeper cells and is continually being worn off and interchanged by the deeper cells. *Epidermis* part of the skin is free from blood vessels and the cells of its deeper layers are nourished by the lymph.

Spinal Cord: It is really an extension of the brain in the form of a long cord through the back-bone or vertebral column and in it are situated centres of nerve tissues connected with 'reflex' actions which consist of movements which take place automatically such as breathing and walking. If the sensory nerve from the finger, say, carries a message to the brain and spinal cord announcing that the finger is touching something hot, the brain and spinal cord instantly command through the motor nerves the muscles of the arm to move the finger away.

Spleen: an organ situated near the diaphragm on the left side of the body. It is about 5" x 3" in size. One of its known functions is destruction of blood cells.

Thyroid Gland: is situated at the base of the neck and acts as accelerator to the body *i.e.*, it controls the speed at which the processes in

the body are being carried out. When it is over active, a person feels tense, nervous, blushed, his heart beats faster and he loses weight. The enlargement of the *thyroid gland* causes *Goitre* and when this gland is too sluggish in action, it causes *Myxoedema*.

Urethra: It is the canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the males serves also as a genital duct.

Vital Organs of human body: Heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, liver, spinal cord.

Human Eye: Human eye is covered inside with a black membrane called the *choroid*, just like a photographic camera which is painted black from inside of it to prevent reflection of light. It possesses a crystalline lens, which is convex in nature and functions like the focusing lens of the camera. The place of the sensitive film in a camera is taken by a sensitive coating in front of the *choroid* for receiving the image, called the *retina*, which conveys the visual impressions to brain through the optical nerve.

Short-sight and Long-sight

Short-sight: (*Myopia*) Due to this defect the posterior large chamber of the eye is too long and the image of a distant object formed by the lens falls short of the retina.

Long-sight: An eye suffering from this defect cannot see things placed near it. The defect is due to the eyeball being too short or the eye-lens being not sufficiently convergent so that parallel rays are focused behind the retina.

Important Researches in Genetics

Gene: is an elementary unit of

heredity. It occurs along the length of the chromosomes which the nuclei carry. Hundreds and even thousands of genes can be found arranged along the chromosome. These are made up of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and have a constant effect on the development of the individual.

Gene, Artificial: In 1970 Dr Har Gobind Khorana, an Indian born American scientist had been successful in creating an artificial gene (a gene is the basic hereditary unit of life). This was hailed as a great scientific achievement. According to Dr Khorana, it may enable scientists to determine an individual's characteristics and capabilities even before he is born.

Genetic Code: The code of life by which inherited characteristics are handed from generation to generation. The genetic code is expressed by the molecular configuration of chromosomes of cells, the code-bearing material being DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid, a biological structure which makes transmission of characteristic possible). The latest researches on DNA are likely to lead to an explanation as to why species differ and why each individual, in some respect, is unique.

Isolation of Pure Gene: In 1969, a team of Harvard scientists had isolated and photographed the pure gene. The discovery was so momentous that soon after having made it, the scientists themselves went on record to say that they wished they had not done it, because it gives rise to the dreadful possibility that genetic surgery may come to be employed to raise supermen or for perpetrating genocide.

Genetic Surgery: or Human Engineering connotes the artificial manipulation of parental genes to form combinations which can help in giving birth to human beings with pre-determined mental and physical characteristics. The Harvard scientists who were successful in isolating the gene expressed fears that their researches may lead to artificial breeding of sub-humans as also supermen.

Animals, Mammals and Birds

Amphibians: class of cold-blooded vertebrates who pass the first part of their life in a larval or tadpole state. For zoological consideration, they are classed between the fishes and the reptiles.

Birds: general name for feathered animals.

Butterfly: There are three stages in the life-cycle or metamorphosis of a butterfly. From the first or egg stage it changes into a caterpillar, from that to a pupa or chrysalis and finally into an adult insect.

Cannibals: Human flesh eaters. The name is derived from the Caribs, a man-eating tribe of South American and West Indies natives.

Carnivores: an order of placental mammals containing flesh-eating forms (cats, wolves, bears). Most of them have well-developed incisor and canine teeth and usually a pair of carnassial teeth on each side.

Cobra: They are hooded and very venomous snakes; the best known species are the Indian Cobra, the Egyptian Cobra and the black-necked Cobra. They eat small rodents. The King Cobra is almost exclusively a snake-eater.

Coelacanth: is a species of fish, known as the most primitive species of living vertebrates, believed to have originated more than 350 million years ago. The first living specimen was caught off the shores of South Africa in 1938. But whenever one has been caught, either it has been found dead or died soon in captivity. The Rhodes University in South Africa is believed to be making preparations for catching and then keeping alive a live Coelacanth.

Daddy Long-legs: or crane fly is a two-winged insect with long, slender and very fragile legs. Its larvae damage roots of plants, especially grass.

Dog-fish: a large family of small sharks, seldom more than 3 feet in length. Its flesh is sold as "rock-

salmon". The eggs are contained in horny cases called "mermaid's purses". It destroys the food of the fishes.

Ferns: one of the class of higher or vascular cryptogamous plants with erect aerial stem several metres in height. The leaves of Ferns are characteristically large and conspicuous.

Frog: The frog begins life as a tiny tadpole which is superficially like a greenish fish minus the tail-fin. It feeds chiefly on plant matter and breathes by gills. Within two months to three years the tadpole becomes a frog. During this period of change, it develops lungs and loses its tail. Limbs appear and the mouth gradually becomes frog-like. Adults eat mainly insects, snails and crayfish and are in turn eaten up by birds, snakes and mammals. Frogs are nocturnal creatures and in the tropics, are active during most of the year. The female is almost invariably larger than the male.

Great Indian Bustard: It is now a rare Indian bird, declared protected because it was vanishing fast. It is taller than a peacock and can walk 16 km a day. It is estimated that at present only about 1500 of the species may be in India.

Herbivores: animals existing or living on grass or herbage.

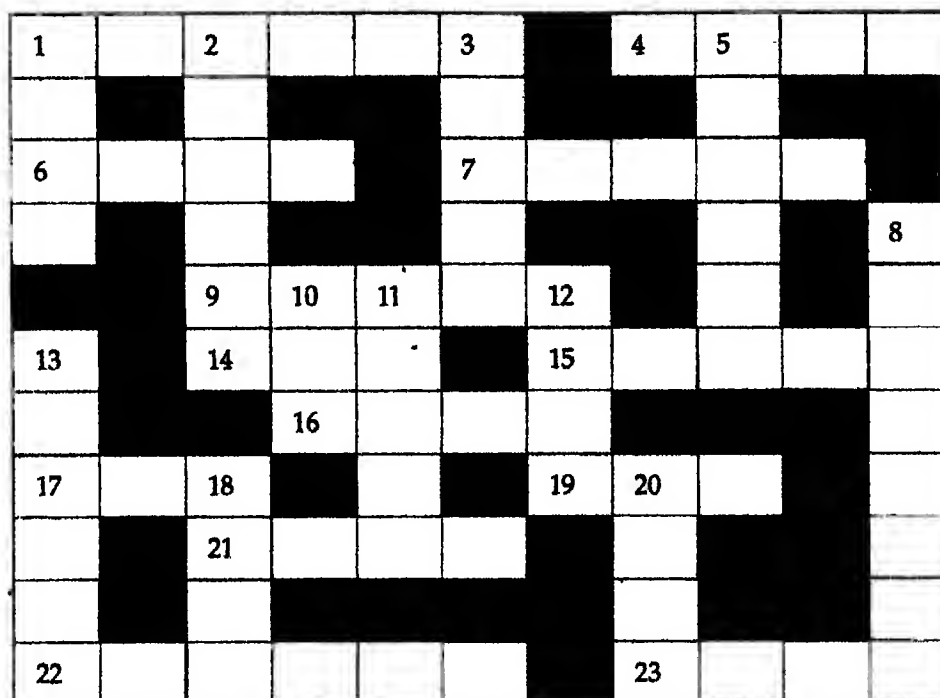
Mammals: all vertebrates which suckle their young. Most forms are viviparous, but there are still egg-laying species.

Marsupials: an order of mammals in which the female has a pouch in which she carries her young for some considerable time after birth—Kangaroo, Wombat, Tasmania wolf etc.

Mosses: a class of Bryophytes; small plants with simply constructed leaves, and no woody material.

Parasites: organism that lives in or on other organism and derives subsistence from it without rendering it any service in return.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CROSSWORD NO. 16



DOWN

1. City on Mediterranean Sea, occupied by Israel; claimed by Palestinians (4).
2. This river flows from Black Forest (Germany) to Black Sea (Romania) (6).
3. Allied Conference between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill was held here to resolve post-World War II fate of Germany (5).
5. 7th Planet of the Solar System (6).
8. Smallest portion of a substance able to exist independently (8).
10. Abbreviated name of terrorist group demanding independence for N. Ireland from Britain (1, 1, 1).
11. Republic of West Indies facing US trade sanctions to force the military rulers to hand over power to elected President (5).
12. A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of water (4).
13. Capital of Lebanon (6).
18. Any group of flowerless, seedless vascular green plants (4).
20. Famous port of Yemen was capital of Southern Yemen (4).

ACROSS

1. Name used for various blood-sucking flies (6).
4. African people belonging to "Bantu" group. Mostly living in South Africa (4).
6. Hard metallic element used in dry cell batteries (4).
7. Administrative capital of Bolivia (2, 3).
9. State of India richest in mineral deposits (5).
14. A period typified by some special feature (3).
15. A frame to hold a painter's picture or canvas (5).
16. A military officer assisting a superior (4).
17. Abbreviated name of the organisation that facilitates discharge of international debt (1, 1, 1).
19. Abbreviated name of the UN agency that helps nations increase efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries (1, 1, 1).
21. Long narrative poem dealing with exploits of one or more heroic individuals, historical or legendry (4).
22. Cord of tough fibrous tissue which connects muscle with bone (6).
23. World's longest river (4).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 16 will appear in October '94 issue)

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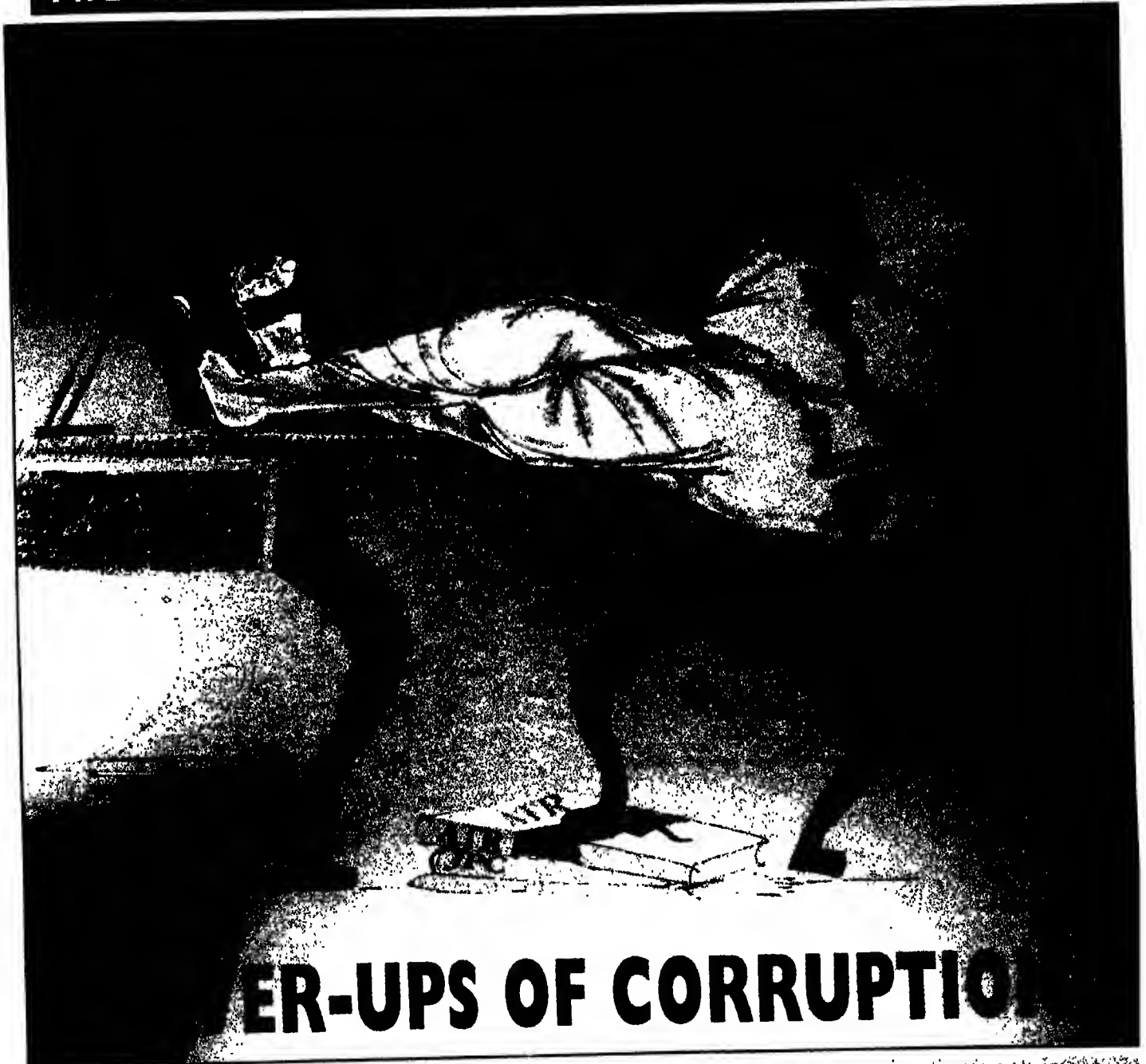
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RNI No. RNI/434/59

Dear Reader,

Recent reports from executive and public examinations in various states and union territories have virtually lost credibility. Every new and fresh appointment made by various government agencies are cancelled by High Courts and fresh recruitments are made even by the same agencies by unexpected means. The process only becomes hectic. There is a state of indescribable confusion at various levels. Some weeks ago, State Civil Service examination results were cancelled. Several departmental selections and appointments by departments were deemed null and void. These were deceptions and cheating cases at several levels. The cases of this type are becoming far too many to be described as inconsequential.

The latest instance of unethical methods adopted for leakage of question papers has been reported from Delhi and certain adjacent areas, though the level of examinations was relatively low and the hopeful beneficiaries were mere school teachers. An examination for recruiting 1900 teachers to the municipal corporation's primary schools had to be cancelled because of leakage of two question papers. About 57,000 candidates were to have taken this examination which was to be conducted by an experienced agency. But on the very morning of the examination the question papers (complete with answer) were allegedly sold for sums varying from Rs 16,000 to Rs 40,000. That was by no means the first case of its kind. Sale and purchase of question papers often becomes a regular business and a ridiculous spectacle is seen at some examination centres.

Such practices must be checked and the examinations of various categories held strictly according to the rules. The education system as a whole should be regarded as a reliable means of testing merit and selecting worthy young men for various posts.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

The two letters appearing in box have been selected as the best two letters of the month. Each writer is being sent a cash prize of Rs. 50.00.

Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. Your letters should not be of more than 150 words and should be neatly written or typed.

The decision of the editors will be final.

FALLING STANDARDS OF CIVIL SERVANTS

Unfortunately to some officers, service comes second and the percentage of such officers is increasing everyday. Since the civil servants are very qualified, misuse of power and caste prejudice is not expected from them. But, the truth is that today more and more officers are falling prey to the evil of corruption and caste politics. The fault certainly does not lie in them but in our education and training system, which has failed to inculcate strong sense of duty and high moral values in this highly educated and important class of our society.

Md Waheduzzaman
Mukla, W.B.

INDO-CHINA RELATIONS AND PANCHSHEEL

China has always been a threat to India's security. In spite of the recent developments resulting from high level exchange of visits, India cannot afford to take China lightly. China has not yet recognised India's accession of Sikkim and is still in illegal occupation of Indian territory. China still is a major arms supplier to Pakistan.

India can hope to secure its borders from China only by becoming economically and militarily strong. A strong India will automatically force China to remain friendly with India.

Qamar Javed
Delhi

The problems of China and India are similar. Both are sleeping giants trying to wake-up and become active. Both suffer from the problems of over-population and under-development. Both have

common strategic goals. Together they can halt the efforts of USA to make this world unipolar. By working on the principles of Panchsheel they can go a long way to make this world a better place to live.

Jayakrishna Mishra
Anandapur, Orissa

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT AND INDIA

India should realise that it would never be accepted as a world leader by just projecting itself as the founder-member and active participant of NAM. But, as an economic power, both the developed and developing countries will treat it with respect and value its suggestions in the world politics. India should stop wasting its time and money in propagating NAM and, instead, focus all its energy in trying to become an economic power.

J. Ganesh Kumar
Jamshedpur

The power blocs of pre-cold war era have been replaced by economic blocs. While in pre-cold war era the non-aligned countries failed to emerge as a power bloc, they can certainly emerge as an economic bloc, today, provided the collective will prevails. But, the chances seem very remote.

Abdul Mobeen
Shahjahanpur, U.P.

RESERVATION POLICY

The founding Fathers of our Constitution had introduced the policy of the reservation to enable the upliftment of the backward classes; to bring them out of their shell and make them partners in the development of

CORRUPTION

The recent sugar scandal reminds us of the old story of everybody, somebody, anybody and nobody. In the present-day India the story remains the same, but with an epilogue. Sugar could have been imported by anybody (STC, MMTC, the Food Ministry, the Commerce Ministry) and everybody thought that somebody would take action, but nobody did. Then comes the epilogue—nobody denies that anybody knows why everybody is suffering and somebody is richer by a few million rupees.

Dipankar Pal
Serampore, W.B.

INDO-CHINA RELATIONS & PANCHSHEEL

In the present world of the "survival of the fittest", it is foolish to rely on unnecessary diplomacy or lofty principles. 40 years ago India and China had signed an agreement for mutual co-existence, based on the principles of Panchsheel. But that did not prevent China from attacking India or occupying Tibet and parts of Indian territory. A lesson to be learnt from this is that the territorial integrity of the country cannot be guarded by signing on Memorandums of Understanding or high level visits. No body will dare to challenge India if India is economically and militarily strong and is self-reliant.

M. Sathya Ram Gopal
Hyderabad

India. But, today the policy of reservation has become more a tool for the upliftment of the politicians than the down-trodden. The main reason, of the politicians, to keep the reservation issue alive is not to ensure upliftment of the backward community but to ensure votes for themselves. No political party cares a damn about where the policy of 50% or more reservation will lead the country to.

Soumen Bhattacharjee
Calcutta

Thank you CM. The world came into my hand through the Special Supplement of August '94 issue.

Sudip Das
Chandan Nagar, W.B.

Success is not promised, it is achieved through hard work and proper guidance. Our hard work and your guidance form an excellent combination for success. Thank you for providing detailed information on SSB examination and interviews.

Nitin Pandey
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Someswar D.
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I consider CM as number one magazine to prepare for any competitive exam. Please accept my congratulations on entering 36th year of publication.

Arshad H. Khan
Bangalore

Technical exams like GATE, IES, etc should also be covered in CM. Incorporation of guidelines and material for the above exams would make CM cater to a wider readership.

G. Sathish Babu
Kakinada

CM FEATURES

Till two months back I had been reading competitive magazines other than CM. After being introduced to CM I realised how much valuable information I missed by not reading CM. I am confident that I would have been successful in the Civil Services 1993 exam had I been introduced to CM earlier.

M. Sridharan
Madras

The Special Supplement of the August '94 issue was excellent. Thank you for providing so much valuable information.

A. Manohar
Chittoor, A.P.

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Dark Spots in the Polity

Gross misuse of power, betrayal of public trust and of course the perpetuation of injustice, besides the equally common mismanagement of affairs, seem to have become common in the country. Wrong decisions and misguided policies by the Government, and persistent refusal to retrace them despite the efforts by enlightened people, are also a part of the current set-up in various parts of the country. Rather, dishonesty and greed have gone deeper into our souls. This explains the recurrence of economic and political scandals of varying magnitude. The frustration among the general public is virtually endless. Perhaps the strangest aspect of the state of affairs is the return to power of the same set of inefficient, discredited set of leaders owning the ineffective policies of two relevant and significant developments that occurred early in September one had political overtones, and the other had economic repercussions.

The first notable event was the announcement by the Union Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, ruling out the possibility, despite the widespread expectations that TADA (Terrorists and Disruptive (Prevention) Activities Act) would be withdrawn or, at any rate, reduced in rigour. It is hardly a secret that during the five-year period the objectionable measure has been in force, about 67,000 persons were arrested on various charges. Some of them were totally unconnected with terrorism. The Central Government, and many of its agencies, have admitted that TADA had been misused by some States despite the Centre's instructions not to do so. The Union Home Minister's communications to the Chief Ministers cautioning them on this score have proved futile. He had made it clear more than once that the Act was meant to book terrorists but even ordinary criminals were held (under TADA) in the North-East and elsewhere. Many of its provisions are patently

unfair and need to be eliminated. In fact, the Act has been challenged by several agencies, including the country's Human Rights Organisation. The probability is that the Supreme Court would turn down at least some of these provisions.

The second development relates to the recent Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on the bank funds scam and the "Action Taken Report" (ATR). The Union Finance Minister had asserted that, while certain officials of the Reserve Bank of India had been found guilty of violating the prescribed regulations, steps would be taken by the Government to see that the sorry episode, like the one that occurred some months ago, does not occur again. But within a few weeks (early in September) the Reserve Bank of India apprehended a "possible spread" of the multi-crore fraud at its national clearing cell (Bombay Nariman Point) to other centres. The Bank therefore alerted all its offices about fraudulent tampering of clearing instruments.

The RBI cautioned the Finance Ministry about the matter. It also deemed necessary to launch "system inspection" of the national clearing cell and has been considering other measures for safeguarding the interest of member-banks. It is stated to be the first ever fraud involving the clearing cell through which crores of rupees have been removed. This occurrence is considered a major jolt to the RBI system. Besides, a few banks had to be issued notices on certain counts. This indicates that the system is not performing its functions without a flaw. The chances of another misappropriation of a huge sum (or sums) cannot, therefore, be ruled out as the Union Finance Ministry had complacently declared. There are weak links in the chain, thanks to several greedy opportunists a group of whom helped some sharebrokers to make hay while the country suffered heavy losses.

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Court Exposes Black Money in Polls

The increasing use of unaccounted money and hidden funds from various sources in elections is coming to light every now and then. The Supreme Court frequently handles cases dealing with election petitions filed by unsuccessful candidates who focussed attention on the utilisation of black money of which virtually the sky is the limit.

SOME of the recent court judgments reiterate accepted practices while others lay down fresh guidelines for electoral issues. In a verdict on August 9, 1994, the Supreme Court observed that by an amendment to the Representation of the People Act allowing unlimited expenditure, "legality and sanctity" had been given to an otherwise corrupt practice.

The Court upheld the election of the Railway Minister, Mr C.K. Jaffar Sharief, from Bangalore North Parliamentary constituency in June 1991, and it noted that under the existing law anybody, including a smuggler, criminal or any other anti-social element, may spend any amount over the election of any candidates he is interested in. This is indeed a comprehensive statement which has many implications.

For incurring such expenditure, no account is to be maintained or furnished and "any such expenditure shall not be deemed to have been expenditure in connection with the election.... so as to amount to a corrupt practice under sub-section (6) of section 123 of the Act".

While the Act enacted 42 years ago in 1952 envisaged excess expenditure as an electoral corrupt practice, the introduction of explanation-I to it in 1974 "encourages corruption by underhand methods", observed a three-judge bench.

The 31-page judgement was a fall

out of the appeals filed by two contestants who lost to Mr Sharief at the hustings and later their petitions were dismissed by the Karnataka High Court. They sought to unseat Mr Sharief for allegedly including in corrupt electoral practices on three grounds. These were: arranging "large-scale free feedings" for the electors after the assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi in May, and excessive expenditure beyond permissible limit of Rs 1.50 lakh on the election. Several thousand votes, which would have gone in favour of the defeated candidates, were wrongly counted in his favour. The mass feedings, called 'annadana' in local language, were held after Mr Gandhi was assassinated and the election postponed.

It needs to be noted that Mr Sharief was not present at these mass feedings organised for the slum dwellers and others who were to vote in the election. The court also dismissed the petitioners' contention that the ballot papers were "spurious and duplicate" and were used by Mr Sharief in "surreptitious manner" by which the election result was materially affected.

The judges did not find Mr Sharief guilty of corrupt practice for exceeding Rs 1.50 lakh expenditure-limit as the amount was neither spent by him nor his election agent but by the Congress, on which ticket he had contested the election. This is another notable statement.

The judges said they could not "resist" from observing that sub-section (6) of section 123 has become "nugatory and redundant" due to incorporation of explanation-I in the provision.

"Polls a joke": The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr T.N. Seshan, regretted that no electoral reforms

have been carried out in the country in recent years, though the conditions demanded them. Basic standards, he said, should be set like a minimum educational qualification level for a person to contest for a seat in the Assembly or Parliament, and barring of convicted persons with criminal records from contesting.

Lamenting that his suggestions for auditing of political parties had not been accepted, Mr Seshan said that contestants spent huge amounts during elections but showed negligible amounts on paper.

Indian elections have become a "joke" because of the rampant corruption and misuse of huge funds supported by criminal activities. "Today there is no better joke than Indian elections, rigging, booth capturing, booth jamming, impersonation and irregularities in counting that go on at random".

The situation was the worst in Uttar Pradesh where 180 MLAs of the 428-member Assembly have been convicted of criminal offences and some of them even charged of involvement in multiple murders, he said. There is need to revitalise the bureaucracy in the country as the "backbone of the civil services had broken into pieces" and civil servants were no longer neutral.

The Government is trying to sort out its differences with the Election Commission on electoral reforms, the Prime Minister, informed the Rajya Sabha.

CEC's new bombshell: In the summer months of 1994 the Election Commission directed that every candidate for the Lok Sabha and a State Assembly must file a detailed statement of accounts by a specified date. Some of the entries in the statements of certain legislators are absurd and smack of "irregularities and serious

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shortcomings".

The Chief Election Commissioner recently ordered an enquiry against Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and defeated Congress candidate M.L. Jain, along with 76 Assembly candidates, as the returns of election expenses filed by them were found to be defective in connection with the expenses on printing and pasting of posters, wall writings and publication of advertisements. The candidate (Mr Shekhawat) has shown only Rs 760 as the expenditure for printing 20,000 handbills, but the expenditure has not been shown for the distribution of the material. "This needs to be verified, whether the handbills can be printed at the cost of only three paise per handbill and how they were distributed", wondered the Commission secretary. A quick look at the returns filed by the candidates reveals many surprises as about half of a dozen candidates have shown an election expenditure within Rs 500.

Mr Shivdan Chauhan, a BJP MLA, elected from Nathdwara in Udaipur district, had not spent a single paise on his election, other than Rs 250 which he had deposited at the time of filing his nomination papers. Mr Shiv Kishore Sanadhya, again of the BJP, has given a figure of Rs 550, which included his deposit money also. They claim that their friends and well-wishers had printed bills, posters and banners, and they had not spent any money on it. Under the rules, the candidates for Lok Sabha elections can incur an expenditure of no more than Rs 1.5 lakh.

For Assembly elections, the limit is merely Rs 40,000. It is generally conceded that the statutory ceilings on election expenses are seldom observed in practice, and the actual expenditure incurred by a candidate does not have any relation to the maximum limits laid down.

More or less, open admissions have been made of substantial sums of money—several times the ceiling fixed for a particular election—being spent by a candidate. There have also been allegations of foreign money being available and pumped in an election campaign. The law in this

regard is clearly inadequate to counter the ingenuity of a candidate in circumventing its provisions successfully and with impunity.

Defective Accounts: The Election Commission observed: "The existing law relating to the accounts of election expenses suffers from two main defects. The first is that the period of accounting is limited to the interval between the date of the notification calling for the election and the date of the declaration of the result of the election. If the rendering of accounts by candidates and the prescription of the maximum limit for expenses are to have any significance, it is clear that candidates must be required to account for all expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct or the management of the election."

The second main defect is that the expenditure incurred by political parties on particular candidates sponsored by them does not require to be included in the account of any of the candidates. While organised political parties cannot be debarred from spending even during the election period on party propaganda generally, they must be made to account for any expenses incurred by them in promoting the election of particular candidates.

The accounts, along with copies of bills and vouchers, are to be provided under more than 30 different sub-heads within 30 days (a month) of the election date. It appears as if one sub-head in the proforma is enough to bring the candidates and political parties closer to the stark reality. This sub-head calls for the expenditure on the purchase of nomination forms. The other sub-heads include expenditure on the purchase of copies of electoral rolls, hiring of campaign offices, printing of manifestos, printing of "personal history", printing of posters and handbills, pasting of posters, distribution of handbills, wall-writings, publication of advertisements, propaganda for public meetings, hiring charges for pandals, loudspeakers, photographers and places of public meetings, expenditure on production and playing of video cassettes, etc.

The candidates also have to provide the details of the expenditure on hiring charges for vehicles for them and for their election, polling and counting agents. Similarly, they have also to show the remuneration, or the cost of refreshments given to their agents and house-to-house workers. The expenditure incurred on party workers on travelling to the party head-office and back by public transport is to be accounted for. A candidate may also mention miscellaneous expenditure.

The candidates are not merely to certify the details of the expenditure provided by them under section 77 of the Representation of People Act, but are also bound by an affidavit to declare that the contents are true to their knowledge and belief, thus making the declaration legally tenable.

All the detailed expenditure must include the date of payment, the name and address of the payee, the serial number of vouchers or bills, and the name and address of the person to whom any outstanding amount is payable. There also exists a "remarks" column.

No doubt, politicians and political parties, long used to spending lavishly on elections, are now finding it difficult to restrict their expenditure. Whose responsibility is it to defray the expenses incurred on an election—the candidate's, the party's or the State's? One of the questions almost all political parties ask the candidates seeking their ticket is about their (candidate's) capacity to spend. As a rule every candidate has to fend for himself. Unless something is done to alter this situation, the elections are bound to remain a game of the well-off only.

Therefore, a solution to this baffling problem can be found only if it is accepted in principle that all election expenses would be borne by the State. Prof K.T. Shah, an eminent member of the Constituent Assembly, suggested that "all expenses in connection with election to Parliament of all candidates, whether at the time of a general election or a bye-election, shall be defrayed out of the public treasury in accordance with a scale prescribed by Parliament, provided that any candidate securing

less than 10 per cent of the votes cast at the election shall not be entitled to claim such expenses.

Three grounds: The arguments in favour of State financing of elections are put forward on three grounds. First, this will reduce the role of big money in elections and may help reduce political corruption. Second, because of the enormity of the cost of elections comparatively poor but meritorious and ambitious candidates stand little chance of getting elected; or even getting party tickets to contest because "self-financing" is one of the major grounds on which political parties select their candidates. Third, in some countries the State or the party of a candidate, subsidises his election.

The arguments given against State funding are: One, our country is not as rich as to undertake so colossal an expenditure as the one incurred in the conduct of elections. Two, elections are an expensive affair and what the State can do will be a drop in the ocean, too insignificant to be effective in reality. Three, money-power being relative in nature, if subsidy helps a poor man, it also helps a rich candidate's power to compete effectively. Four, in foreign countries State subsidies have not prevented private contributions (nor is there a ceiling on expenses). Five, if given on a previous vote basis, weak and new political parties will be handicapped while strong and old parties will be further strengthened. Of course, the State subsidy, if agreed in principle, will have to be worked out carefully.

Some people hold the view that the C.E. does not rule out petitioning the Supreme Court against any amendment to the Representation of the People Act (RPA) that can "affect" the federal structure of the Constitution. He has termed as "not workable" the idea of a multi-member Election Commission. The recent Bill in a session of the Lok Sabha threatened to scuttle the efforts to cleanse the electoral system in the country. On the other hand, the ostensible purpose of the amendments to the Constitution is to reform the electoral system. Will the amendment address the question of cash, corruption and criminality polluting the elec-

toral system? Will it make politicians more accountable? Will it protect honest administrators in discharging their duties. Or, will it allow criminals to dominate politics with greater impunity? Will it give more play for cash and corruption? These are vital questions.

What is being attempted is the erosion of the authority and the independence of the Election Commission. At this rate, the Constitution may be sought to be amended any time a judge fails to pay due obeisance to "democratic" will, and instead, makes an issue of judicial independence.

Major hope: Mr Seshan is handicapped by a glaring loophole in the law—purposely created by Parliament. His predecessors were no less concerned with the deterioration of the electoral process, though content only to point it out and suggest improvements. They did not take on the political establishment as Mr Seshan has. Since the third general election they have been recommending ways to prevent political parties from distorting the electoral process with black money.

A direct consequence is the increasing number of individuals with known criminal records elected to the legislatures. But even more serious, the black money economy and its operators have been legitimised. Political leaders, including those in government, are indebted to them, with serious implications. Every significant contributor, including companies, keeps a black money account to grease parties and politicians to get their work done. In such circumstances honest companies or candidates have little chance of survival.

There are supposed to be legal limits to the amount of money that a candidate can spend on elections. But these limits have been evaded by attributing the expense to the political party sponsoring him. The Supreme Court took note of this gross political corruption in 1974 in the Kanwar Lal Gupta case when it ruled that the party's contribution should be included in the candidate's expenses.

It is also desired to amend the law requiring candidates for the Rajya Sabha to be resident in the

States from which they are elected. This provision was introduced because the M.P.s are indirectly elected and are supposed to represent their State in Parliament. But because Mr Seshan pointed out that even the Finance Minister, Mr Manmohan Singh—who is supposed to have a reputation for probity—had given a wrong address to be elected from Assam, he is being punished rather than the Finance Minister. Distorting the truth or the rules, when found inconvenient, is now an accepted political practice. Can we then really expect parliamentarians to go in for electoral reforms when they will be the first to suffer?

Attempts at reform have been motivated by conflicting considerations, with the Opposition focussing on the substance and the ruling Congress manoeuvring for tactical advantages to overcome political problems.

Eminent jurists and other leaders, including, Mr V.M. Tarkunde, Mr Ashok Mitra, Rajya Sabha member and former West Bengal Finance Minister, Mr Madhu Limaye, political commentator, Mr V.R. Krishna Iyer, former Supreme Court judge and Mr Subhash C. Kashyap, former Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha have laid stress on the urgent need for electoral reforms.

Since the electoral system has to be sustained for a long period in a democratic polity, it cannot be subjected to frequent and frivolous changes introduced in an ad hoc manner. The legislative measures needed to introduce important reforms must, therefore, be framed while keeping in mind their long-term implications. These measures must necessarily be discussed thoroughly with different parties in order to evolve a broad national consensus.

It is indeed tragic that the foundation of the electoral system rests on falsehood—from the place of residence to false statements on expenses and varied violations of the law and conduct. With the rising campaign cost, who can fight the election for a Lok Sabha seat within the prescribed financial limits? The answer depends on people having mature thoughts and topmost integrity.

Bane of Fiscal Indiscipline

The process of economic reforms has so far yielded excellent results, so far as the external sector and management of foreign exchange is concerned. The country is sitting pretty so far as the foreign exchange reserves are concerned and the export growth rate during 1993-94 also has been higher than envisaged. The achievements in respect of industrial growth rate and growth rate of the GDP, however, leave much to be desired. The liberalisation and globalisation of the economy, primarily began with delicensing and de-controlling the industry. Foreign investment was sought to be attracted, excise duties were reduced drastically, exports and imports were made facile, the stringent provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) were relaxed and rate of corporate tax was rationalised. But despite above measures, the industrial growth rate during the past three years has been creeping at below 2 per cent per annum. The overall rate of growth of the economy has also been below 4 per cent, much less than the rate achieved during early eighties.

Root Cause

NOTWITHSTANDING the global recession, the main cause of lacklustre performance of the economy is the uncontrolled public expenditure, mainly non-plan expenditure. The budget for 1994-95 provided for Rs 90,749 crore non-plan revenue expenditure. Central Government does not have enough revenues to meet this colossal expenditure and a yawning deficit on the revenue account is a natural fall-out. Interest, defence expenditure and subsidies are the major components of whopping non-plan expenditure. It has been estimated that about Rs 46,000 crore is spent on account of interest payments, over Rs 16,000 crore on defence and Rs 9,700 crore on subsidies. The onus of interest payments is increasing every year as the Government is resorting to finance revenue deficits by loans. Another

area of grave concern is the establishment cost. The annual budget for 1994-95 has estimated the cost of establishment of the Union Government at around Rs 16,000 crore. Thanks to the linking of Dearness allowance with the wholesale Price Index, the expenditure on this account increases by about 15 per cent every year. Out of this expenditure, major chunk (about 68 per cent) is spent on the workforce engaged in the departments of posts and telecommunications and railways and the remaining amount is spent on running other departments of Government of India, including the defence forces. This expenditure, however, does not include the establishment cost of the State Governments.

It will be wrong to say that the Government is not concerned about the rising expenditure on the staff. Yet the pampering of this category continues unabated. During the 1993-94 budget speech of the Finance Minister it was promised to trim the size of Government establishment and later it was also announced that the Government posts would be reduced by 10,000. The Government also announced a reduction of 4 per cent in its recruitment to the new posts. It was further announced that there will be 10 per cent reduction in Government expenditure by all the departments. In 1992, the Austerity Committee recommended a total freeze on the additional Dearness Allowance (DA) to the Central and State Government employees. But the acts of the Government have been to the contrary. Instead of reducing the posts by 10,000, the Government of India, as per one estimate, has created 40,000 new posts during 1993-94. Similarly, instead of 4 per cent reduction in recruitment, there has been increase in recruitment during 1992 and 1993. Further, the

government expenditure, rather than decreasing by 10 per cent, has continued to rise unchecked. The additional expenditure on account of release of two instalments of DA during 1993-94 for the Central Government employees alone works out to be Rs 3000 crore.

Spiralling Subsidies

DESPITE Government announcements to phase out subsidies gradually, the expenditure on subsidies is rising persistently. For the year 1993-94, the total expenditure on account of fertilizer and food subsidy has been about Rs 9700 crore (excluding the amount owed by the Government of India to the Food Corporation of India). Fertilizer subsidy, which was Rs 4542 crore during 1989-90, rose to Rs 5800 crore during 1992-93. The annual budget for 1993-94 targetted fertilizer subsidy at Rs 3500 crore, but at the end of the year it was actually estimated at Rs 6200 crore, an 80 per cent increase over the planned expenditure.

The state of subsidy on food is no better. Food subsidy, which was at Rs 2476 crore during 1989-90, was expected to be at Rs 3500 crore during 1993-94. If the budgetary support to the Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and export subsidy are also taken into account, a total sum of about Rs 20,000 crore were doled out as subsidies during 1993-94. Except for the export subsidy, which is declining substantially since 1991-92 owing to the reforms, other categories of subsidy are likely to rise in the years to come. Ironically, despite massive dose of fertilizer subsidy, the production and consumption of chemical fertilizers is virtually stagnant and several fertilizer plants are either facing closure or are being shut down. Moreover, despite clear indications, the Government has been unable to devise a more

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progressive system of Public Distribution System (PDS) whereby the affluent sections of the society are excluded from the system. It is a matter of common understanding that the people from higher income groups, particularly in urban areas, do not avail themselves of the facility of subsidised food articles and sizeable quantities of PDS articles are sold in the black market. But despite this, the Government appears to be lacking the political will to take a decision in this sphere. Similarly, most of the PSUs are still ailing from the poor management and poor marketing and finance policies, yet the budgetary provision for them is on the rise year after year.

Of late the Union Budgets have been harping upon the need for reducing the non-plan expenditure but in practice the expenditure on all the components of expenditure, particularly subsidies, is on the rise. What is being professed, is not being practiced. An open system, envisaged through the ongoing restructuring of the economy, has no place for subsidies which act as opium and are, more often than not, counter productive. This realisation is yet to overcome the populist policies of appeasement for political gains.

Ballooning Deficits

REVISED estimates for the year 1993-94 show that the revenue deficit which was targetted at Rs 17,630 crore, had actually been Rs 34,058 crore, an unprecedented increase of about 100 per cent. Unabated rise in non-plan expenditure of the Government has been the main cause for this situation. Although some of the increase in the deficit in revised estimates for 1993-94 over the budget is also due to "arrear financing", yet the difference between the two figures is difficult to be justified. Even during 1993-94, it is estimated that the revenue deficit will be Rs 32,727 crore. Although, the figure is lower than the actuals for 1993-94, yet it is significantly higher than the target for this very year.

Following the same trend, the fis-

cal deficit is also going out of hand. After controlling the fiscal deficit commendably during 1992-93, it rose to an exorbitant Rs 58,551 crore during 1993-94, which was 7.3 per cent of the GDP, as against a moderate estimate of Rs 36,959 crore (4.7 per cent of GDP) envisaged in the budget for 1993-94. It was conceded by the Finance Minister during the budgetary speech for the current year that there had been a major slippage in the fiscal correction during 1993-94 due to various factors. The official reason given for this slippage was lack of pick up in revenue collections, as planned. The Government also feels that during the current financial year the tax incentives will lead to industrial revival and higher industrial production would lead to higher excise revenue. Similarly, higher imports are also expected to yield higher revenue collections. As a result the fiscal deficit is expected to come down to 6 per cent. The Government, however, maintains stoic silence about the reduction in expenditure.

Till recently, the Government used to take recourse to the borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to finance the gap between the expenditure and the receipts, which resulted in unwarranted increase in the money supply, exerting pressure on the price level. The resultant inflation in the double digits is self-evident. According to Chakravarty Committee Report, the RBI held more than 90 per cent of the outstanding treasury bills of the Government. In a sudden deviation from this well established practice, the Union Budget 1994-95 proposes to abolish financing by the RBI through discounting of treasury bills within a period of 3 years. This is a welcome measure which will introduce fiscal discipline as the Government will be more careful in management of resources, as financing from the RBI will not be forthcoming easily. The regulation of money supply in the economy by the RBI will also become effective and realistic by this measure.

The initial gains of structural reforms have been squandered by giving in to the populist pressures, wasteful expenditure and fiscal mismanagement. If the present trend continues, the broad target of achieving an average annual growth rate of over 5 per cent during the Eighth Plan Period may be difficult to achieve. Fiscal deterioration is also a result of shortfall in tax revenues. The tax collection shortfall was Rs 7266 crore during 1993-94 which increased the revenue deficit. More than this, the spending targets were overshoot overwhelmingly as a result of which the expenditure was overshoot by a huge Rs 12,549 crore. Hence, lack of spending discipline as well as sluggish growth of tax collection are the main causes for huge deficits.

The aim of any Finance Minister should be to atleast bring down the fiscal deficit to zero, if not generating a surplus. When Mr Manmohan Singh became the Finance Minister he inherited a disastrous revenue deficit of Rs 1852 crore in 1990-91. Immediate task at that point of time was to drastically reduce the deficit. After having contained it marginally during 1992-93, the Finance Minister appears to have faltered on it. Instead of reducing the high revenue deficit of 1990-91, it has almost been doubled during 1993-94. This is indicative of a fiscal disaster of a serious magnitude. The situation at present appear to be conducive to achieve a lower revenue deficit as the monsoons for the last about 6 years have been fairly good, oil prices are considerably low and crude oil production targets are very optimistic.

Conclusion

THERE is no denying to the fact that fiscal situation is not as bad as it was in 1990-91, when the fiscal deficit had risen alarmingly to the level of 8.4 per cent of the GDP. The crisis at that time were exacerbated by the low level of foreign exchange reserves and excessive crude oil prices. However, the situation at present may go out of hand if stern measures are not taken. The remedy thus lies in a two-fold approach: reduce the expenditure drastically and step up the revenue collections considerably.

Cover-ups of Corruption

JPC and ATR Episodes

In recent years several scandals, financial irregularities, including payments of massive commissions, pay-offs and kick-backs, have been reported. Hardly any of these has been uncovered or the culprits traced, or apprehended. The notorious cases are those of Bofors, leading arms manufacturers of 150-mm Howitzer guns, the total amount of the deal was about Rs 1750 crore. It was said that the sum of Rs 50 crore had been paid as kickbacks, one estimate was as high as Rs 204 crore. Another cover-up of a controversial transaction related to the purchase of HDW submarines from West Germany (commission about Rs 30 crore). The matter was ultimately treated as closed. Some other matters also had to be similarly wound up or virtually so treated.

The latest position is that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) addressed 20 communications to the Swiss authorities between January to June, 1994, to get the secret documents relating to the Bofors case.



THE Union Government and several State administrations, notably those of Maharashtra and Bihar, seem to be widely known for blatant cover-ups for actions smacking of financial and other irregularities. Echoes of some of these actions, including the securities scam (the Harshad Mehta scandals) continue to be heard in public places and miscellaneous other forums.

It is not only the widely prevalent greed, misuse and misappropriation of public funds that have widely attracted notice but also between wily politicians, clever businessmen and the criminal gangs (the mafia) which are to blame for much of the spread-

ing menace.

The G.R. Khairnar affair and the suspended Deputy Commissioner's inability to launch a tirade against Mr Sharad Pawar, the Maharashtra Chief Minister, created renewed public interest in corruption in high places. Though some of the intensity of the campaign has worn off because of Mr Khairnar's inability to produce the truck load of evidence he had promised in support of his highly damaging contentions, the issue is far from settled. Besides, Mr Khairnar still talks of "a suitcase", with a subtle hint at exposure. Referring to Mr Khairnar's allegations, a well informed commentator belonging to India's Western region recently wrote: "People seem to be eager to hear more, against politicians the more powerful they are, the more they want to hear."

The fight has lately been turning dirty, prompting the exit of the more decent and the entry of the unscrupulous. But the people believe (because conventional wisdom suggests) that most politicians are corrupt.

What is clear from the recent episode is that the people of Bombay yearn for deliverance from the stranglehold of criminalised politicians and politicised criminals. They want the police to be impartial, just and honest and the bureaucrats to stop being mere adjuncts of politicians pandering to their whims and watching the games they play. But several prominent citizens have rightly contended that there has been a fresh awakening about the deep-rooted existence of the world-wide evil of corruption.

A wave set off by grave charges against a high profile politician is no answer to the larger issue of nation-

wide corruption. So the issue surely is not whether the Chief Minister of a leading State has been fraternising with criminals. It is rather that the politicisation of the corruption problem is the single most formidable obstacle to finding a solution for it. Election funding has been considered the biggest source of black money and corrupt practices. Efforts are being made to make the spending apparent.

JPC's Exposition



THE findings of the fully representative Joint Parliamentary Committee, which presented a unanimous report to Parliament on

December 21, 1993, were realistic and well-founded. No wonder it was unpalatable to the Finance Ministry and other official financial agencies and officials.

The JPC report concluded that the scam was a deliberate misuse of public funds with the avowed object of illegally siphoning the funds of banks and public sector undertakings to (running into hundred of crores) and "select brokers" for speculative returns. There was a distinct manifestation of a "culture of non-accountability" in the official agencies. The abuse of the Portfolio Management Scheme (PMS) under which public sector companies parked their funds with foreign banks and merchant banking firms, has been identified as a major contributor to the security scam. Several foreign banks had been found responsible for deception and financial irregularities. Severe action was called for against them. Glaring proof of the nexus between the ir-

regularities in banks and the overheating of the stock market was provided by the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Index, which between July 1991 and May 1992, showed a sharp increase in securities transactions by the banks involved in serious irregularities.

It is abundantly clear that the scam was the result of a failure to check irregularities in the banking system. While some gained crores, millions of investors lost their savings. Incalculable damage was done to the national economy at a crucial time. However, despite the gravity and magnitude of the offence, not many have yet been identified and effectively punished. The JPC observed that the Finance Ministry "failed to anticipate the problem, respond to it purposefully, manage adequately the consequences of it, apply the needed correctives with dispatch, and punish the guilty". The entire hierarchy, beginning with the State Bank of India, had been casual in its approach, negligent in the performance of its duties and unpardonable in its collusion with brokers.

Three follow-up actions by the Government have been noted. The Finance Ministry has been asked to constitute a committee to trace the end use of the funds in the scam. Second, the committee has recommended that the CBI and Finance Ministry should vigorously investigate the circumstances under which news of an impending hike in the coupon rate of government securities was leaked. Third, a fresh investigation into Goldstar's financial transactions be ordered.

When the JPC was appointed the Prime Minister had declared that every guilty person involved in the scam would be punished. Nothing of the sort has happened, the Ministers concerned are still at their posts, safely ensconced. Despite the JPC fixing the responsibility of malpractices on some functionaries and institutions, hardly any have been prosecuted and punished as revealed by the ATR Report.

In the hurry to nail the offenders, some innocent persons have been

trampled upon while many of the guilty have escaped with impunity. Many players in the game have enriched themselves, with the investigating agencies unable to trace where the money has gone. In the name of liberalisation, foreign banks have wrought havoc on the banking sector, while nationalised ones have done so in the name of socialism.

Government Rejects JPC



THE Government rejected on July 25 most of the crucial findings of the JPC on the Finance Minister and his ministry in the securities scam and observed that the criticism against Mr B. Shankaranand was not borne out by records while reiterating that those found guilty in the scandal would be punished.

The Government termed as "unwarranted" and "unjustified" the JPC conclusions that the Ministry of Finance had failed to anticipate the problem and apply the needed correctives. The Finance Ministry and the RBI, the report claimed, had unearthed the scam and had taken all possible steps to correct the deficiencies in the system.

While conceding the scam was due to the failure "to check irregularities", the report observed that this failure was not due to inaction on the part of the present Government. In fact the report claims the scam came to light after Dr Manmohan Singh urged the then Governor of the Reserve Bank of India to investigate the matter of diversion of bank funds to stock markets for financing the Bombay stock broker, Harshad Mehta. It said the RBI Governor had told the Finance Minister in March, 1992, that he had information about the State Bank of India funds being diverted to stock markets.

At no point of time did the Minister take the abnormal spurt in the share price index as a measure of the success of the government's policy of

liberalisation and economic reforms, the report said. "It was essentially a reflection of the weakness in the system which was inherited by the Government which it was in the process of correcting", the report said.

The CBI, in its investigations into the scam-related cases so far, has not established any nexus between the brokers and influential politicians. Defending its stand, the Union Finance Ministry has argued that of the 273 observations and recommendations of the JPC, only 107 were specific, of which 87 were fully accepted and 14 were partially accepted. The Government has differed with the JPC on only six recommendations involving continuation of ready forward deals. All this does not amount to disrespect of the JPC. But the fact remains that the stock market scam was, apart from being a "system failure", the product of human failure with no one accepting the responsibility for what happened.

The Bharatiya Janata Party described the Action Taken Report on the findings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee inquiry into the securities scam as an "insulting document". The Deputy leader of the BJP in the Lok Sabha, Mr Jaswant Singh, intended that the document insults the country and the 18 months of collective endeavour of an all party committee which submitted a unanimous report. The report was "immensely saddening" as it "continues to underline the climate of non-accountability".

It is indeed strange that so far no government official had been punished except some clerks. Not a single executive or head of the errant public sector undertakings or ministers of the seven ministries who had been indicted by the JPC had been punished. The report was a mockery of the legislative efforts and devalued the importance of Parliament. "By perpetuating this kind of non-accountability, we are harming public institutions, their probity and the country's interest."

Core Group's Lead



THE newly set-up Strategy Planning Group, at a meeting held at Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's residence in July this year expressed concern, over-growing corruption, communalism, inflation, unemployment and the slow pace of economic reforms. A few of the Group members made a special reference to the fact that Mr. T.N. Seshan had caught the imagination of the people by focussing on the need to eliminate corrupt practices and the use of money and muscle power in elections.

The Prime Minister said the people perceived political parties as being active only during elections and as having no positive role to play in nation-building in the intervening period between elections.

Mr S.B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, voiced concern over the prevalence of corruption at the Centre and in the States, observing that money had to be paid by the people for getting things done.

The BJP on August 3 decided that all its MPs would visit their respective constituencies to take the issue of corruption to the people's parliament. They will come back and report about the response to the campaign to senior leaders of the party. The decision was taken at the party's parliamentary party meeting presided by the leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, and attended by others.

A delegate of 140 BJP MPs led by Mr Vajpayee met the President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, on August 3. Mr Vajpayee informed the President that the Government had forced the unprecedented situation over the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the JPC recommendations. He told the President that the government had shown utter disregard to the JPC and while it agreed that there were lapses in the ATR, it was not prepared to withdraw it. The BJP demanded the

President should use his good offices and advise the Government to withdraw the ATR and bring a revised report.

Anti-Corruption Bill



THE Union Government plans to hold discussions with all political parties to arrive at a consensus before coming out with a comprehensive legislation to curb all pervasive corruption. The Minister of State for Personnel, Mrs Margaret Alva, assured the Rajya Sabha on August 2 that there is an urgent need for appointing a Lokpal, she said.

Responding to a members' demand to bring the Prime Minister under the purview of the proposed legislation Mrs Alva said the Prime Minister had time and again assured the members that the government was open to a national debate and wants to arrive at a consensus on the Lokpal issue. The issue had to be looked at from a different angle from the past experiences as also keeping in view the dignity and prestige of the head of the Government of the country. The attempts since 1968 had been made but without success as government either failed or their tenure had ended.

Referring to corruption charges and wild allegations made frequently against politicians, Mrs Alva said it was easy to condemn the political system or political persons but "we are all for cleaning up the system".

Earlier, Mr Chimanbhai Mehta (independent) urged the Government to enact suitable legislation to set up the Lokpal to check menace. The general impression was that politicians were corrupt and there was a nexus between politicians and the mafia which was threatening to throttle democracy in the country, he said, adding that the Lokpal would only help the Government to dispel these fears and misgivings.

Though supporting Mr Mehta, Mr Narayanaswamy (Cong) said it was wrong to generalise that all politicians were corrupt. Mr Ram

Gopal Yadav (Samajwadi party) said the menace of corruption could not be curbed only through legislation. Those occupying high positions should set example for others to follow by strictly adhering to principles and non-corrupt practices.

Opinion still varies about the total amount of money involved in the securities scam—the estimates vary. The Janakiraman committee had estimated it at Rs 4,024 crore, the CBI at Rs 8,383 crore and the Custodian at Rs 3,650 crore. Another serious omission on the part of the Finance Ministry has been to softpedal the issue of tracing the end use of the scam money. What happened to the hundreds of crores of rupees? The JPC believed that it was sent outside through "hawala" transactions. Interestingly, the Petroleum Ministry has been left off the hook. There are at least two strong indications that the then Ministers in charge, Mr Shankaranand and Mr S.P. Malaviya, had breached the confidentiality and gifted more than Rs 1000 crore to the Syndicate Bank.

Opposition Boycott



THE deadlock in Parliament over the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the JPC recommendations took a turn for the worse on August 2 with the major opposition parties announcing a boycott of the rest of the session and the decision to resign from all the parliamentary committees.

The thrust of the opposition parties speeches, while staging another walkout, was that their association with the committees would hardly have any meaning, since that the Government had shown "utter disrespect" for the recommendations of an important committee like the JPC. They said the Government had created a situation where the credibility of the parliamentary system had suffered a rude jolt.

The Government's "Action Taken Report" was described, to all

intents and purposes, as a fabricated, totally misleading and even distorted document. No fair-minded person would accept it as a correct and fair verdict on a vital matter. It is "in fact a complete whitewash, with the all-too-apparent aim to provide which may be described as a protective shield over the Finance Ministry". The document says that since the irregularities pointed out by the JPC have been going on since 1986 it was an "inherited problem" and the "failure to check the wrongdoing" was "not due to inaction". What an unconvincing retort to the JPC's scathing comment that the Finance Ministry had "failed signally in enforcing the rules and regulations of the country" and also "failed to anticipate the problem, respond to it purposefully when it first surfaced, manage adequately thereafter the consequences of it, apply the needed corrective with despatch and punish the guilty in time and adequately".

Again, the Reserve Bank of India has repeatedly been committing monumental blunders and is partly responsible for the scam but the Government's report virtually gives it a clean chit, at best holds it guilty of committing relatively minor errors of lack of adequate supervision.

On July 28, describing the action taken report as a "cover up", members in both the Houses stalled question hour, raising slogans that the Action Taken Report was a farce of parliamentary findings. Some opposition members described the report as a fraud on the nation and a mockery of Parliament. A cynic rightly said it was "a notable exercise in evasion". A CPM leader Mr Somnath Chatterjee charged the Government with making "a mockery" of parliamentary democracy.

The angry opposition members rejected the assurance by Mr V.C. Shukla that the guilty in the securities scam would be punished after investigations under the due process of law. The Minister, however, said the Government was not in a position to take action in certain cases as investigations were still in progress.

The least the Government could do, "if it had any respect for parliamentary democracy was to withdraw the report as corruption in high places" could never be tolerated, an M.P. added. Actually the Action Taken Report on the JPC's recommendations "shows how little has been done in the over six months that have passed since the report was presented to Parliament. No steps should be taken to prevent such scams in future and ensure speedier identification and punishment of the guilty". The scam is the product of the unholy marriage between politics, finance and business.

At a meeting the Government had offered to discuss four major points raised by the Opposition—ministerial responsibility, action against officials indicted by JPC, role of foreign banks and systematic failure—but the Opposition reiterated their demand for withdrawal of the Action Taken Report (ATR) and action against ministers.

Opposition Quits Panels: The crisis in Parliament over the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the securities scam heightened on August 1 with major opposition parties deciding to quit all parliamentary committees to intensify pressure on the government to withdraw the report. The leaders of the National Front-Left combine and those of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the main opposition party, made announcement to this effect.

Mr V.C. Shukla, termed the Opposition decision as "hasty and uncalled for". He also made it clear that the ATR will not be withdrawn nor will the resignation of ministers be sought. The opposition parties' gesture threw out of gear functioning of the committees, including the 17 departmental standing committees which began functioning only this year, and various financial committees like the Public Accounts Committee. The BJP M.P.s pointed out various lacunae in the ATR, the most glaring being that no action has been initiated against any of "the scam-tainted ministers, senior bureaucrats or other officials.

But that may prove no great dis-

advantage in the next general election because the image of opposition parties is not better. The opposition does get a scoring point but whether it will get much advantage out of the scam is not certain. The opposition is apparently not more responsible or accountable than the ruling one.

Finance Minister's withdrawal: On August 5 the Finance Minister withdrew the words "unwarranted" and "unfair" from the Action Taken Report on the securities scam, and tendered an apology in Parliament for the lapse which he termed "entirely unintentional". I would like to assure the members that it was never our intention to show any disrespect to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. If these words convey such impression, I have no objection in requesting you to treat them as withdrawn.

Dr Singh said the JPC agreed with the Government view that the irregularities in securities trading revealed failures in various aspects of the financial system, including internal mechanisms of banks as well as the supervisory system, and also a deliberate and criminal misuse of public funds with the aim of illegally siphoning off the funds of banks by some brokers for speculative returns. An impression had been created in some quarters that the government had rejected the report but the facts were quite different.

The remedial action taken by the Government pursuant to 101 of the 107 recommendations had strengthened the system so much that there was no possibility of a recurrence of such irregularities in future. With regard to accountability, the action taken report detailed the steps which had been taken to identify and punish those found responsible for the irregularities.

Dr Singh said the government had speedily terminated the services of four senior bank officials who were government appointees. Departmental action had been taken against 97 senior officers of public sector banks and financial institutions. The Central Bureau of Investigation had registered 48 cases out of which

charge-sheets had been filed in 11 cases. If the ongoing investigations revealed more individuals or companies, prosecution or other relevant action would be initiated.

Dr Singh said on the basis of the recommendations, of the JPC the inter departmental committee under the chairmanship of a custodian appointed under the Special Court Act was looking into the work of tracing the end use of the funds illegally siphoned off from the banks. This committee had submitted an interim report.

The Finance Minister said the reform of the financial system was an ongoing process and the report of the committee would serve as a guide for the future directions of the reform.

On August 17, 1994, the three week old boycott of Parliament at last ended following a settlement between the Government and the Opposition. This followed an initiative by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr Shiv Raj Patil. The agreement had led to a formula to modify and re-submit the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the

JPC findings in the securities scam. The Government did not have to withdraw the controversial ATR and found a face-saving device and the opposition found an omnibus agreement (at one time it has threatened to resign). The Government had the satisfaction that it did not withdraw the controversial ATR. As was stated by several groups, there was no vanquished and no victor; it was a settlement to mutual satisfaction. The Government arrived at a "correct decision" while keeping the dignity of the system intact.

But the untenuous story has not yet ended. Some more development is still to come.

Corruption in Sugar deals



THE major opposition parties staged a walk-out on July 26 in the Rajya Sabha in support of their demand for a judicial inquiry into the multi-crore sugar muddle. They said the administrative inquiry ordered

by the Government was "a farce" and would never unveil the truth and pin down the guilty ministers and bureaucrats.

The Opposition leaders said suspected bureaucrats should not be allowed to influence the probe. They know a former Comptroller and Auditor-General who had links with the public sector. Describing the Government probe as colourless, odourless and "tasteless", "a mockery" and "a farce", the Opposition leaders sought a full-fledged discussion. Mr Sikander Bakht (BJP) regretted that the country had "manipulated" to benefit the sugar barons. It smacked of corruption at many levels. Three sources of corruption are often referred to the sugar industry. Black money is made in several ways. Sugar factories would under-report the amount of the sugarcane bought by issuing bogus receipts to the suppliers. The quantum of sugar for the public distribution system is diverted into the open market. The recent sugar scandal and the underhand dealings are eloquent enough.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT ON SHARE MARKET

Every one of us wants to be financially successful. Isn't it. Yes ! For this reason every body takes some sort of academic or technical or professional course like M.Sc., Engineering, Medical or chartered Accountancy. But in recent times, a new subject has been evolved—the subject of Investment Management in share/stock Market. Investment in Share/stock is a very popular method of multiplying of one's savings in western countries. Now this concept are being accepted in India also. The effective and judicious investment in stock and share can make you RICH in very short time. Although many of us has a negative or No idea about share investment.

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Books in the age of audio-visual entertainment

"With nearly fifty crore readers in India today, our dreams started tottering in the eighties when the devil of electronic mass media started spreading its transmitter tentacles and produced a phenomenon of 'able-to-read but no-time-to-read' kind of literates. If you shouted at them the value of reading, they would only raise the volume of their machines to drown yours."

—Balchandra Nemade.

LITERALLY speaking audio-visual means using both sight and sound for entertainment as well as for information. Their impact on the viewers' mind and other faculties is so strong that any talk on the virtues of book-reading is considered irrelevant. Enjoying or watching any programme for pure entertainment, on an audio-visual machine, is purely a passive pastime. But reading a book, whether serious or not so serious, demands an active involvement of the reader's imagination in making out pictures or images from the printed word and there lies the silent interaction between the author and the reader, which is totally missing between the viewer and the 'Idiot Box'.

Undoubtedly the electronic media offer a varied feast of fun and fantasy, laughter and lullaby to the viewer's external senses. In a book the reader has to exert to formulate the format of situations. In a life ridden with all kinds of tensions, haste and waste, most of us need relaxation that requires no more effort on our part and thus relieve us of the burden of boredom that hangs heavy on our nerves and sensibilities. And rightly

the audio-visual entertainment proves a welcome relief to the victim of kicks, hustle and bustle, that an urban dweller has to go through everyday. Asking such a fellow to read a book for rest and recreation is adding insult to injury. Earlier, when life was not so hectic and there was no ready-made means of entertainment available, book-reading for the literates acted as the catalyst or the cathartic outlet but now it is a different story altogether.

Having reached a stage in the development of our civilisation, where the most vital instruments of production, along with entertainment and excitement, are being operated by 'remote control or push-button', audio-visual media, particularly the TV, can always find a captive audience running into millions. No such luck or reception awaits a book, however thought-provoking or topical it may be. Most of its readers are either created by high-blown publicity or raving reviews by renowned critics. Despite these frantic efforts, the sales may not touch anywhere the startling figures that a popular programme like pop music by a celebrity, may evoke when such a show is being televised live on the electronic media.

Like a pain-killer an entertainment programme on the TV may relieve us from the ache of physical exhaustion or the malaise of anxiety or fear for a short while but the book like a 'never failing friend' always stands by us in hours of crisis/confusion. A 'nurse, a guide and a

philosopher' the book has no equal to take its place because in moments of deep distress, it is the book and its blissful influence that supports us through thick and thin.

In an age where pulls and pressures of a hectic life are going to exercise explosive effects on human psyche, electronic media with its range, reach and rigour would continue to pose a grave challenge to all other creative genres of information and entertainment, as well as to the aesthetic approach to all fine arts. But there is the inherent strength and stamina of a good book that can withstand the deluge of entertainment media. The book, as we all know, stands as a link between the present and the past and an edifice of knowledge for the future. As such, like a colossus whose worth has been over-shadowed by the glare of electronic media, it will assert itself again as the most cogent channel of human ideas and ingenuity. As a constant companion of man in his dire needs, the book shall always occupy the pride of place, though at times it may seem to be at the receiving end, suffering in silence but determined all the same to retain the niche that it has always made among its fans. In a world where 'success' is the yardstick of all achievements, the book has a definite role to play in the lives of those who wish to excel in fields of science and technology, management and global economy and there is nothing to stop a writer to write and a man of letters to create literature.

Indian Economic Service

In today's competitive world, one is dazed by the variety of careers available. The lure of fast track careers, offered by the private sector has reduced the number of candidates aspiring to join Government service as officers, yet there are many candidates who still have preference for Government jobs. Even today, the position of a Government officer is considered to be a prestigious one. Out of several careers offered by the Government Sector, Indian Economic Service (IES) offers a very attractive opening to the graduates in Economics and Statistics.

Career Prospects

IES is the gateway to an exciting career in which the selected candidates join the service as Group 'A' Officers with excellent service conditions. The IES officers are placed in the Planning Commission, Planning Board, Ministry of Economic Affairs, National Sample Survey and other allied offices/departments that need specialists on economic and statistics. The nature of job is that of a specialist but at the same time having administrative mould.

The service conditions offered by the IES are similar to other Central Civil Services. As in case of the Central Civil Services, a selected candidate commences his/her career in the pay scale of Rs 2200-4000. The places of posting are usually in the State capitals or New Delhi. A candidate selected at a favourable age can expect to rise quite high in the career and touch the level of even Secretary to the Government of India, in any Ministry concerned with economic affairs.

The examination

The competitive examination for the IES is conducted every year by the Union Public Service

Commission (UPSC) and consists of two parts—written examination and interview. The written examination contains maximum of 900 marks with five papers as under:

Paper-I	General English	150 marks
Paper-II	General Studies	150 marks
Paper-III	General Economics-I	200 marks
Paper-IV	General Economics-II	200 marks
Paper-V	Indian Economics	200 marks

Each paper is of three-hour duration and is in the form of conventional essay type questions. Candidates are allowed to appear only in one medium of examination i.e., English. The candidates taking the exam should have completed 21 years of age and should not be over 28 years. Minimum academic qualification required is Bachelor's Degree with Economics or Statistics. It is, however, observed that post-graduates in Economics find it easier to take this examination.

How to Prepare?

It may be observed that General English is a full-fledged paper and unlike in the Civil Services Examination, where language paper is just qualifying in nature and the marks obtained are not counted in the final merit, the marks obtained in General English paper in this examination form part of the total score of the candidate. Hence, knowledge of English Language plays an important role in this examination. The General English Paper includes an essay, precis and other descriptive questions to judge the candidates' comprehension of English Language. Candidates with good base of English Language can

hope to do well. Essay, particularly, is very important as it is an instrument for judging not only the command over the language but also the depth of knowledge and expression of the candidate on a given topical essay.

Paper-II (General Studies) has a maximum of 150 marks. Like other papers, it is descriptive in nature and is spread over three-hour duration. Paper-I and II are of vital importance as these papers assist a well prepared candidate to get a higher percentage of marks. Paper on General Studies includes questions on Constitution of India, Indian History, physical, regional and economic Geography, General Science, national and international affairs, etc. Preliminary and basic study of Indian Political System, Indian History and Geography is required. A good book on General knowledge, supplemented by a good competitive magazine is a must for thorough preparations. In addition regular reading of a good and standard national newspaper also helps in updating the knowledge of current national and international affairs. The question paper may also have a question or two on economic planning and other economic problems, which the candidates otherwise also prepare for Paper-V (Indian Economics).

The remaining three papers are on Economics and carry 200 marks each. First is the paper on Economic Theory consisting of Micro and Macro-economic Theories. The Syllabi of Micro and Macro Economics conforms to the syllabi of post-graduate classes in a standard university.

To prepare for this paper, standard books prescribed at post-graduate level for theory are considered to be most suitable. Efforts of the candidates should be to

acquire the conceptual clarity so that even the complicated questions are tackled properly. The questions, in fact, are directed at judging the depth of knowledge of the candidates in economic theory. A candidate with a clear understanding of the subject can expect to do well in this paper.

Second paper of Economics consists of other allied theories of economics including Monetary and Fiscal Theory, Development, Planning, International Economics and Welfare Economics. The syllabus for this paper also consist of important aspects of the above disciplines of economic theory, which are taught at the post-graduate level in any standard Indian university. The paper also includes some input on basics of statistics. The candidates are also advised not to leave any part of the syllabus untouched and should prepare all the aspects thoroughly.

While the material for first two papers of economics is available in plenty and in a structured form, the preparations required for the third paper on Indian Economy require special efforts. The problem which a candidate faces in preparing for this paper is that even the latest edition of book on Indian Economics does not contain the latest data. With presentation and analysis of latest data only one can expect to score good marks. The standard text books on Indian Economy, therefore, need supplementing with good and reliable sources of data on Indian Economic Problems. One good source of latest data on Indian Economy is the latest pre-budget Economic survey, which is usually released every year by the Publications Division, Government of India. Another rich and reliable source is the latest Five Year Plan document which also gives an insight into the sector-wise five-year targets and performance of the previous plan. *Yojana*, a fortnightly magazine published by the Publications Division, is also useful. To get first hand and latest information on the important topics on Indian Economy, the regular feature titled as ARTICLE, in the *Competition Master* is

particularly important as it gives latest data as well as analysis of the problems faced by Indian Economy as well as its achievements. Understanding and knowledge of Indian Economy is more important as even the questions on second paper on Economics are also asked with special reference to the Indian Economy. A standard economic oriented newspaper also goes a long way in preparing for this paper.

While preparing for this examination, it must be remembered that it is a competitive examination. Every aspirant is presumed to be well versed with three papers on Economics. Candidates, thus, must prepare well not only in three papers on economics but also in the subjects of General Studies and General English. Thorough study, therefore, is a must to score over other candidates.

Like other competitive examinations, IES also requires planned preparation, determination, hardwork and will to succeed. The competition is distinct from the Civil Services Examination in as much as it has only one medium of examination, i.e., English and the marks obtained in General English are counted towards the final merit of the written examination. Moreover there is no preliminary examination. The competition is slightly restricted, as the graduates with Economics or Statistics only are eligible.

Interview

After the merit list is prepared on the basis of written examination, it is followed by an interview. The interview has a maximum of 250 marks and the marks obtained in the interview are added to the score of the written examination, for drawing-up the final merit list. Although there are no prescribed minimum marks for getting an interview call, this is decided by several factors like the number of vacancies and the level of marks obtained by the candidates in general.

Candidates called for the interview have to be thoroughly prepared. The performance of the candidates and their academic record is before the interview board and

hence, the interview is aimed at judging the depth of the knowledge of the candidates. The board not only judges the knowledge of the candidate in Economics, it also tries to ascertain the suitability of the candidate for the IES. In this effort, the expression and intelligence of the candidate particularly comes under close scrutiny. The interest of the candidates in the current national and international events is also an important criterion to judge the versatility of the candidates. Other qualities which are also judged are initiative, intelligence, and communication skills.

To do well in the interview it is essential that the candidates carry out special preparations. Allied subjects like Indian Polity, Geography, Science and Technology, etc. are required to be prepared. The candidates must also prepare adequately in the current events, both national and international. Regular reading of a standard competitive magazine and good newspaper would help the candidates to prepare well for the interview. Discussion on current national and international issues with other aspirants and friends also goes a long way in assisting a candidate to prepare well. While preparing, the candidates may practice by using the technique of mock-interviews. Interview gains more importance in this competition as the marks of interview come to about 22 per cent of maximum marks (i.e., 1150 marks). In contrast, interview marks form only 12 per cent of maximum marks (i.e., 2050 marks) in the Civil Services Examination.

A thorough preparation would, therefore, result in success of the candidates at this examination and would help the candidates desirous of taking up this prestigious career. The number of vacancies vary from 20 to 40 every year. The selected candidates can get the mundane satisfaction of being instrumental in taking policy decision for the economy within their area of operations. Candidates having right aptitude and interest in a career in economic policy-making may, thus start preparations straightaway.

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER

Selected Solved Questions of Previous Years' G.S. Question Papers

Q. 1. Write short notes not exceeding 150 words on the following topics:

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (b) Role of Judiciary in India.
- (c) Functions of Election Commission.

(Civil Services (Main) 1979)

Ans. (a) Directive Principles: Articles 36 to 51 contain the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. In furtherance of the broad national objective of a socialistic pattern of society, these principles have been incorporated in the Constitution to regulate and direct the legislative and administrative policy. The principles, which are not enforceable by the courts, include the directions to the State including carrying out the land reforms, equity, social justice, enforcing prohibition, banning cow slaughter, organising the Panchayati Raj system, promotion of village and cottage industries, compulsory primary education, raising the standard of living and separation of executive from the judiciary. In addition, provisions contained elsewhere in the Constitution also provide for promoting the mother tongue at the primary stage, promoting the spread of Hindi language and appointment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes to the Government service.

The progress on implementation of the Directive Principles over the past more than four decades has been more than satisfactory as most of the directives have been implemented resulting in achieving social and economic transformation of the country in a peaceful manner. Pre-eminence of Fundamental Rights over these Principles has also been undermined greatly, when in order to implement them even the Fundamental Rights were amended vide 25th Constitutional Amendment.

Ans. (b) Role of Judiciary: In any democracy, Judiciary has a very special role to play. It acts as the protector and guardian of the democracy. Indian judiciary is also designed to play the same role. Various applications for the Constitutional writs before the High Courts and the Supreme Court, have ensured the protection of fundamental rights. The judiciary also provides a check against arbitrary acts of Executive and Legislature. The

power of Judicial Review—although not specifically provided for in the Constitution, is an effective tool with the Judiciary to evacuate every Executive action or Legislation *vis-a-vis* Constitutional provision. After the new code for Criminal Procedure came into being after 1973, there was an effective separation and independence of Judiciary in the country.

The power of Judicial Review, however, needs to be exercised with due care and caution. By introducing the concepts like "basic structure" or "features" of the Constitution, the Judiciary is emerging as an unconstitutional power to interfere in the process of constitutional amendments, although the Constitution has specifically assigned this authority to the Legislature. There are instances where the Judiciary has started interfering in day-to-day functioning of the Executive. This is a perilous trend which must be arrested and Judiciary must restrict itself to the role constitutionally provided to it.

Ans. (c) Functions of Election Commission: Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides for an independent body known as Election Commission to supervise the entire machinery for Elections and other

ancillary matters.

The functions assigned to the Election Commission are as under:

(i) To hold free and fair elections. For achieving this objective, the removal of Election Commissioners has been prescribed by way of impeachment only, so that the political party in power is not able to influence the functioning of the election machinery.

(ii) The Election Commission has been assigned the function of superintendence, direction and conduct of all elections to the Parliament and State Legislature and of elections to the Offices of President and Vice-President. For this purpose, Regional Commissioners may also be appointed by the President for assisting the Election Commission.

(iii) The Election Commission has the power to issue suitable directions on issues like election campaigning, code of conduct by the candidates as well as the Governments and political parties, postponing and cancellation of an election before the declaration of result, repoll on a few or all polling stations and other allied issues.

In this issue, as in the previous issue and in the next two issues, we will be giving this Special Feature which has been specially prepared for the benefit of those preparing for the Civil Services (Mains) Exam. While in this issue we are giving selected questions from previous examinations, the November and December issues will incorporate topics which our experts feel might be asked in this year's examination.

We are confident that the readers will find this feature useful. Please do let us know in case you want a particular topic to be covered. We will try to accommodate as many requests as possible.

This feature not only provides valuable material but also gives the readers an idea on how to attempt these questions.

Q. 2. What are Zonal Councils? Discuss their Constitutional role and importance in achieving Inter-State comity. (about 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. There are five Zonal Councils in India viz, Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central. These five Councils, although do not find mention in the Constitution, were created by an Act of the Parliament. These were established by the States Reorganisation Act 1956 to advise on the matters of common interest to each of the five common zones. These Zonal Councils have been set up as instruments to foster inter-State cooperation and comity. It was a logical outcome of the reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis. The basic philosophy behind the creation of these Councils was that geographically and culturally contiguous States needed to have a common meeting ground for serving common interests.

The Zonal Councils constitute the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and a Union Minister nominated by the Union Government. The State-wise constitution of each Zonal Council is as under:

(a) **The Northern Zone:** Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

(b) **The Southern Zone:** Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) **The Central Zone:** Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) **The Eastern Zone:** Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Sikkim.

(e) **The Western Zone:** Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa and the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Besides, there is a North Eastern Council to deal with all the States in the North-East. These zonal councils discuss the matters of common concern to the member States including economic and social planning, border disputes, inter-State transport, matters arising out of the reorganisation of States and rendering advice to the Union Government as well as the State-Government(s) concerned. Importance of these Councils lie in the fact that they can promote better coordination among the States and national integration by performing advisory function without undermining the autonomy of the States. The Councils can also be used to uphold the federal feelings by resisting linguistic and religious provincialism.

Q. 3. What are the essentials of a true federation? Analyse the nature of Indian Federation. (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. Any true federation must have the following essential features:

(a) **Dual Government:** A true federation must essentially have two Governments, one at the Centre and one in each province. A fusion of such provinces into one State with each province enjoying autonomy in the mat-

ters entrusted to it, is essentially a special characteristic of a true federation.

(b) **Supremacy of the Constitution:** In a federal State both the Union as well as the States draw their authority from the same source, i.e., the Constitution which is normally a written one. Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers exercised by the Union as well as the States flow from the Constitution of the land.

(c) **Distribution of Powers:** A basic feature of a true federation is that there is a division of authority between the Federal Government and the States. However, the scheme of distribution of powers may be different in different federations.

(d) **Authority of Judiciary:** Legally, Constitution is supreme in a federal system. Hence the Judiciary is vested with the power to interpret the Constitution and keep a check on any violations of the Constitution.

It is evident that the Indian Constitution possesses all the above ingredients of a federation and the Constitution is the source of all authority with the Union as well as the States. Legislature and executive power has been distributed among the Union and the Provinces and the judiciary interprets and protects the Constitution from illegal acts. However, there are certain features in Indian Constitution which differ drastically from the typical federal system. The distribution of power between the Union and the States has a strong bias in favour of the federal government. The power vested with the Union to supersede and dismiss the State Governments is also contrary to the generally accepted features of a federal government. It was due to these reasons that Prof Wheare called Indian Constitution a "quasi-federal" State. It is also felt that highly centralised finances and the resources with the Planning Commission accentuate the unitary bias in our political system. Hence it can easily be concluded that the federal system introduced in India has the provisions for converting it into a unitary or quasi-federal system under specified exceptional circumstances. In the words of Jennings, Indian Constitution is based on the principle that "in spite of federalism, the national interest ought to be paramount".

Q. 4. Discuss the main issues involved in the provisions regarding the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights in the Dunkel Draft Text in relation to India. (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. The provision contained in the text of Dunkel Draft were finally formalised into an Agreement on April 15, 1994 when almost the entire world signed the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Agreement at Marrakesh in Morocco. One of the most debated upon trade agreements of the century, the GATT Agreement's most controversial part is Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), more particularly for a developing country like India.

The provisions regarding TRIPS pertain to toughening up protection for patents, copy rights and trademarks. In other words, any invention in any field of

technology will be subject to a modified but uniform system of patents among the member countries. The patent rights will be enjoyed by the inventors for at least 20 years and the user will have to pay to the patent holder for use of such patented product. The patent rights shall also be enjoyable in the field of agriculture where new varieties of seeds, plants and hybrids will be subject to patents. This particular part is of paramount importance to India where over 70 per cent people are dependent on agriculture. For India it would mean that the farmers will have to pay for the copyrights of all such plants, species and seeds as are used or produced in India but invented in some other country. On the other hand, it would also mean that India will also get patent payments if the plants and seeds invented in India are used by other signatories to the agreement. So far as other machinery, drugs etc, the TRIPS will be equally applicable. Particularly in the field of medicines, it is feared that most of the life saving drugs and drugs to combat deadly disease like cancer, which are of recent origin and shall be covered under the patent payments, will become scarce in developing countries and their prices are likely to go up many times. In case of the drugs of common usage the prices may, however, remain unaffected.

Q. 5. Discuss the measures taken in the Five Year Plans to mitigate rural poverty. (about 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1991)

Ans. Removal of inequalities and social justice has been very high on the agenda of economic planning in India. The objective of eradicating poverty, particularly the rural poverty, has been the main objective of planning. To mitigate the rural poverty, frontal attack on the poverty has been planned and a comprehensive programme known as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) launched. The following specific measures have been taken by the Government during the Five Year Plans:

(a) **Land Reforms:** Since majority of Indian population is dependent on agriculture, Government laid special emphasis on land reforms including land ownership for tenants, abolishing Zamindari and absentee Landlordism, land ceiling and consolidation of holdings. This provided the large rural poors with a piece of land to cultivate and earn their livelihood.

(b) **Economic Growth:** Several steps taken by the Government to step up the rate of economic growth are also directed towards removal of rural poverty.

(c) **Special Measures:** The Government has taken some special measures in the form of schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency (MFALA), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Antodaya, Food for Work, Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). IRDP is the major scheme aimed at attacking rural poverty frontally.

(d) **Population Control:** Population control measures also have an objective of removing poverty by propagating small family norm.

Q. 6. What is the rationale for decentralised planning in India? Discuss the obstacles that have stood in the way of such planning.

Ans. India is a vast country with varied culture, languages, communities and topography. It has extremely mountainous tracks in Himalayas, fertile northern plains, large western deserts, semi-mountainous Deccan Plateau and long coastal line. Plethora of languages and culturally divergent communities are living together peacefully for centuries. In other words, each of the States as well as the districts have their special developmental needs. Under such a scenario, the existing centralised planning system under the direct control of Planning Commission is highly inappropriate. Instead of the developmental priorities being worked out at national level, there is a dire need for working out these priorities at State as well as the district/block level. Depending on the felt local development needs, the planning so made will result in proper utilisation of scarce economic resources. The need for decentralised planning, therefore, cannot be over-emphasised.

The recent amendment in the Constitution vide which Panchayati Raj has been statutorily incorporated in our system will finally pave a way for decentralised planning.

The transition, however, was full of difficulties and obstacles, some of which are relevant even today. Some of the obstacles are as under:

(a) Deeply entrenched existing centralised system did not allow the decentralised planning.

(b) Most of the Union resources are controlled by the Union itself and their devolution to the States are controlled by the Central bodies like Finance Commission and Planning Commission.

(c) The intention of the framers of the Constitution to keep the Centre politically strong has resulted in centralisation of economic power also.

(d) Lack of political will to do away with the finances for decentralised planning is yet another obstacle in the pursuance of achievement of this pious objective.

(e) Lack of proper structure for planning at the district as well as the block level also acts as an obstacle in this field.

Q. 7. Are there good reasons behind the suggestion that in the new programme of economic Liberalization, India should go slow in the matter of "exit policy". (About 250 words)

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. The new programme of the economic restructuring of Indian economy commenced in 1991 with the advent of Rao Government at the Centre. Since the launching of the programme of economic liberalisation, the Government has been talking of formulating an "exit policy". It has been observed by the foreign investors that in India, it is easy to open a new venture but it is extremely difficult to close it in absence of a well defined exit policy. Within one year of initiating the restructuring programme an exit policy, popularly known as "golden shake-hand" scheme, was announced for the employees

of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUS) with an option to the State Governments to introduce it in the State PSUS.

Arguments have been extended by certain sections that the exit policy for the private sector would jeopardise the interests of Indian labour force. It is also argued that an exit policy for the private sector will legitimise the "hire and fire" policy in the industrial sector and would go against the planning objectives of providing employment opportunities and providing social security to the lowly paid workers. This argument may appear relevant and valid from the point of view of social justice. However, it may not be absolutely correct. In the global scenario when the aim is to attract foreign investors and collaborations to improve quality and productivity to be internationally more competitive, a well planned exit policy for the private sector is very essential so that the entrants from abroad are assured that while closing down any project they will not be bogged down by the lengthy procedures and prolonged legal twitches. This would, on the one hand enhance the productivity of labour and on the other, protect their rights by codifying the benefits accruing to them on closure of a particular unit. Hence, it is wrong to say that in the policy of economic liberalisation, India should go slow in the matter of exit policy.

Q. 8. Answer the following: (*Answer to each question should be in about 150 words*)

(a) It is claimed that the price situation in India improved considerably in 1992-93 with a gradual decline in the annual rate of inflation in the course of the year. What are the factors that moderated the inflationary pressures?

(b) In a developing economy like ours what, according to you, should be the basis of taxation—income or consumption? Spellout your arguments clearly.

(*Civil Services (Main) 1993*).

Ans. (a) The year 1990-91 was the worst year so far as inflation is concerned, when the inflation rate exceeded 16 per cent, the highest rate recorded since independence. After the advent of Narasimha Rao Government in 1991, the aim was to bring down the rate of inflation to 8 per cent during 1992-93, an objective which was achieved during the said year. Upto December 1993, the inflation rate hovered around 8 per cent. There are several factors which had a moderating effect on the inflation rate, some of which are as under:

(i) **Fiscal and Monetary Factors:** During 1992-93 several measures were taken in the form of monetary, fiscal and other measures. The fiscal deficit which was 8.4 per cent during 1990-91 was reduced to 5.9 per cent in 1991-92 and to 5.2 per cent in 1992-93. This also resulted in reduction in budgetary deficit as well as money supply.

(ii) **Supply Management:** Proper supply management of essential commodities is one of the major factors responsible for stable price level.

(iii) **Good Monsoons:** Good monsoon during the year 1992-93 when out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, most sub-divisions received above average rains was also

one factor responsible for keeping the price line under control.

(iv) **High Interest Rates:** During the year 1992-93, the interest rates were quite high which resulted in reduction of credit as also the money supply, reducing the pressure on the price level considerably.

Ans. (b) Recently, a debate was thrown open when the Government was thinking of replacing the income tax with the expenditure tax with the aim of taxing consumption rather than taxing the income. The concept of taxing the consumption in a developing economy, though, may be difficult to execute, but has distinct advantages over the concept of taxing the income.

The following are the advantages of expenditure tax as the basis of taxation:

(i) Such a concept encourages savings, which is essentially required to boost up the investment rate in the developing economy. When the income as such is not taxed, there will always be a tendency to spend less and save more to save the tax also. This results in rapid economic development in the economy.

(ii) Tax on consumption also checks the conspicuous consumption in a developing economy which will result in conserving the precious resources for economic development by putting them to productive use.

(iii) A well developed system of tax on consumption will ensure that there is no evasion of tax, as tax on consumption will be difficult to evade.

(iv) This system has the advantage of being progressive. The level of taxation on luxuries can be higher whereas the necessities can be left out.

Q. 9. How far was the Swadeshi Movement linked with Boycott? Analyse the nature of mass participation in the Movement. (*about 250 words*)

(*Civil Services (Main) 1992*)

Ans. The partition of Bengal in 1905 resulted in a mass movement. Hindus and Muslims showed solidarity with each other. To exhibit the strength of the movement and to express the intensity of feelings, the leaders turned to Swadeshi and Boycott. Use of Swadeshi automatically meant Boycott of British goods. Hence the link between the two cannot be over-emphasised. People took to Swadeshi in a big way. Foreign made presents were returned, guests refused to participate in functions where foreign salt or sugar were used and even the priests declined to officiate at the ceremonies where foreign articles were offered to the god. This Boycott was essentially linked up with Swadeshi and several Swadeshi stores were opened. Even the indigenous educational institutions were opened so that the boycott of the convent schools could be completely observed.

The Boycott and Swadeshi was observed at a very large scale all over Bengal. Students played a prominent role in the movement. Despite the British Government coming down with a heavy hand, the students participated in the movement with a firm determination. An important aspect of this movement was the active participation of women in it. This hitherto hesitant class of

society which mostly remained confined to the four-walls of the homes, participated actively in the processions and picketing. In addition, several prominent Muslims who participated included Liaquat Hussain, Maulana Azad and Abdul Rasul. As a result, the declared British objective of the partition of Bengal "to invest the Muhammedans in Eastern Bengal...." was very badly hampered and the Britishers failed to create a wedge between Hindus and Muslims.

Q. 10. Answer the following: (About 50 words each)

(a) Write short history of local Self-Government till the reforms of 1919.

(b) What were the contributions of the Arya Samaj to Social and religious movements of India?

(Civil Services (Main) 1992)

Ans. (a) Upto 1864 no local Self-Governments were introduced by the Britishers in India. It was between 1864 and 1868 that the British Government introduced the local Self-governments consisting of nominated members and presided over by the District Magistrates. These were mainly used as instruments to extract more taxes from the people. In 1882, Lord Rippon introduced a policy of administering local affairs through rural and urban local bodies with a majority of non-official members who were elected by limited electorate. Government had the discretion to supersede these bodies. This system continued upto 1919.

Ans. (b) Founded by Swami Dayananda in 1857, Arya Samaj has rich contributions in religious and social movements of India. Arya Samaj opposed the evils of Brahmanism in Hindu religion and opposed the idolatry, rituals, priest-hood and caste-system. Arya Samaj also has rich contribution in preventing the conversion of Hindus to other religions. In addition, Arya Samaj also promoted social reforms by fighting untouchability and rigidities of traditional caste system, promoting social solidarity, nationalism, patriotism, equity, self-respect and self-reliance among people.

Q. 11. Answer the following: (Answer to each question should be in about 150 words).

(a) Give your assessment of the soundness of large river valley projects with high dams vis-a-vis smaller river valley projects.

(b) What is social forestry? Describe how social forestry can help in the uplift of rural poor.

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. (a) The soundness of large river valley projects with high dams vis-a-vis smaller projects has come under severe attack during the recent past. The controversies associated with Tehri Dam and Sardar Sarovar Dam have exploded the myth of suitability of such projects. Such projects, though result in creating large irrigation potential and generating hundreds of Mega Watts of hydroelectrical power, yet inflict huge social disadvantage in the form of displacement of large population and submerging sizeable areas of forests and fertile lands. If such projects are located in the earthquake prone areas, they pose persistent danger to the population living down

stream. Silting of such dam in 4 to 5 decades also reduce their anticipated utility and capacity.

Smaller projects, on the other hand, are eco-friendly, do not result in population displacement and pose no danger to the fertile lands, forests or the population down stream. Such projects have smaller gestation period and result in more employment generation, being labour intensive in nature. Hence smaller hydel projects are more appropriate for a country like India, as compared to high dams.

Ans. (b) With the increasing emphasis on afforestation and conservation of forest wealth, the rural poor in the villages find it difficult to meet their demands for cheaper fuel and fodder for the cattle. In some areas, traditionally a large proportion of the population earns its livelihood by cutting and selling fuelwood. With the Government restrictions on green felling the rural population in India, till recently, was finding it difficult to meet its demand for cheaper fuel and fodder. Social forestry has been introduced as an answer to such problems of rural poor. This involves planting of such quick growing trees near the rural settlements which can meet the rural needs for fuel and fodder. Several social forestry projects have been launched, mainly in the rural areas, to meet the growing need for fuel and fodder on the one hand, and to protect the forests from the increasing population pressure on the other. In this manner the rural population, particularly the poorer sections, gets direct as well as indirect benefit. Moreover, in addition to increasing the awareness about the environment, social forestry also assist in maintaining ecological balance.

Q. 12. (a) State whether the following are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(i) 99% of those who drink liquor die before reaching the age of 100 years. Therefore drinking is bad for longevity.

(ii) The average income of a factory proprietor and his employees is Rs 5000 per month. Therefore the employees are fabulously paid.

(iii) In a report on consumer preference, it was given that of 500 persons surveyed, 410 preferred variety A, 380 preferred variety B and 270 persons preferred both the varieties equally.

Q. 12. (b) The audited financial results of a company for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below:

	1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)	1992-93 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Income from operations	1873.80	4383.08
2. Other Income	247.99	505.04
3. Expenditure	412.36	730.48
4. Interest Paid	1091.29	2797.50
5. Depreciation	207.21	645.14
6. Provision for taxes	18.33	10.00

Calculate the net profit and their percentages to total income earned by the company in each year.

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. (a) (i) The statement appears to be incorrect as the information provided is inadequate. It is not given that what percentage of persons who do not drink liquor, dies before reaching the age of 100 years. It is also not given as to what percentage of persons, whether drinkers or non-drinkers, die before reaching the age of 100 years. If all this information is given only then it can be said with certainty that drinking is bad for longevity. The statement therefore, is incorrect.

(ii) With the given information it is difficult to say that the employees are fabulously paid. Even if it is presumed that the given average income of Rs 5000 is for one month, it cannot be said. It is not known as to what percentage of profits is retained by the proprietor. It is also not known as to how many managers, supervisors or labourers are working in the factory. In absence of all the above information, it can definitely be said that the statement is incorrect, and the information is inadequate.

(iii) The statement indicates that in the survey while the choice between variety 'A' and variety 'B' was asked, the consumers were given both the choices. In other words a consumer could give preference for one variety, both or even none. Under such a situation the statement could be true, as 410 consumers preferred A variety, 350 preferred B variety out of these choices 270 preferred both the varieties who were common in the individual choices. The statement therefore can be true in a survey where consumer can give more than one choices.

Ans. (b) The question can be answered by restructuring the given table as under:

Income Expenditure and Profits for 1991-92 and 1992-93 (Rs in lakhs).

Income/Expenditure profit	Years	
	1991-92	1992-93
Income:		
Income from operation	1873.80	4383.08
Other Income	247.99	505.04
Total Income	<u>2121.79</u>	<u>4888.12</u>
Expenditure:		
Expenditure	412.36	730.48
Interest paid	1091.29	2797.50
Depreciation	207.21	645.14
Provision for taxes	18.33	10.00
Total expenditure	<u>1729.19</u>	<u>4183.12</u>
Net profits (Total income—Total Expenditure)	<u>392.60</u>	<u>705.00</u>

Net profit for 1991-92 = Rs 392.60 lakh.

Net profit for 1992-93 = Rs 705.00 lakh

Percentage of net profit to total income during 1991-92

$$= \frac{392.60}{2121.79} \times 100 = 18.5\%$$

Percentage of net profit to total income during 1992-93

$$= \frac{705}{4888.12} \times 100 = 14.42\%$$

Q. 13. (a) Represent the following report in tabular form:

"In 1991 census in an area of a State, it was found that out of the total population of 128 million, 74 million belonged to urban areas. In urban areas 25 million were Hindu males, while of the urban female population of 34 million, only 12 million were non-Hindus. Out of the total of 41 million non-Hindus in the whole area, only 33 million were males. Also, there were 12 million of Hindu females living in rural areas."

(b) The following is factory inspector's report:

"Of 500 workers, there are 405 skilled workers, 225 males and 56 skilled males."

Can the report be correct? Justify your answer.

(Civil Services (Main) 1993)

Ans. (a) The report can be represented as under:

TABLE
Break up of population of an area Giving Details of Rural, Urban, Male, Female, Hindu & Non-Hindu (1991 Census)

IN MILLIONS

Urban/Rural	Urban			Rural			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Religion	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a+d)	(b+e)	(c+f)
Hindu	24	22	46	19	22	41	43	44	87
Non-Hindu	16	12	28	7	6	13	23	18	41
Total	40	34	74	26	28	54	66	62	128

Ans. (b) The given report cannot be correct which is evident if the information is tabulated as under:

Type of Worker	Male	Female	Total
Skilled	65	340	405
Unskilled	160	A	95
Total	225	275	500

The table indicates that if there are 405 skilled workers, the number of unskilled workers will be 95. Total number of male workers is given as 225 out of 65 are male. Hence there will be 160 unskilled male workers. Similarly, out of 405 skilled workers, skilled male are 65, leaving 340 skilled females. But the total number of female workers is 275 (500—225 males). Hence there is no possibility of having 340 skilled females. Similarly, total unskilled workers are 95 (500—405 skilled), hence the number of unskilled males cannot be 160 as worked out by deducting 65 skilled males out of given 225 males. The information, therefore, is inconsistent and the report given by the factory inspector cannot be correct.

Descriptive Questions

Closure of private hospitals

Q. Suppose the private hospitals in our country are closed down for a period of one year. Give three reasons in favour of it.

Ans. 'The human face of development', about which we hear so much from the 'powers that be', demands that social services like health and hygiene, drinking water and transport, etc should be the primary responsibility of the State/Central government. Leaving the field of health and family welfare to the care of private hospitals tantamounts to admitting that there is something seriously wrong with the precepts and practices of the government that claims to have the well-being of the people dear to its heart. On the contrary, it is in the interests of people's health, both physical and mental, that all private hospitals are closed down for a year on experimental basis, so that the health and family welfare departments of government (State as well as Central) are made to face the challenge and given an opportunity to rise to the occasion. The proposal, though bizarre in some respects, can be supported on the following grounds:

1. As we all know, private hospitals have become commercial houses for making money. Whether one can afford or not, one has to pay through the nose exorbitant charges in situations of utter helplessness or urgency. If such is the morbid motive behind running these hospitals, why not close them down is the moot question.

2. Since most of the private hospitals lack facilities, like the availability of specialists, there is no point in allowing to run them for business purposes only. It is a common experience of those who undergo treatment in these ill-equipped/ill-manned hospitals that whenever the condition

of the patient deteriorates, the attendants/relatives of the patient are advised to take their patient to a nearby government/State-level hospital. Once again the "buck" is passed on to a government hospital for very obvious reasons.

3. Some of the private hospitals do possess sophisticated equipment and can claim to have the services of specialists on their premises. But on close perusal or personal experience one cannot fail to see that it is only the rich and the affluent who can afford their charges, thus making a mockery of the concept of 'social justice or equity'. Since these hospitals are urban based, they only cater to the needs of urban dwellers, whereas the problems of health and hygiene of the rural people get a raw deal. It is in the fitness of things that private hospitals are closed down for a year or so and the doctors and other paramedical staff rendered surplus should be sent to the countryside in government hospitals, to augment medical facilities where they are most needed.

Full literacy—an impossibility

Q. Achievement of full literacy is impossible. Give two reasons in favour and two against it.

Reasons in favour of the statement

1. Notwithstanding the formulation of National Adult Education Programme earlier and the National Literacy Mission now, the goal of total literacy remains a distant dream—rather an impossible proposition to achieve. This is not the voice of desperation nor an expression of cross cynicism but a plain portrayal of a fact that only the blind refuse to see or acknowledge. The reasons for such a dismal state of affairs are not far to seek. There is an acute lack of resources, both in terms

of men and material, who can be conscientiously entrusted this stupendous task of making literate those illiterates who run into hundreds of millions in this country. An absence of adequate incentives, both to the educators and to the intended illiterates, is another hurdle that may stand between the problem and its eradication. No amount of sermons, seminars, conclaves or conferences can turn the curse of illiteracy into the light of literacy.

2. The basic reason for the programme of 'total literacy for all' not doing so well has been the unmanageable size of some of the Indian States. Besides, because of the gap between the literates and the non-literates, there has been fewer number of volunteers available to teach the people. Political instability in some areas may also deter the achievement of the target. The financial condition, in case of children and adults belonging to families below the poverty line, is another reason why this programme is not going to cut much ice. The deep-rooted prejudice against girls going to school is yet another malady not easy to surmount. When so many negative forces are working hand in hand against the ideal, how can we hope to achieve total literacy within the stipulated period or even beyond that period?

Reasons against the statement

1. Those who claim that the goal of total literacy is impossible to achieve in India, are, I am afraid, suffering from a disease called 'defeatist mentality of the worst kind'. If the magnitude of the problem of mass illiteracy is daunting, so are our resources, both material as well as literary. Only those who are sceptic about the vitality of the saying 'where there is a will, there is a way' would look for excuses or half-truths to dampen the determination of the

people. There is an abundance of good-will and commitment for the total success of this programme. With right perspectives and practical priorities, there is nothing that we cannot achieve, least of all the objective of total literacy.

2. Truly speaking the word 'impossible' is only found in the dictionary of fools and unfortunately we have quite a few of them in our polity. If today we have the dubious distinction of having the largest number of illiterates, young and old, the fault has been with our planning and its subsequent execution. Again the axiom that 'it is never too late to mend' should be taken seriously and whatever resources, both domestic and foreign, are available or offered, should be used most diligently and honestly in cooperation with volunteer/non-government organisations that are willing to come forward in this great task of nation-building.

School children and magazines

Q. School children should be prevented from reading magazines. Give two arguments for and two against the view:

Arguments for the view

1. Immature minds of school children can hardly distinguish between good and bad printed material. For them each printed word may stand as an edifice of gospel truth or an irrefutable narration of hard facts. Since most of our magazines play to the gallery and are sub-standard in substance and contents, it is highly dangerous to place them within their easy reach, whether in the market or at home. Impressionable as they are, their minds can get irretrievably polluted if they are offered the fare of 'hot stories or sensational subject matter'.

2. Already loaded with books and an ever-increasing burden of curriculum and periodic tests, where is the time and justification for them to spend time on reading the magazines. If at all, they are able to manage or spare some time for diversion, they should be encouraged to play or indulge in some creative hobby. A passive activity like watch-

ing the TV or reading irrelevant magazines can cause incalculable harm to the tender minds.

Arguments against the view

1. Today's school children, especially those in their teens, are intelligent and inquisitive enough to be able to sift the chaff from the grain. Those who under-estimate their power of judgement are themselves living in an unreal world. It is a real pleasure to talk to some of the school children of today and find out how intelligent they are and how prudently they are keeping pace with the fast-moving world of science and technology, management and innovative ideas and all this with the help of magazines and other printed material available in the market. Therefore, where is the justification for preventing them to read magazines?

2. For God's sake, let us not reduce or make our school children only beasts of burden, carrying a loathsome load of books, unrelated to their natural instincts and environment. The advocates of the view are well advised to watch on TV today's school children taking part in 'Quiz Competitions' of all hues and then judge for themselves whether the participants are immature or irresponsible or wide-awake and upto-date as far as general knowledge and awareness are concerned. For their excellent performance in and outside schools, the contribution of magazines is no less important as compared to other sources of knowledge and information. Let us not put a blanket ban on school children's right to read magazines and journals in our ignorance or self-righteousness.

Improving hygienic conditions in villages

Q. Suggest three effective measures to improve the hygienic conditions in rural areas.

Ans. There is no gainsaying the fact that despite haphazard and compulsive urbanisation, a vast majority of our population still lives in rural areas. Whether we relish it or not, the other telling truth is that hygienic

conditions in our villages are painfully non-existent or sub-human. In order to provide or improve them, wherever they are awfully inadequate, the following measures can prove effective if they are taken in the right earnest and without any further rhetoric or gimmicks.

1. Under the New Panchayati Raj dispensation, the village Panchayats can play a pivotal role in bringing about revolutionary improvements in the sanitary conditions in rural areas. In order to activate them, sufficient funds should be placed at their disposal for purposes of constructing drains, toilets, metalled roads, garbage pits as well as for providing safe drinking water, primary health workers and the like. It should also be ensured by the district administration/State government that the funds allocated for specific purposes are properly used. Acts of omission or commission should not go unpunished and the concept of accountability must be strictly enforced.

2. Health workers should periodically visit the villages and educate the villagers, especially women, how to keep their surroundings neat and clean in the best interest of their health and the health of their families. Depositing of garbage into a common pit and its daily removal should be the responsibility of the administration. Filling up of pits or all other such places, where waste water accumulates or keeps standing, should be given top priority.

3. 'Prevention is better than cure'. Periodic medical check up of people and cleaning of the surroundings can go a long way in improving the hygienic conditions in our villages. Health and hygiene education, through the electronic media, posters and the like, can definitely change the face of rural areas. Keeping the environment free from pollution, dirt, dust and waste should be made a part and parcel of school curriculum in villages. Proper sheds for domestic animals should be provided as the basic requirement of cleanliness.

Improve Your Word Power

1. **apostate:** (a) speaker (b) deserter (c) learner (d) broker.
2. **bequeath:** (a) qualify (b) donate (c) give (d) borrow.
3. **cocoon:** (a) cover (b) agreement (c) solution (d) conflict.
4. **decrepit:** (a) shaky (b) firm (c) smart (d) temporary.
5. **evanescence:** (a) permanence (b) flight (c) loan (d) temporariness.
6. **fugitive:** (a) absconder (b) martyr (c) discoverer (d) pioneer.
7. **gallant:** (a) bitter (b) sweet (c) innocent (d) brave.
8. **haul:** (a) bury (b) burn (c) inspect (d) drag.
9. **involute:** (a) unpopular (b) unbroken (c) undid (d) unnatural.
10. **knick-knack:** (a) jewellery (b) furniture (c) trifle (d) crime.
11. **legion:** (a) violence (b) multitude (c) association (d) decoration.
12. **muddle:** (a) confusion (b) flirtation (c) devotion (d) hesitation.
13. **nettle:** (a) rectify (b) postpone (c) irritate (d) soothe.
14. **obliterate:** (a) include (b) plan (c) darken (d) cancel.
15. **pornography:** (a) excellence (b) victory (c) vacancy (d) indecency.
16. **quack:** (a) pretender (b) specialist (c) storm (d) hatred.
17. **remand:** (a) invite (b) recall (c) reconcile (d) remember.
18. **sleazy:** (a) quick (b) nervous (c) dirty (d) vague.
19. **upstart:** (a) helper (b) pusher (c) subordinate (d) boss.
20. **vendetta:** (a) magic (b) miracle (c) revolution (d) quarrel.

ANSWERS

1. **apostate:** (b) deserter, traitor, opportunist.
—In the prevailing political culture of horse-trading/floor crossing, there is no dearth of *apostates* (political).
2. **bequeath:** (c) give, leave, transmit.
—Achievements of science today are mainly due to the discoveries *bequeathed* to us by scientists of the last century.
3. **cocoon:** (a) cover (protective)
—There is a feeling among the English speaking elite that Indian languages have not been freed from their religious *cocoons*.
4. **decrepit:** (a) shaky, weakened.
—Unfortunately relations between India and Pakistan have been in a *decrepit* condition for quite some months

now.

5. **evanescence:** (d) temporariness, brevity, transitoriness.

—Towards the end of his speech, the learned speaker became philosophical when he dwelt on the *evanescence* of life and all material things.

6. **fugitive:** (a) absconder, escapee, runaway.
—The whereabouts of the *fugitive* writer are not known—not even to his close friends and fans.

7. **gallant:** (d) brave, courageous.
—A nation's best character comes to the fore during war when people demonstrate *gallant* acts of suffering and sacrifice.

8. **haul:** (d) drag, draw.
—There was a time when elephants used to *haul* huge logs (of wood) from the forest to the road head.

9. **involute:** (b) unbroken, unprofaned, unharmed.

—Despite dramatic changes in global political scenario, the treaty between the two sovereign States has remained *involute*.

10. **knick-knack:** (c) trifle, trinket.
—From a petty dealer in *knick-knacks*, he has become a leading industrialist of the town.

11. **legion:** (b) multitude, horde.
—The director hopes (that) his new film/serial will please and entertain the *legions* of his admirers.

12. **muddle** (N): (a) confusion, mess.
—Hardly had the people forgotten the 'Securities Scam' when the sugar *muddle* raised its ugly head/came to light.

13. **nettle:** (c) irritate, trouble, provoke.
—His uncalled for remarks/comments on religious scriptures *nettled* the listeners beyond endurance.

14. **obliterate:** (d) cancel, delete, blot out.
—The new ruler tried to *obliterate* all the good memories of his predecessor, but miserably failed in his nefarious designs.

15. **pornography:** (d) indecency/obscenity (books/films).

—What passes for popular cinema/literature is nothing but an open depiction of *pornography*.

16. **quack:** (a) pretender/charlatan (in medicines).
—In India, sometimes *quacks* make more money as compared to the qualified doctors.

17. **remand:** (b) recall, order back.
—With the permission of the court, the accused was *remanded* in police custody for a week more.

18. **sleazy:** (c) dirty, sordid, shabby, cheap.
—Near the dam site, many *sleazy* 'dhabas' (eating places) have come up.

19. **upstart:** (b) pusher, insolent, arrogant.
—In a social set-up where only money talks/matters, it is the *upstart* who commands respect/recognition.

20. **vendetta:** (d) quarrel, grudge, vengeance.
—Most of his moves/actions are motivated by a long-standing *vendetta* against his neighbour.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Legalising Soft Drugs

Q. Legalising the use of soft drugs is the answer to the growing menace of drug addiction as well as the narcotics smuggler-terrorist-politics nexus. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Soft drugs are cannabis-based, like ganja, charas, bhang etc. Hard drugs are heroin, cocaine, brown sugar, LSD, smack and other myriad combinations of chemicals, put together by an addict to give him a 'high'. Extensive use of drugs damages brain cells and more brain damage is associated with cold turkey withdrawal from opiates and cocaine.

World trade in drugs runs into billions of dollars. A measure of the profit margin is evident in the fact that the number of travellers caught in possession of drugs is mounting, despite the death penalty for the offence in many parts of the world. Major chunks of drug money funds elections, purchases arms and ammunition used for subversive activities and oils the wheels of the underworld.

Holland and Columbia have already legalised soft drugs. Scandinavia might follow suit. Are these countries right in doing so? Will the easy availability of soft drugs reduce the demand for the hard ones? Will this cease to make drug dealing a profitable business? Or will it only aggravate the issue?

Arguments For the View

1. In India, with its extreme rural tilt, use of ganja, bhang etc. is almost a cultural compulsion. The Holi festival is incomplete, e.g., for the Nihangs, without the ritual preparation and intake of bhang. Other soft drugs too are taken as a matter of course. Legalisation would be a mere formality to a practice already given

approval by tradition and time.

2. These drugs also carry a functionality of use. They stifle hunger pangs, provide escapism for those caught in the manacles of poverty and ill health and generate adrenalin for those engaged in hard physical labour. Any law passed in their favour would be for the betterment of society.

3. Cannabis-based drugs do not develop 'tolerance' i.e. an addict does not need more and more of it as the days go by unlike in the case of hard drugs where he has to constantly increase the dose in order to get the same amount of 'high'. In the former case, the addiction is affordable. In the latter case, the addict resorts to theft, prostitution and other reprehensible measures, in order to bear the increasing cost of his 'fix'. There is both moral and physical deterioration, one that tears up not only the addict but also his family. This kind of addiction does not exist in a vacuum, unlike that of soft drugs. Therefore, the lesser of the two evils should be promoted.

4. There are no withdrawal pangs in the case of soft drugs and they don't kill the addicts, unlike hard drugs.

5. Moreover, ganja isn't half as harmful as alcohol under the same circumstances. If the Government thinks it fit to utilize profits from taxes on liquor for development works, why not do the same with drugs to the benefit of all?

6. If narcotics are legalised and possession by addicts decriminalised, users will begin to have the option of using soft drugs instead of the brown sugar they are compelled to use for lack of availability.

7. Once the demand for soft drugs increases, so will the sale and the profit margin for the pushers. At this point the penalty for drug possession is either death or imprisonment, so pushers prefer to deal in hard drugs at 10 times the profit over soft drugs, for the same risks involved. In case the latter are legalised, pushers will naturally go for the safer option.

8. Only the underworld benefits from the current situation. Narcotics smuggled into India from South Africa are exchanged for arms and ammunition to fund terrorist activities. Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence, with its \$3.5 billion a year earnings from the drug trade, finances covert and overt insurgency operations in Kashmir, like it did in Afghanistan earlier. Through legalisation, this flow of drug money to the underworld could be stopped.

Arguments Against the View

1. Research suggests a genetic component to drug abuse, whereby it occurs in persons with low self-esteem, an identity crisis and a vacillating mind. For such a person availability of a drug is a secondary factor. Those who need a 'fix' also know where to get it from. Legalisation will only lead the common man, free of such addiction, to believe that drugs are not dangerous. The backlash would be that 'doing' drugs would come on par with liquor and cigarettes—the intake of which are now considered as stepping stones to adulthood by teenagers.

2. Soft drugs may be less dangerous than alcohol but both are harmful. Consumption of either leads an individual to function on his nerves. He lives in an artificial world

and ultimately functions at half his normal efficiency.

3. Statistics show that 90 per cent of drug abusers are below 25. This implies that the most productive period of their lives is being wasted.

4. There is no guarantee that a soft drug addict will not graduate to hard drugs, for a chemically-dependent person will always seek new areas of abuse—regardless of whether the drug is legal or illegal.

5. In India, no longitudinal studies have been conducted in any controlled pockets of the country to determine whether legalisation of soft drugs has led to less demand for hard drugs.

6. As for the Government channeling profits from taxes on drug addiction into developmental works, it would be more worthwhile to strengthen law enforcement instead.

7. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.—three of the most powerful States in India have legal poppy cultivation. Tikra and Barabanki, two small towns in U.P. growing opium, have more Marutis and Contessas than Bombay or Delhi. The 1.37 lakh licensed poppy farmers donate generously to the coffers of all political parties. Legalising drugs here would contribute to this nefarious nexus rather than break it.

8. There is quicker proliferation of AIDS amongst addicts on account of sharing of contaminated needles. If society puts a legal stamp on soft drugs, hard drugs are only a step away. So, no leeway should be given in this regard. The number of addicts is likely to rise to 150 million by the end of the century, bringing along with it the spectre of a disease that has no cure. Are we wise in legalising this Pandora's box?

9. The pleasure seeking tendencies of man can never be curtailed. The best way is to revive the earlier system (abolished in 1957) of registering drug addicts and controlling the quality and amount of their daily dosage. Legalisation will eventually prove to be a counterproduc-

tive measure. The solution only lies in recognition of drug abuse as a behavioural disorder, opening of more treatment clinics, follow-up of detoxification programmes, strengthening of the criminal justice system and a re-examination of the law to increase its efficacy—rather than adding another law to the existing pile.

Crime and Punishment

Q. Prisons in India are in dire need of reform. Give Arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Emile Durkheim, the 20th century French Sociologist preferred to call criminals deviants, ones who had deviated from the mainstream of life and were to be compassionately cajoled back rather than harshly castigated. Was he right to hold such a view. The last couple of centuries have seen the crystallisation of a wave of thought that aims at discovering the causes and factors conducive to prevention of crime, or if once committed, its reoccurrence. To this effect various committees and commissions have been constituted over the years but with little or no effect. Was this failure due to mass scale abhorrence of prisoners and prisons? Was it due to the deeply-engrained concept of 'wrong doings should be punished, not understood'? Prisons are a part and parcel of the criminal justice system, consisting of the law-makers, law-breakers, the investigating agency, law-dispensers and the penal institutions. Prisons do not function in isolation. Are we naive in wanting to turn them into reform houses without reforming society first?

Arguments For the View

1. The purpose of imprisonment is to reform and rehabilitate the offenders. No such thing is possible in jails where even the minimum facilities in terms of per capita barrack space, open areas, food, clothing and medical treatment are unavailable.

2. All the jails are grossly overcrowded e.g. Delhi's Tihar Jail has 8,500 prisoners as against a capacity of 2,700. This leads to the herding together of incongruent groups—life timers, habitual offenders, first of-

fenders, undertrials, juvenile delinquents, criminally insane. Instead of functioning as therapy and guidance centres, these prisons function with a built-in, contagious sub-culture of crime. 'Auction' of new entrants is a lucrative business in West Bengal jails. Once sold to the highest bidder, usually a hardened criminal, a fresher is at his beck and call. What chance is there for reform here when he will be imbibing the very things he has been punished for?

3. Under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (The Mental Health Act enacted much later has still to be implemented) criminal and non-criminal lunatics are also admitted to jails under court orders for observation and pending admission to mental hospitals. The law states that a lunatic criminal cannot be tried until a medical practitioner certifies that he or she clearly remembers the crime, understands its legal consequences and is able to defend himself or herself. Lack of proper psychiatric treatment while they wait years on end before the case is heard, reduces to nil their chance of ever gaining freedom. An inmate of the government-run Dr Vidya Sagar Mental Hospital in Amritsar, Bawa Singh was 26 when he was arrested for trespassing. He is still there 29 years later. Only now his mental and physical condition is beyond salvage.

4. Approximately one crore cases are pending in the courts and the backlog is increasing by about eight to nine lakh every year. The ones to suffer are in the twilight zone of being innocent until proven guilty. Undertrials languish in jails, in the company of hardened criminals, sometimes for periods exceeding whatever would have been the maximum sentence for their crime (assuming a conviction). Therefore, this problem has to be examined in the context of deeper philosophical considerations and universal human rights and not merely in the simplistic context of crime and punishment.

5. Those condemned to death present a sordid story of aimless

helpless existence lived in utter isolation as they wait for their appeals and mercy petitions to be heard. While not much can be done about the President's busy schedule, at least the barbarism of solitary confinement can be removed. Prisons already have walls outside, why have them inside as well? Also, it behoves a civilised society to reduce the pain and strain of an endless wait for a death, which may or may not come.

6. A recent retrograde amendment has nullified Article 332(A) of the Cr P.C. which allowed the reduction of a 14 years sentence as a reward for good behaviour and efficient work. This has unwillingly withdrawn the incentive for a life convict to work hard in a positive frame of mind and also reduced his chances of rehabilitation after long incarceration.

7. Corruption and malpractices further erode into a system cracking at the seams. Most of the jail wardens are semi-literate, promoted without being equipped to perform the necessary duties. A symptom of the system, they too are demotivated and weary, either actively participating in the illegalities of power or closing their eyes to it.

8. Justice and law are not synonymous. Many times it's the naive and the innocent who are behind bars while the cunning and the criminal roam scot free. Every case must be studied in an individual, humane manner. Packing offenders off to long jail terms is a simplistic exercise which clearly hasn't accomplished its avowed goal—to rid the society of crime.

9. The answer lies in the success stories of the 27 open jails in the country. Thousands of criminals, including murder convicts live on farms and plantations where there are no walls, no bars and no sentries, only a daily roll call. Living in tin huts with their families these convicts are engaged in farming, tailoring, designing, teaching—all profit-making ventures. There are next to no escape attempts and none

of the nasty spats that mark the claustrophobia of closed prisons. Leading normal lives, they are able to more easily catharsize all feelings of revenge and guilt. These jails are almost financially self-sufficient and have a higher success rate in the reform and rehabilitation of criminals.

Arguments Against the View

1. The Indian Jails Committee, 1918-1920 recommended certain basic elements needed to reform jails; the All India Manual Committee in 1958-60 drew up a Model Manual for jails; the Government-appointed All India Jail Reforms Committee submitted its report in 1972; Justice A.N. Mulla Commission on Jail Reforms fixed minimum wages for jail workers, the Devi Lal and Parkash Singh Badal ministries ordered jails to be renamed *Sudhar Ghars*...these Commissions and Committees have come and gone, while our jails have remained the same. This is because there is no grass-root motivation to implement these recommendations. A jail should rightly be a hell on earth and the fear of being incarcerated in it so great that it serves as a deterrent in itself.

2. Jails are places where the dregs of society settle. Why should the hard-earned money of respectable citizens be utilized to make life easier for the very people who committed crimes against them?

3. The vocational skills taught to prisoners have little market value. What few work orders they get are courtesy government and charitable organisations but after discharge they will have to exist in a modern competitive world where procurement and deadlines are all in all. Moreover, this *en masse* training hardly fulfils the objectives of treatment and correction while the scientific approach of individual diagnosis and care is nowhere in sight.

4. 17 million people are unemployed in India. Out of those registered in employment exchanges, 60 per cent are educated. We already have enough educated unemployed

nursing the frustration of their aborted ambitions without adding to their number by educating convicts as well. Anyway why impart education to people who had neither the time nor the respect for it while they were free?

5. Introduction of '*sarv dharam sabhas*', moral classes, meditation and yoga camps in jails is also a laughable measure. We are taught respect for all religions in our homes and educational institutions but that doesn't stop us from participating in communal riots and demolishing each other's places of worship. As for yoga, if a criminal is reformed, he will hardly have time to practise it while struggling to earn a decent living after his discharge. And if he rejoins the world of crime, then also it will be immaterial.

6. All talk of introducing reforms so that prisoners are reintegrated into the mainstream of society is an exercise in futility. The problem to tackle is not one of *reintegration* but of why the *disintegration* happened in the first instance. No reform will be permanent if the criminal goes back to the same environment after his discharge. As there seem to be no measures to control this environment, why waste money on reforms that are going to come to nought?

7. Despite the terrible conditions prevalent in Indian jails, most prisoners are happy as they are at least ensured of food, shelter and clothing—basic needs that are not available to most Indians living in the so-called free world. By introducing all the reforms on the anvil, prisons are liable to turn into a virtual paradise. It won't be surprising if even the innocent and free start clamouring to get in.

8. Open jails might be success stories but a contributing factor is that only those criminals are sent here who have exemplary records and are known to be docile. Once mafia dons and the utterly corrupt come here this concept might just prove to be full of holes.

Language : A Bridge or a Barrier?

With 1650 languages and dialects, including 15 official ones, politicians in India invariably use the linguistic divide as a bait for hauling in the votes. Sometimes the slogans are for the right medium of educational instruction. At other times, it is for the linguistic reorganisation of States. Often the target is the English language, which has acquired squatter's rights in India. Is the Akhil Bharatiya Bhasha Sangathan right in continuing its eight-year old 'dharna' against this language? Or is the Government right in using English to help create a new order unfettered by the chains of linguistic hegemony and narrow regionalism? The proposition for discussion is: "When 'n Hindustani speak Hindustani."

Mr A More than a century ago, Thomas Macaulay, as President of the Indian Committee of Public Instruction, sought to "create a class of persons, Indians in blood and colour, but English in opinion, in words and in intellect". This class of 'brown sahibs', by virtue of their knowledge of the language of the rulers, developed a false sense of superiority. They alienated themselves from their brethren and their culture, playing right into the hands of the British. Knowing all this, our political fathers declared English to be a transitional language only till 1965, because they were imbued with the spirit of *swadeshi* and the fundamental belief that in a democracy the language of the masses should be the language of the government. It is wrong that English continues to be an official language in India despite the fact that English-speaking Indians constitute barely eight per cent of

the population and the reading public only about four per cent. What could be more foolish than the fact that the President and the Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy do not need English as a qualification for holding office, yet an Indian has to qualify in English before appearing in examinations that the Union Public Service Commission conducts for Central Government jobs! Lack of proficiency in this language prevents 97 per cent of our population from actively participating in the process of a democratic set up. Ever since the first degree examinations were held in India in 1861, our students have had to wrestle with the intricacies of a foreign language alien to their linguistic background in structure and with the idiom of a foreign literature alien to their milieu in content. On the personal front, knowledge of English has become an index of one's status in society. Even the poor want to send their children to English schools, regardless of the fact that it would cause subsequent alienation and snapping of family ties! The politicians, the bureaucrats, the cultural elite, all seek exposure in the English media because that is what makes them national heroes. The English press gets 57 per cent of the advertisements, the remaining 20 and 23 per cent going to the Hindi and the regional press, respectively. No wonder the language media is anaemic in its impact. Gandhiji once said, 'I don't want my home to be surrounded by walls with its windows and doors shut. I, too, want that

cultural breeze from different parts to remain around my house. But I won't let this breeze throw me on the ground.' Well, it seems that the English-speaking privileged class has only taken over where the British left off.

Mr B My colleague seems to have climbed on to the 'colonial hangover' bandwagon with a vengeance. Before blaming the British for foisting their language upon us, he should ponder over why Indians took to it so readily. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Europe underwent a crucial intellectual change, whereby a new language divorced of ecclesiastical vocabulary came into being, and was used by philosophers and scientists. The Macaulayan notion of the "intrinsic superiority of reason" in Western languages was what led to the denigration of the Indian "vernacular" languages as inferior linguistic material. Indian languages have deficient registers for modern data. That is why an Indian speaker has to use many English words while speaking his own mother tongue, if he wants to discuss a technical subject. Furthermore, Indian languages have not been freed from their religious cocoon. Their standardised terminology smacks of either Sanskrit or Islamic orthodoxy. Well, Mr A, in an age when all nature's mysteries are being rapidly deciphered by man's intellect, can we afford to shut our window to the world, which in effect is English? Being an official language of 44 countries, it is used by roughly a third of the world's

total population. As for the controversy regarding the qualifying paper for the UPSC examinations—does Mr A realise that an officer can be assigned to any cadre? The Commission for Linguistic Minorities rightly refers to the persistent linguistic heterogeneity in the country. As there are few States in India which can claim to be unilingual, the officers of the various cadres who are given the responsibility of administering different areas of the vast land, need proficiency in at least one common Indian language to lend meaning to their transfer and posting. The heads of our Government might not need a knowledge of English, but who will deny that this knowledge is essential? Our Constitution, drafted in the English language, is a synthesis of the best that world governments and thinkers had to offer—a synthesis that was brought about because our statesmen could converse in a language that allowed them this access! Has our Prime Minister, being a South Indian, become a lesser man because he is as fluent in English and Hindi as in his own language?

Mr C There are problems galore regarding regionalism, disintegration, poverty, illiteracy—do we really need this furore over English? Both my colleagues are right in their own way but aren't they arguing over a problem that has been created by the politics of the moment? The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, is reported to have said on the floor of the State Assembly that "those who have had English medium education are more corrupt and dishonest than those who have studied in the Hindi medium." Yet his own son is studying in an English-medium school! "... the mother tongue is as natural for the development of man's mind as mother's milk is for the development of the infant's body. I regard it as a sin against the motherland to inflict upon her

children a tongue other than their mother's for their mental development." Thus spoke Mahatma Gandhi—in impeccable English. Why is it that the periodic demands of *Angrezi hatao* are often couched in English? Power politics entails the development of power languages. Since political power rests in the Hindi heartland, Hindi is what the politicians want. Yet, those away from this heartland, fight tooth and nail to keep Hindi down. For instance, Tamil Nadu is the only State where the AIR Hindi news bulletin is not beamed. Even speaking in English is unacceptable, especially in politics. Then there are Kerala and Kashmir, both also firmly rooted in their linguistic identity. In such a scenario knowledge of a link language without political overtones is essential if the country's unity is to be maintained. Instead of the State dictating whether English or Hindi should be the link language it would be wiser to let the people decide. Only a majority decision will trigger off the natural growth of a 'people's language'. No language is elitist. An elite grabs the opportunities of learning it, and usurps the reward. The same non-Hindi speaking "English elite" also learns Hindi to take advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Mr D Debates over problems won't get us anywhere unless we look for the solutions. On the one hand, we have former President Giani Zail Singh joining the *dharna* against English; 8000 delegates of the Arya Mahasamelan calling for a boycott of all English speaking people; and the Prime Minister, in his address to the Central Hindi Committee, calling for Hindi to be made a people's language. On the other hand, we have teachers, students, bureaucrats, politicians of select States, all wanting English. Anthropological research has revealed that primates have brains that are so much larger for body size than those of all other animals.

This is to help them cope with a social world that is much more complex than that of other species. So why harp over unilingualism? Language evolved about 250,000 years ago, predating the first appearance of true culture in the archaeological record (sophisticated stone tools, sculpture and rock art, religion etc.) by about 200,000 years. So, rather than fighting over *how* to communicate, we should instead concentrate on *what* to communicate. It is good to hold up the Japanese, Chinese and Russians as a people who have become major powers without sacrificing their language on the altar of progress, but do you know that these countries have established commissions of several hundred translators to render books of knowledge and literature into their national languages? We too should set up such commissions of translators along with developing office equipment and computer software to enable people to work in Indian languages. In the meantime English can be reserved for imparting knowledge of sciences, while retaining mother tongues for studies of humanities. There is wisdom in resurrecting the three-language formula where the mother tongue was to be used for village, taluka and municipality governments as also in executive work of State governments. Hindi was to be used for inter-State communication, while English was meant for inter-State and State relations. This way, bilingualism, instead of becoming a millstone around our necks, could open glorious avenues for overall cultural evolution. The fact is that English has emerged as *the* international language. To ignore it in this era of globalisation would cost as dearly. And there is no reason to fear it because our languages have the necessary vibrancy and cultural strength to withstand its onslaught. Let us read English as any other language of the world, to enrich ourselves.

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MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"A picture is worth a thousand words."

Just as a human being epitomises good and bad features of conduct and character, and thus evokes mixed feelings of fancy or frown, similarly a picture tells much more than a story conveyed in a thousand words. A picture arouses in the viewer a number of silent responses while the words narrate only bare facts. A picture appeals to different people in different ways and there lies the inherent superiority of a picture over words. The arrangement of words in sentences or expressions say only the surface meaning, but a picture teases our mental faculties to make a story or interpret its contours, curves and colours. To those endowed with intuition, a picture speaks in silence whereas a number of words put together fail to make any sense. Many a time words lose their meaning when used indiscriminately or out of context but not a picture that carries the imprint of its maker. A picture is the most potent medium to reach out those who fail to comprehend the significance of words. A picture enjoys the innate quality of jolting us out of our mental lethargy. True to say a picture carries in its distinct entity more than what a thousand words fail to convey.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

Truly speaking, a man given to working by fits and starts or habituated to changing his profession every now and then, is sure to become a butt of joke and a pack of ridicule. 'An aimless fellow is a shameless fellow' is not an exaggerated description of a person who considers himself free of responsibilities, family ties and other social obligations that oblige him to fix his

life's target and then work to reach it. On the topsy-turvy road of life, one cannot afford to take many chances and thus allow the opportunities to slip or slide. For some tangible success in life, well conceived objectives, supported by action-oriented approach, have to be the moving motto. It is only when thought and action work in tandem towards a well-defined goal that life's mission gets a boost and bliss. Just as 'a jack of all trades but master of none' is the most frustrated man in the present day world of specialists and experts, similarly roving human aspirations bring nothing but disappointment. Prudence and patience are the two tools of those who are steadfast in their perceptions and acts of body and mind aimed at achieving their heart's desires and designs. Unlike the rolling stone, a determined fellow receives applause for his single-minded decision of following a definite path.

"Nothing succeeds like success."

Worldly success is the most potent pursuit of today's life. Nothing motivates human ambitions and actions as acutely as the promise of scintillating success in future. Success has always been the only measure of respect and recognition in every socio-economic set-up. Just as everyone worships the rising sun, in the same breath one can affirm that all through the ages man has been flattered and followed for his achievements. In the present-day world of liberalisation and free-market economy it is not the borrowed status that carries the day. The 'success syndrome' has acquired the cult figure of a deity and we are not worried about the quality of means as long as the glitter of success captivates our attention and aspirations. For us

no-holds are barred to strike when the iron is hot and make hay when the sun shines. Material success over all other considerations stirs our sensations so much that both in the short and long run, it becomes the 'be-all and end-all' of life. Right or wrong, people have emulated the example of only those human beings who have always hit the nail on the head and carried away the prize before others could grab it by design or deception.

"A drowning man catches at a straw."

In our day to day life, we come across people who are caught in the cross fire of agony and anguish, trauma and tragedy and yet try to cling on to something that may save them from a certain death. A desperate fellow usually makes a last bid to see if the inevitable can be averted. When all treatments fail and no talisman holds any hope of curing the fatal disease, the sufferer runs from pillar to post in search of a miracle-maker to prolong his life or deliver him from the darkness of death. Just as a drowning man makes his last but not least effort to catch hold of a floating piece of straw, similarly all those entrapped in the death-dealing devastation of some catastrophe look for some safety device to get out of the clutches of an imminent end. True to say hope does not leave a man till his last breath. Even in the most hopeless situation, in his hearts of heart, the victim prays for some heavenly help or looks forward to some miracle that may turn up at the most critical moment between life and death. Human history is sprinkled with examples when even the most depressing and diabolical situation threw up totally unexpected props to save the most hopeless and the hapless and thus turned hope into reality.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

India terms Sharief's assertion on N-bomb a threat

ON August 23, 1994, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Nawaz Sharief threw a bombshell when he declared in a meeting in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir that "Pakistan possesses an atomic bomb and is ready to use it in defence against India".

India reacted to Mr Sharief's statement by terming it as a threat from Islamabad to use the nuclear option in settling bilateral disputes. The Indian Government assured the Parliament that "all necessary steps will be taken" to safeguard national security.

Pakistan's government, headed by Ms Benazir Bhutto, however, denied that it has a bomb by restating its public position: it has the capability to make a nuclear bomb, but has not done so.

Reacting to Mr Sharief's statement, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr Salman Khursheed, said in the Rajya Sabha that "if the safety and security of the nation required deployment of conventional and non-conventional weapons, the Government would not hesitate to do so".

The Minister said that Pakistan's clandestine nuclear weapons programme would be taken up by India at every international fora in the near future when a member demanded that India also produce a nuclear bomb to counter the threat from Pakistan, Mr Khursheed said that "the strength of India lies on morality and not on weapons". He added, "we should not respond at the same level and reduce our dignity."

Meanwhile, Mr Nawaz Sharief said that his declaration about Pakistan's nuclear capability was aimed at preventing Benazir Bhutto government from rolling back the nuclear programme of Pakistan. He added that he feared that the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) would "compromise" the nuclear programme and renounce the nuclear option under US pressure. By his disclosure, Mr Sharief has embarrassed Ms Bhutto and made it difficult for her to modify Pakistan's stand on non-proliferation.

Pak moots renunciation of N-weapons: On August 27, 1994 Pakistan asked India to agree to a joint declaration renouncing nuclear weapons. A Pakistani spokesman said that the declaration would "constitute an important contribution to lowering current tensions created by India's aggressive military and political posture towards Pakistan".

Meanwhile, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the reports that Pakistan possessed a nuclear bomb should not cause undue alarm in India. Mr Rao said that India wanted "purposeful and meaningful" talks with Pakistan to settle differences between the two countries under the Simla agreement. "But there has been no positive response", he said.

In a meeting with editors of *Washington Post* of USA, on August 30, 1994, Pakistani parliamentarians and diplomats linked their country's nuclear option to Kashmir. They argued that Islamabad cannot renounce this preference without a solution to the "separatist" movement in the Valley.

Pak, India expell diplomats

ON August 29, 1994 Pakistan declared Mr J.J. Singh, a diplomat in the Indian Consulate General in Karachi, *persona non-grata* and asked him to leave the country.

In a swift retaliatory action India ordered the expulsion of Mr Javed Ahmed, First Secretary in the Pakistan High Commission.

Both the countries accused each other's diplomat for "indulging in activities incompatible with his status".

The expulsion triggered yet another diplomatic row between the two countries that further deteriorated the already low relations.

Liberation of PoK only unfinished task : PM

WHILE addressing the nation on the 48th Independence Day, from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the only "unfinished task" with the country was to regain the territory occupied by Pakistan.

He warned Pakistan against aiding and abetting terrorism in the Valley. "With you, without you, inspite of you, Kashmir will remain with us", Mr Rao said. "This is not a threat but an effort towards the process of stabilisation", he added.

Prime Minister Rao's statements were a befitting reply to Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's speech on August 14 on the occasion of independence day function of Pakistan.

In her speech, Ms Benazir Bhutto had declared that her government would not give up the "Kashmiri cause" under pressure from any quarter. She also stated that Islamabad was willing to renew talks on Kashmir, with New Delhi, provided they were based on holding a plebiscite in Kashmir.

"We want a peaceful solution of this (Kashmir) problem on the basis of self-determination, which was the base of the independence of India and Pakistan", Ms Bhutto said.

SECURITIES SCAM REPORT

Parliament boycott by opposition ends

ON August 17, 1994, the Opposition parties ended their 16-day-long boycott of Parliament following an agreement envisaging a "revised and modified" report by the Government, on the action taken on the recommendations of the JPC which investigated the securities scam.

The agreement had been so drafted that it appeared to accommodate both sides, without compromising on the contentions issue. It said: "The points on which action is not taken, the points on which action is partly taken and the points on which objections have been raised by the members of the Opposition, shall be reconsidered by the government and a revised and modified report on these points shall be submitted by the government to the House, as early as possible."

Justifying their decision to end the boycott the Opposition leaders like Mr Jaipal Reddy, Mr Ram Vilas Paswan and Mr Sharad Yadav averred that the withdrawal of the ATR wasn't a "prestige" issue with them, the objective being to fight corruption and make the Executive accountable to the Parliament.

Almost the same logic was extended by the BJP whose leader, Mr Jaswant Singh, said, "About 80 per cent of the ATR will, in effect, stand withdrawn for revision, modification and re-submission our emphasis on accountability has been underlined."

FM hopeful of scam money recovery: Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, has said that he has a fair idea where the securities scam money had gone and was optimistic about its recovery.

Dr Singh said that a group, under a custodian, is analysing where the money came from and where it went. He added that the ATR has put the amount involved at Rs 4,000 crore. Out of this Rs 2,000 crore is already with the custodian. Nearly one-third of the money was lost by the foreign banks. "It was not Indian money. They had brought in some money", he said.

Asked about the "lenient" attitude being taken towards foreign banks, Dr Singh said that a blanket closure of branches would have sent wrong signals across. He added that it was incorrect to say that the government had not taken any action against foreign banks. First, foreign banks involved in the scam have not been allowed to repatriate the profits for 1991-92, the year in which the scam was operative. These banks have also not been allowed to open new branches and in several cases they have been asked to remove some senior management officers.

BOMBAY BLASTS CASE

Video cassette confirms Pak's role

YAKUB Abdul Razak Memon, one of the Bombay blasts case accused, has handed over to the security agencies a lengthy video cassette which shows the marriage function of ISI frontman Tauffiq Siddiq's daughter, which was attended by a large number of political and army luminaries, apart from more than a dozen accused of the Bombay blasts, including Dawood Ibrahim.

The cassette establishes the fact that Dawood Ibrahim, along with the entire Memon family, were in Pakistan—a fact denied earlier by Pakistan.

The film also shows the Bombay blast prime accused having talks with senior ISI functionaries.

The video film is expected to enable Indian authorities to confirm several leads and to establish the Pakistan involvement angle.

INDIA-VIETNAM RELATIONS

Prime Minister Rao's visit

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao reached Vietnam on September 5, 1994, on a three-day official visit. The main aim of the visit was to strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

The last visit to Vietnam, by an Indian Prime Minister was in 1985 by Mr Rajiv Gandhi. From the Vietnamese side the last Prime Ministerial visit to New Delhi was by Mr Pham Van Dong in 1983.

During Prime Minister Rao's visit four agreements were signed. These included a protocol on defence facilities, paving the way for greater cooperation between the two countries.

The other three agreements related to foreign office consultations, easing of visa regulations and avoidance of double taxation.

The Indian business delegation, led by Mr R.P. Goenka, signed six joint venture agreements worth \$ 158 million.

The Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Vo Van Kiet, during his meeting with Mr Rao, lent his country's full

support to India enhancing "its part at the United Nations" and participating in the activities "in the Asia-Pacific region".

Mr Kiet said, "we are confident that the current process of reforms in India, with a strong support from the people and the broad approval among the political forces in the country, India will soon become one of the most dynamic economies in Asia-Pacific region."

Mr Rao and Mr Kiet pledged to work closely in international and regional settings and enhance the cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere.

INDIA-SINGAPORE RELATIONS

Prime Minister Rao's visit

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Singapore on September 8, 1994 on an official visit. The visit was yet another step towards India's efforts to forge closer economic relations with the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Singapore is an important member of the six-nation group.

While delivering a lecture on "India and the Asia-Pacific: Forging a new relationship", at the Institute of South-East Asian Studies, Mr Rao invited entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific region to invest in India. He allayed their fears that India had any expansionist designs.

During Mr Rao's visit a Memorandum of Understanding on foreign office consultations was signed. During his meeting with Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Chok Tong, Mr Rao discussed various matters, particularly about enhancing the level of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During Mr Rao's visit major Indian and Singapore companies also signed 12 diverse agreements of cooperation and joint ventures.

Prime Minister Rao said that the visit was "satisfying" and would greatly boost India's bilateral economic cooperation with Singapore.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Central rule extended

ON August 8, 1994 the Parliament approved the extension of President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir, by another six months with effect from September 3, 1994.

The Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, said in the Lok Sabha that but for the interference by international forces it would not be difficult to hold assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir, within six months.

Jammu and Kashmir has been under the Central rule since July 18, 1990.

Tribunal holds JKLF unlawful

THE Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal has declared the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) as an "unlawful association", thus confirming the notification of the Union Home Ministry in this regard.

The tribunal has been constituted by the Centre and has its headquarters at Jaipur. Justice Arun Madan is the current Chairman.

In its 48-page judgement the tribunal noted that the 'JKLF', in the garb of providing independence to Kashmiris, had been indulging in unlawful activities ever since its inception in 1988 and in furtherance of its unlawful activities has been making every effort to destabilise the security of the nation and its sovereignty.

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY

No breakthrough for MTCR

A delegation of countries representing the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) visited India on August 29, 1994 to begin the first round of dialogue on associating India in controlling the spread of missile technology. The visiting delegation was led by Mr Rolf Jaeger, a Swiss diplomat. Representatives of Switzerland, Australia, UK and USA were part of the delegation.

India made it clear that it would not subscribe to the discriminatory MTCR. The Indian side stuck to its stand that the MTCR seeks to impose economic, scientific and military discrimination against developing countries. It tries to prevent them from gaining self-sufficiency in defence matters and pursuing ambitious programmes of scientific research to be able to compete with the industrialised nations.

An Indian spokesman described the discussions as an exchange of views, which were preliminary in nature. Although there was no specific mention of the missiles under development in India, the Indian side expressed concern over the security situation and the threat the country faces from neighbours with potent short-range, as well as, intermediate range missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads. India made it clear that given the scenario, and taking into account India's right to defence, it could not abandon its missile programme in the interest of national security.

MTCR is not an international treaty. It is just a voluntary agreement consisting of common guidelines and the list of controlled goods and technologies. The controls initially related to all delivery systems, ballistic and cruise missiles, with a range of 300 kms or more and a payload capacity of five kg or more. Now the restriction applies to any kind of surface-to-surface missile.

The original members of the regime were the US, Canada, France, Britain, Japan, Italy and Germany. At present 25 countries have subscribed to the MTCR.

ELECTIONS

EC order curbs ostentation

ON September 2, 1994, the Election Commission imposed curbs on "ostentatious display of money power" in elections by ordering restrictions on the erection of huge cut-outs, hoardings and banners.

The order said: "No political party or any other association, body or individual shall put up cut-outs, hoardings, wall paintings, advertisements in newspapers, etc without the general or special authority in writing of the candidate whose election is sought to be promoted."

The Commission order clarified that a political party or association may put up cut-outs, hoardings and the like as part of its general propaganda as distinguished from its campaign for the election of a particular candidate.

SC criticises use of black money in polls

ON August 9, 1994, the Supreme Court strongly disapproved the use of "hidden funds" in elections and observed that by an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, allowing unlimited expenditure, "legality and sanctity" has been given to an otherwise corrupt practice.

Upholding the election of the Railway Minister, Mr C.K. Jaffar Sharief, from Bangalore North parliamentary constituency in June 1991, the court noted that under the existing law "anybody, including a smuggler, criminal or anti-social element may spend any amount over the election of any candidate" he is interested in.

For incurring such an expenditure no account is to be maintained or furnished and "any such expenditure shall not be deemed to have been expenditure in connection with the election....so as to amount to a corrupt practice", under sub-Section (6) of Section 123 of the Act, the court noted.

While the Act enacted 42 years ago, in 1952, envisaged excess expenditure as an electoral corrupt practice, the introduction of explanation-I to it in 1974 "encourages corruption by under-hand methods", observed the three-judge bench.

The judgement was a fall out of the appeals filed against Mr Sharief for allegedly indulging in corrupt electoral practices by spending more than the prescribed amount on his election.

PLANNING & ECONOMY

Rupee put on full float on current account

FROM August 20, 1994 the rupee was made fully convertible on current account.

The major decisions announced by the Reserve Bank of India include allowing the non-resident Indians or the overseas corporate bodies, predominantly owned by

NRIs, to repatriate income on investments in phased manner over a three-year period. However, these remittances would be allowed only after payment of tax as per the provisions of the Income-Tax act.

Income on investments upto \$ 1000, accruing during 1994-95 and thereafter, can now be remitted freely.

For investment income exceeding \$ 1000 in a year, the additional repatriation will be liberalised in three phases. During 1994-95, one-third of the annual income earned can be repatriated. During 1995-96, two-thirds of the annual income earned will be allowed to be repatriated. From 1996-97 onwards, the entire income earned will be allowed to be repatriated.

The RBI has also decided to withdraw the Foreign Currency (Ordinary) Non-Repatriable Deposit scheme (FCNOR). No fresh deposits will be accepted under the scheme. The interest accruing on existing FCNOR deposits, from the quarter beginning October 1, 1994, and upto the maturity of deposits, can now be repatriated.

The RBI has also decided to allow banks to repatriate interest accruing on Non-Resident and Non-Repatriable deposits (NRNR). The principal amount under NRNR, however, will not be repatriable.

The RBI has also announced that the existing limits prescribed for remittances of foreign currency for purposes such as travel, studies, medical treatment, gifts and services will now be only indicative. Authorised dealers can now make available such funds without seeking the RBI approval.

New Social Welfare Schemes

ON August 15, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announced the launching of two social welfare programmes.

The first relates to upgradation of civic amenities in 300 small towns (with a population of between 50,000 and one lakh) at a cost of Rs 800 crore in a period of five years.

The second scheme will be for elimination of child labour in the country, with the first phase involving about 20 lakh children working in hazardous industries.

Population growth rate slowing

ACCORDING to a report on population India's annual population growth rate is slowing. It declined to 1.9 per cent in 1992 from 2.14 per cent for the period 1981-91. However, inspite of this achievement the population is likely to cross the one billion mark by 2001 AD.

Despite the progress in the fall in growth rate of population India would not be able to achieve a Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of 1 before 2016 AD, far behind the targeted date of 2000 AD. A NRR of 1 is considered a landmark, for it shows that a couple produce only two surviving children, i.e. two parents are replaced by two children.

70 per cent of water in India is 'Polluted'

ACCORDING to the World Resources 1994-95 report about 70 per cent of India's water is seriously polluted.

As per the World Health Organisation (WHO) standards 98 per cent of water samples from any one area should be completely free of coliform bacteria. By this measure 70 per cent of India's surface water resources are polluted.

The coliform bacteria is added to surface water by the untreated sewage that is dumped into the rivers.

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Russia to help India combat terrorism

INDIAN Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, arrived in Moscow on August 29, 1994 on a six-day official visit. The main objective was to discuss cooperation in combating international terrorism, which is posing a threat to the security of both the countries.

Russian Interior Minister, Mr Victor Yerin assured Mr Chavan that Russia would closely cooperate with India in combating international terrorism and is willing to negotiate an extradition treaty.

India also sought the monitoring of narcotics movement which is linked with global terrorism, for which Moscow has become the gateway to Europe. A good part of narcotics, from Afghanistan and Pakistan, passes to Moscow via Bangkok and by train route to the rest of Europe.

INDIA-SAUDI ARABIA RELATIONS

Saudi govt. agrees to extradition pact

FOLLOWING the serial bombings in Bombay India started negotiations with some Gulf countries for an extradition treaty. The move bore some success when Saudi Arabia agreed to consider the proposal.

The key element of the proposed extradition treaty was the concept of "dual criminality", according to which any punishable offence in India will also be treated similarly in these countries and *vice versa*.

Diplomats are of the view that such a treaty would be mutually beneficial to India and these States where nearly two million Indians are working.

Conclusion of such a treaty would make it easier for India to curtail gold smuggling and money laundering racket from these States, apart from seeking custody of wanted criminals to stand trial in the country.

Besides Saudi Arabia, India is negotiating for an extradition treaty with Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait.

INDIA-MOROCCO RELATIONS

Morocco seeks India's participation in economic conference

MOROCCO has sought India's cooperation and participation in making the Casablanca conference a success. A special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, Ambassador Mehdi Zentar, called on Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on August 16, 1994 and handed over the invitation from the King.

The conference aims at providing opportunities, at the business-level, for various countries to examine the potential existing in Morocco and the Middle-East. The Conference is being organised with the help of the US council for Foreign Relations and the Davos group.

The conference will also discuss aid to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), administering Gaza Strip and Jericho. A donor's conference was held in October 1993, at the instance of President Clinton of USA, in which India had pledged \$ 1 million for PLO. The Casablanca conference is expected to work out measures by which the aid to the PLO can be expedited.

INDIA-SOUTH AFRICA RELATIONS

MFN Status pact signed

ON August 22, 1994, India and South Africa signed a special trade agreement according to the most favoured nation status to each other, to promote trade.

The agreement was signed by the visiting Indian Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee and South Africa's Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Trevor Manuel.

Till date South Africa had been importing most of its consumer goods from Europe and America. India enjoys a price advantage of at least 25 per cent over such goods and therefore should be able to compete effectively in supplying a wide range of durables and consumables.

KARNATAKA

Four killed in police firing to prevent flag-hoisting at the disputed land

ON August 15, 1994, four persons were killed and over 20 injured when the Karnataka State Reserve Police opened fire to disperse a violent 5000-strong crowd after BJP activists were prevented from hoisting the national flag at the disputed Idgah Maidan in Hubli.

This was the third year in succession that the people of Hubli were not able to celebrate Independence Day because of imposition of curfew to prevent flag-hoisting at the disputed site.

The Idgah Maidan is 1.5 acre of open space which was allotted to the Anjumen-e-Islam by the Hubli civic body

on August 5, 1921 on a 99-year lease for religious purposes, with a token annual rent of a rupee.

According to the lease deed no construction, not even of a compound wall, was permitted. However, on the eve of the 1962 general elections terms were relaxed and construction of buildings was permitted from January 8, 1962. A new lease deed was also registered. The matter was then taken to court in 1971 and was decided against the lease holders on December 7, 1973.

Anjumen-e-Islam filed an appeal petition in the High Court. On July 18, 1992 the High Court confirmed the lower court's decision and ordered demolition of all structures. The lease-holders then sought to file a special leave petition in the Supreme Court. Though the special court is yet to admit the SLP, it has stayed the High Court's orders for demolition of buildings.

The BJP contends that the area belongs to the Hubli-Dharwad municipal corporation. On the other hand the government argues that the matter is *sub judice*.

MAHARASHTRA

BJP leader shot dead in Bombay

FORMER Maharashtra Legislative Assembly member and president of the Bombay unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Mr Ramdas Nayak, was shot dead on August 25, 1994, by two unidentified assailants. His bodyguard was also shot dead.

Mr Nayak was leader of the party group in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was known to be a crusader against corruption.

While condemning the murder of Mr Nayak, Mr Lal Krishan Advani, President of BJP, said that the tragedy highlighted the state of "acute insecurity" which continues to grip Bombay. During the past two years as many as three MLAs and nine municipal corporators have fallen prey to the bullets of the mafia.

The killing of Mr Nayak led to a call of "Bombay Bandh", on August 26, 1994, by the BJP and the Shiv Sena combine. More than 50 people were injured in the stone-throwing during the bandh. Life was completely crippled in Bombay and adjoining areas.

DIG charges Pawar with criminal links

THE deputy inspector-general of police, Mr Ulhas Diwakar Joshi has filed an affidavit in the Bombay High Court, alleging that the Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, had been in "close association" with notorious criminals, Bhai Thakur and Pappu Kalani. Mr Joshi also named the Himachal Pradesh Governor, Mr Sudhakar Rao Naik and the CBI director, Mr K. Vijaya Ramarao.

The affidavit has been filed as a supplementary to the original petition before a division bench, challenging an anti-corruption bureau inquiry against Mr Joshi.

Mr Joshi said that politicians were at the helm of affairs of the administration and were "initiating malicious actions" against him with a view to teach him, and other honest officers, a lesson so that they would refrain from initiating any action against "politically-strong" underworld dons.

Mr Joshi also alleged that during the course of the investigation of the Bombay bomb blast case, he was abruptly removed from the investigation. This led to a situation in which important clues could not be collected and the prime accused not thoroughly interrogated.

RESERVATION ISSUE

Protest in Hill areas of UP

THE normally calm Doon valley reverberated with anti-reservation and pro-Uttarakhand slogans on August 31, 1994. School children, college students, trade unions, house wives, ex-servicemen and several other people joined hands to press their demand on two issues.

The processionists burned copies of the government order on 27 per cent reservation to the OBCs.

The agitation took a violent turn when on September 1 rampaging anti-reservationist mob attacked the Khatima police station near Nainital forcing police to open fire, which resulted in death of at least three persons.

On September 2 the police had to open fire to control an anti-reservationist mob at Mussoorie. A deputy superintendent of police was stoned to death by the violent mob.

The stalemate continues with no early solution in sight.

TADA ACT

Mere possession of arms no offence: SC

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled on September 10, 1994 that a TADA accused, charged with the unauthorised possession of arms and ammunition, could be released on bail if he proved that the weapons were not meant for terrorist or disruptive activity.

In a verdict having an important bearing on the bail plea of the film star Sanjay Dutt, who has been in jail since July 5, 1994, under the TADA Act, in connection with Bombay blasts of 1993, the bench also ruled that a TADA accused would be entitled to bail if the prosecution failed to file a chargesheet against him, within the stipulated period of 180 days or extended period of one year.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRI LANKA

People's Alliance wins parliamentary elections

ON August 16, 1994, Sri Lankans voted in a national election. Immediately after the polls closed, the

government declared a state of emergency and imposed curfew in the entire island State. The measure was taken to avoid violence.

The elections were held peacefully except for few minor clashes between rival party supporters. The Tamil rebels, who opposed the elections, tried to interrupt by blowing up a navy ship in northern Sri Lanka. But the security forces managed to keep them at bay.

The opposition People's Alliance (PA) finished one seat short of simple majority in Parliament but claimed victory with the support of an Independent group, thus ending the 17 years of United National Party (UNP) rule.

The PA alliance has won 112 seats in a House of 225. The PA itself won 105 seats, its electoral ally—the Sri Lankan Muslim Conference (SLMC)—won seven and together with an independent from Nuware Eliya they have formed the ruling coalition. The Democratic People's Liberation Front (DPLF), the political wing of PLOTE, has also pledged its unconditional support to the new government. It has three members in the new House.

In a major setback, the ruling UNP could win only 94 seats as against 125 in the dissolved House.

49-year-old Ms Chandrika Kumaranatunga has been sworn-in as the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. She is the daughter of two former Prime Ministers—her father, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, who was assassinated in 1959, and her mother, Ms Srimavo Bandaranaike, who ruled in the early 1970s.

Ms Kumaranatunga has promised to begin negotiations with the Tamil rebels, who have been fighting for independence from Sri Lanka for last eleven years. Infact, immediately after assuming office she announced a partial lifting of the economic embargo on the LTTE-held Jaffna peninsula and expressed the hope that the militants would respond positively to end the ethnic blood-letting. The move, she said, was aimed at "rebuilding confidence between the government and the Tamil people".

The decision would allow free flow of 28 items—ranging from soaps, timber, kerosene, tinned foods and radios to biscuits and chocolates.

The new government also announced sweeping reforms in press laws, to give journalists greater access to information and remove censorship on the conduct of legislators.

The Prime Minister also pledged to continue the free market reforms, educate more women and children, reduce corruption and decentralize government by reducing the powers of the President and increasing those of the legislators and the Prime Minister.

Emergency lifted: On September 2, 1994, bowing to the wishes of the people, the President, Mr D.B. Wijetunga, signed a proclamation to lift the 11-year state of emergency, in all areas of Sri Lanka except the war-torn North

and East.

The emergency powers, which give the police and military sweeping powers to arrest people without specifying charges, will continue in the provinces where Tamil rebels are fighting to win an independent homeland.

LTTE accepts talks offer with a rider: The Tamil guerillas announced on August 29, 1994, their decision to accept the new government's offer of unconditional peace talks. But, they said, the government should order the ceasefire, lift the embargo and allow people to travel in and out of guerilla areas.

On September 6, 1994, the LTTE leader, Mr Velupillai Prabhakaran, in a direct communication with the Sri Lankan government, offered a ceasefire. According to the Sri Lankan government sources the message from Prabhakaran was being studied and the government would formulate its response after careful examination of all aspects.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Pakistan smuggling plutonium from Russia

ON August 17, 1994, a swoop by the German police in Berlin led to the arrest of a Pakistani national and the confiscation of documents that indicated that Pakistan has been smuggling weapon-grade contraband plutonium from the erstwhile Soviet Union.

Along with the Pakistani national, two Poles and a German were also arrested. The arrest has given a new twist to the plutonium smuggling case.

Over the past four months the German authorities had seized four batches of nuclear material worth millions of dollars in the black market. It was being feared that the material was intended for terrorists who wanted to use it for a nuclear blackmail. The involvement of any country had been ruled out.

But, the August 17 developments have given a new dimension to the episode.

The smuggling of the deadly material, from the erstwhile Soviet Union, has alarmed the West even though Moscow has denied that any plutonium is missing from its installations.

The western powers are now trying to evolve a joint strategy to meet the challenge posed by widespread smuggling of weapon-grade plutonium. The US officials are trying to engage Moscow in a joint strategy to keep its arsenal of nuclear materials under tight security. But, the plan has not been very successful, as yet, because of Russian suspicions about western motives and in part due to the sheer difficulty of accounting for all of Russia's nuclear material.

The Clinton administration is planning to spend \$30 million to help the Russian government improve security

and accounting of nuclear materials in Russia.

According to a spokesman of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), terrorists in possession of weapon-grade plutonium can exploit the political impact of having the material.

According to experts, one likely terrorist use of plutonium, and indeed of any nuclear waste, is in a 'dirty weapon', which uses conventional explosives to spread the material—and radio active contamination—over a city centre.

India is particularly vulnerable to such terrorist threats. One cannot rule out the possibility of an international nuclear terrorist act close to Tarapur or BARC, perpetrated with devices carried across the sea and subsequently ascribed to something going wrong in the Indian installations.

US says bomb can be made from reactor grade plutonium: The United States has revealed in the newly declassified documents that in 1962 it experimented making at least one plutonium bomb with reactor grade plutonium and exploded it.

The disclosure was made in a bid to persuade Britain, France, Russia and Japan, which have rejected American arguments that there is no essential difference, in terms of bomb making potential, between reactor grade plutonium and bomb grade plutonium.

In weapons grade plutonium, 93 per cent or more of the material is in the form of the PU-238 isotope. Reactor grade plutonium has a lesser concentration of PU-238.

US-CUBA RELATIONS

The refugee problem and economic embargo

ON August 5, 1994 riots broke out in Havana, capital of Cuba, following clashes between the Communist Party militants and protestors over the hijacking of ferry boats by Cubans wanting to flee to USA.

Angry over riots, President Fidel Castro threatened to let Cubans leave without restriction, for the first time since the 1980 Mariel refugee exodus, unless the United States stopped encouraging people to flee Cuba by sea.

In 1980 Cuba had dropped all restrictions on departures and 1,20,000 people had fled to USA, within a few months, causing near panic among US officials.

Cuba blames the USA for limiting legal visas for Cubans while granting asylum to those who risk their lives by fleeing illegally.

Recently the Clinton administration carried out a major change in its quarter century-old policy towards Cuban refugees. Formerly any Cuban refugee, who said he is against Castro, was accepted by the US, and in due course given the green card and citizenship. Now the administration has reversed the policy and said that the Cubans will now have to apply for the green card within

the country, just like citizens anywhere else. Fleeing refugees will not be allowed to enter USA.

This decision was followed by activating a presidential order stopping Cuban-Americans from sending cash to their relatives in Cuba. Even the charter flights to the island have been curbed. Cuban-Americans are estimated to send about \$ 50 million a year to Cuba and travel adds another \$ 100 million. This move has resulted in economic hardship further aggravating for the common person in Cuba leading to more and more people trying to flee to USA.

The moves by USA have been seen as attempts to overthrow President Fidel Castro. As for now, the move has resulted in more than 20,000 illegal immigrants, trying to sneak into USA, being apprehended by the US Coast Guard and dumped in the Guantanamo Naval Base of USA on the Cuban island.

The tension between the two countries eased a little when, on August 28, 1994, both the countries decided to resume mid-level talks exclusively on the issue of migration.

Cuban President had demanded high-level talks on broad array of subjects, including lifting of US economic embargo, but the US State department refused.

US Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher said that the USA will agree to talk to Mr Castro if he moves towards democracy in a tangible and significant way. Mr Christopher did not spell out how Washington might relax its 31-year-old embargo on trade with Cuba, one of the few Communist holdouts in the world, but he urged free elections as one of the steps President Castro should take.

Nothing much could be achieved from another round of talks—the 12th in last 10 years. While Mr Castro blamed the US embargo on trade with Cuba for the economic malaise of the island country and the chaotic emigration, US officials accused Mr Castro of encouraging the exodus to ease pressure on his government and cash-strapped economy.

ISRAEL-PAK RELATIONS

Benazir refused entry into Gaza

ISRAEL refused to let Ms Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, to enter Gaza without clearing the trip with Israel first.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said, "the lady from Pakistan must be taught some manners. One doesn't announce in media 'I will come to Gaza. I am not prepared to see any Israeli'."

Mr Uri Dromi, director of the government press office said, "They can't have their cake and eat it too; ignore Israel and at the same time cross a border controlled by Israel." He further added that "they should drop this obsolete attitude of not recognising Israel....and then these

procedural difficulties would just be eliminated".

Ms Benazir Bhutto said that she would not go to Gaza if it meant submitting to an Israeli check.

Earlier Israel had barred Pakistan's Ambassador to Egypt from entering Palestinian-ruled Gaza on August 28, 1994, to prepare for the visit of Ms Bhutto.

The Palestinian officials called the Israeli decision a violation of their joint peace accord.

SOMALIA

Seven Indian Soldiers Killed

ON August 22, 1994, Somali militiamen killed seven Indian UN peace-keepers and wounded six, firing anti-aircraft guns, mortars and small arms, as they ambushed the patrol.

The battle was the bloodiest between UN soldiers and Somali militias, since US and other Western forces pulled out of Somalia in March, 1994.

The attack took place at Burleego, a small village about 110 km south-west of Mogadishu. The area is controlled by the Somali National Alliance headed by Gen Mohammed Farrah Aidid.

In another attack, Somali gunmen killed three Indian army doctors attending a refugee camp.

The UN Security Council condemned the "premediated attack" on Indian peace-keepers in Somalia. It implicitly warned that the Operation could be shut down if warring factions failed to achieve a political compromise.

RUSSIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Further Improvement in ties

ON September 3, 1994, China and Russia pledged not to target nuclear missiles at each other, thus formally cementing their recent rapprochement after decades of hostility.

The joint statement on missiles was signed during the visit of Chinese President Jiang Zemin to Moscow.

A declaration of long term development of bilateral ties and an accord resolving the two nations' territorial disputes along the western section of the Russian-Chinese border, were also signed.

USA-N. KOREA

Pact on N.-reactors

ON August 13, 1994 the United States and North Korea were able to break deadlock and agreed to ease nuclear tensions on the Korean Peninsula and establish diplomatic links.

At the heart of the accord was a US pledge to provide light-water reactors to replace North Korea's Graphite

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reactors. In return, North Korea agreed to halt the construction of two reactors near completion and to "forgo reprocessing" of spent uranium fuel rods, which the West fears pose a radiation hazard.

North Korea also re-affirmed its readiness to remain a party to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and to allow implementation of its safeguards agreement under the 1970 text.

IRELAND

IRA declares complete ceasefire

ON August 31, 1994, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) announced a complete cessation of military operations, raising hopes of peace in Northern Ireland, after 25 years of turmoil.

The British and Irish governments had demanded for a complete ceasefire before negotiations could be started. Britain has offered to meet the IRA's allies in Sinn Fein within three months of a permanent halt to killings and fighting.

The Catholic minority of Northern Ireland, which regards itself as Irish was that Northern Ireland should be merged with Ireland. The Protestant majority is happy to be British. IRA had been fighting the British for last 25 years to force Britain to secede Northern Ireland.

GERMANY

Russian troops quit

ON August 31, 1994 the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Germany formally ended almost half a century of Russian and Soviet military presence on the German soil.

Soviet troops had stayed in eastern Germany, as an occupation force, after helping to defeat Hitler and conquering Berlin at the end of World War II. Later they were kept in East Germany as part of the Moscow-controlled Warsaw Pact military alliance.

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of East Germany's communist regime, in 1989, brought the four war victors—the Soviet Union, the USA, Britain and France—together to agree the withdrawal of all their troops and give the United Germany full sovereignty over its own territory.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

OIC nations protest against Pak role

SEVERAL member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) have protested against the continued functioning of terrorist outfits in Pakistan, directed against them.

Foreign mercenaries, who came to Pakistan to par-

ticipate in the war against Soviets in Afghanistan, are still operating from camps in Pakistan. They have been playing an active role in stepping up terrorist activities against the established governments in Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia. Despite repeated protests by these governments, and Ms Benazir Bhutto's assurances, these camps continue to flourish and not one Arab mercenary has been deported so far.

MEXICO

Ruling party claims victory

MR Ernesto Zedillo, candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which ruled the country for the last 65 years, emerged as winner of the presidential polls held on August 21, 1994.

Mr Zedillo polled 50.11 per cent of the total vote.

Mr Cuauhtemoc Cardenas of the left-wing Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), who received 16.98 per cent vote, however, refused to accept the result alleging that there had been electoral fraud on a massive scale. But, he cited no evidence.

Observers, both national and international, who monitored the polls said that there were numerous irregularities but they did not dispute the outcome.

The election tested the ruling party's resolve to support the bold economic changes of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Mr Zedillo vowed to stick to the free market reforms adopted by the out-going President Carlos Salinas.

RUSSIA

Gorbachov to rejoin politics

FORMER Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, has declared his intention to return to big-time politics, calling for the setting up of a "powerful democratic alternative".

He said that the creation of a powerful democratic alternative was necessary to prevent the conservatives and "those who want to take us back" from coming to power, if the "people's sentiments change abruptly" and the present leaders "lose their support".

USA

Anti-crime bill passed

ON August 21, 1994, the US House of Representatives passed the \$ 30 billion anti-crime package that would help put 100,000 more police on the streets and ban assault-style firearms.

President Clinton thanked the Republicans who helped negotiate the package with Democrats after the House shelved an earlier \$ 33.5 billion version on August 11.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

FCNR: Foreign Currency Non-Resident (account).

MTCR: Missile Technology Control Regime.

NRNR: Non-Resident Non-Repatriable (account).

SRS: Script Recognition System.

AWARDS

Gallantry Awards

Kirti Chakra: India's second highest award for bravery, *Kirti Chakra* has been awarded to Havildar Madan Sarup, *Posthumously*. He had died fighting an intruding foreign mercenary group in Kashmir.

G.D. Birla award for scientific research

PROF Padmanabhan Balaram, well known molecular biophysicist at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been selected for the 1994 award.

Best Parliamentarian award, 1994

THE veteran BJP leader and the leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has been chosen for the 1994 award.

The award has been instituted by the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, 1994

GEET Sethi has been given the most prestigious sports award of India for the year 1994. The award consists of a scroll of honour and a cash award of Rs one lakh.

Homi Bhabha award for science and technology

THE award has been introduced for the first time in 1994, by the department of atomic energy. The 1994 award has been conferred on Mr Ratan Kumar Sinha of the reactor en-

gineering division of BARC, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to nuclear reactor technology.

Second Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavna award

SHEHNAI wizard, Mr Bismillah Khan has been given the award. The award was instituted in 1992 to mark the golden jubilee of the Quit India movement and is presented every year on August 20, the birth anniversary of late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Volvo Environment Prize, 1994

GITA Sen of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has been awarded the prize for her work on "environment and social structures".

DEFENCE

Rashtriya Rifles—the new para-military arm of army

THE Union Cabinet has sanctioned 30 battalions of a new para-military arm under the Indian Army command—Rashtriya Rifles. Rashtriya Rifles (RR) will help reduce burden on the over-stretched Army units deployed for internal security.

The RR will be organised with three battalions grouped into one sector unit. Currently there are two sector commands. To ensure that the best personnel volunteer for the unit, the Chief of the Army Staff will be the Colonel of the unit.

RR is likely to replace all the army formations currently involved in internal security duties in Kashmir valley. The creation of RR is expected to enhance the skills of the Army in fighting insurgency.

Navy to upgrade Sea Harriers

THE Indian Navy has formulated a Rs 300 crore plan to upgrade its Sea Harrier fleet by enhancing the radar and weapon capabilities of the

aircraft.

The plan envisages giving the Sea Harriers both look-up and look-down radar capability, engine and airframe overhaul and increase in the fuel capacity to give it a longer range capability.

The upgradation will extend the life of the 22 Sea Harriers, with the Navy, by 15 years. The aircraft were inducted into the Navy in December 1983.

EXPEDITION

Himalayan Cycle expedition

THE Indian army organised the first ever Himalayan cycle expedition. It took off from Shimla on September 2, 1994 and after 650 kms, including 250 kms of rough hilly roads, concluded at Pooh, in Kinnaur district, on September 16, 1994.

The expedition included 8 officers and 22 jawans who, for the first time, tried mountain cycling, a new event in the country.

OIL

ONGC takes up Heera Phase III work

OIL and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is planning to undertake the phase-III development of Heera off-shore field, at an estimated cost of Rs 650 crore.

Heera offshore field is located in the Arabian Sea, 66 kms off the west coast and includes oil bearing structures B-37 and B-38. Heera Phase III will produce one million tonne per annum of additional oil and 1.4 million cubic metres of gas a day, which will have to be processed.

PERSONS

Ghosh, Tushar Kanti

TUSHAR Kanti Ghosh, the doyen of Indian journalism and the

oldest editor in the country, with perhaps the longest tenure in the world, died on August 29, 1994, at the age of 96.

He was the son of Mahatma Sisir Kumar Ghosh, who started the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in 1868 and the *Anand Bazar Patrika* in 1878. Mr Ghosh became the editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in 1928, at the age of 30, and remained at his post till the last.

RESEARCH

Computer to read hand-written scripts

SCIENTISTS in Bombay have developed a computer system to read handwritten scripts—the first Script Recognition System (SRS) that needs almost no training.

The SRS, built by the computer science group at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), can handle a 200-word vocabulary, written in lower-case English letters. SRS is aimed at simplifying interactions between humans and computers.

Until recently, SRS developed abroad required elaborate training. The TIFR group has introduced a unique concept, called shape vectors, that helps store information about each alphabet and eliminates the training phase.

The TIFR approach assumes that each character in the alphabet has an ideal shape which a writer attempts to create during the process of writing. The shape-vectors are used to reconstruct characters in the process of recognition. The SRS recognises the script by filtering out the distortions in a written script that take the actual script characters away from their ideal shapes.

In its present form, this method is very suitable for vocabularies of a few hundred words, but it can be expanded to significantly larger vocabularies.

In experiments to evaluate the performance of the SRS, the TIFR team found that its scripts recognition scores read an impressive 94 per cent.

The TIFR group, which has been part of a national research project to

develop indigenous knowledge based computer systems, had earlier developed Speech Synthesis and Recognition (SSR) systems, including one for the Hindi Language.

New method to produce electricity

AN Indian physicist, Dr K.P. Sinha, is seeking government support for a project to generate electricity from sunlight, by exploiting a phenomenon he theoretically predicted 25 years ago and which has now been proved correct.

According to Dr Sinha the photo-induced superconductivity phenomenon, which he predicted in 1968, could be exploited for producing electricity directly from sunlight and also storing it. "It has the potential to revolutionise energy production and if India failed to work on this technology, other countries might commercialise it", he said.

Dr Sinha is professor-emeritus at the physics department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and is one of India's leading theoreticians. He was the first to foresee the possibility of using intense light beam for converting a semiconductor into a superconductor. This has been recently confirmed experimentally by scientists in the United States, Russia and Japan.

The electric power generator visualised by Dr Sinha consists of a system that will allow pulses of concentrated sunlight fall on to photo-induced superconducting materials placed in an external magnetic field. The light pulses will change the material from the semiconducting to superconducting state at a rapid rate.

The material oscillating between the two states will result in a fluctuating magnetic field because of the well-known fact that a superconductor will eject a magnetic field from inside. The fluctuating magnetic field can be used to generate current, like in a dynamo.

MISCELLANY

India second most populous country

INDIA, which is now the second most populous country in the world after China, with 934 million

people, will grow to 1.4 billion by 2030, according to a new World Bank study.

China will remain the population giant in 2030, with 1.5 billion people.

The United States will remain the third most populous country with a population of 298 million, up from 263 million in 1995 and Indonesia will be the fourth with 274.7 million, increasing from 192.5 million in 1995.

The report, "World Bank population projections 1994-95", says that the global population will increase during the next 35 years to around 8.5 billion, with almost 90 per cent of the increase occurring in developing countries. About 70 per cent of the increase will occur in the very poorest developing countries, where the average person's income is less than \$ 2 per day.

Computer institute in Rajiv's name

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announced on August 20, 1994, the Government's decision to set up a national institute of computer and allied technology in the name of late Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The proposed institute would be one of the most prestigious institutes in the world, with known experts in the field associated with it. It would be an autonomous body, fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. An estimated Rs 40 crore would be provided for the institute for the remaining two years of the Eighth Plan period.

India to train MiG pilots for Malaysia

INDIA is emerging as a major force in training pilots from foreign countries, thus earning foreign exchange. A significant step in this direction is the signing of an agreement to train Malaysian pilots for the frontline MiG-29 fighters.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1993, during the then Defence Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar's visit, to Kuala Lumpur, India had agreed to train Malaysian pilots and technicians on MiG-29 aircraft.

With Malaysia concluding a deal

with Russia in June 1994, to buy 20 of these advance fighters, pilots and ground crew from the Royal Malaysian Air Force are expected in India shortly.

The pilots and technicians would be given ground level training on simulators in India. After that is completed, Indian pilots will go to Malaysia to impart flying training on the trainer versions.

The training in India will be conducted at bases in the western or south-western sector, the two sectors where MiG-29 fighters are deployed. India would be paid in hard currency for the facilities.

India already has an arrangement with Iraq, under which Indian Air Force pilots are sent on deputation to the Iraqi government to train its pilots. Besides, cadets from neighbouring countries regularly receive training at the Air Force Academy, along with Indian cadets.

Ways to make N-weapons

NUCLEAR weapons can be made using uranium or plutonium cores which are made to sustain a chain reaction. Uranium ore contains less than 0.1 per cent of uranium oxide. Mills concentrate this into a concentrated form, also called yellow-cake. However, even this has only 0.7 per cent of the isotope uranium-235, which will fission or sustain a chain reaction. The rest is uranium-238. For use in nuclear power reactors, the concentration or enrichment of uranium-235 must be about 3 per cent; for a bomb it must be 90 per cent.

Enrichment processes require that the uranium is in a gaseous form, the most popular being uranium hexafluoride. This is what is put through a series of centrifuges for enrichment. Thereafter, it is chemically transformed into uranium metal for use as the core of an atom bomb.

Plutonium is produced by ir-

radiating natural uranium in reactors and then using remote control processes to chemically separate plutonium from other elements of the spent fuel. The common one used is the PUREX process, developed in the US in the 1940s. Plutonium isotope-239 is used for making cores of atomic weapons. However, unlike uranium, plutonium requires a reactor as well, thus making this route more difficult.

Forthcoming examinations

★ Combined Defence Services Examination will be held on October 16, 1994.

★ SSC Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax Examination to be held on November 27, 1994.

★ Central Recruitment Board (State Bank Group) P.O. examination to be held on October 23, 1994.

★ BSRB (Central Group) Lucknow P.O. and specialist officers examination to be held on November 27, 1994.



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SPORTS

GAMES

XV Commonwealth Games

THE XV Commonwealth Games were held in Victoria, Canada from August 19 to 29, 1994. 3,350 athletes from a record 64 nations participated.

The two-and-a-half hour opening ceremony, produced by Jacques Lemay, projected themes that were tied to the native heritage of Vancouver Island, where Victoria is located, and to Canada's different cultures.

Queen Elizabeth II formally declared the games open with her message, which was delivered in French and English.

The highlight of the opening ceremony was the contingent from South Africa, which had last appeared in the games in 1958. A portion of the crowd broke out in cheers as the blue-clad South Africans entered the stadium.

Australia headed the medals tally with 84 gold, 53 silver and 41 bronze medals. They were followed by England, Nigeria, Kenya and India.

Highlights

MEN'S 100 m race was won by Linford Christie of England in a record time of 9.91. Women's 100 m race was won by Mary Onvali of Nigeria.

The men's marathon race was won by Sean Quilty of Australia, while the women's marathon was won by Carole Rouillard of Canada.

The Heptathlon title was won by Denise Lewis of England. Michael Smith of Canada was the winner of decathlon.

The men's team event in Gymnastics was won by Canada while the women's team event was won

by England.

The men's singles Badminton title was won by Rashid Sidek of Malaysia. The women's singles title was won by Lisa Compbell of Australia.

India's Performance

THE Indian Commonwealth contingent returned with 24 medals in its kitty. Compared to the Auckland Games in 1990, the team this time was small but managed 24 medals, including six gold.

The highlight of Indian performance was the performance of Jaspal Rana and Mansher Singh in shooting.

However, the wrestlers did not perform as was expected from them. They fought well but could not win many medals.

The Indian medal winners were:

Gold Medal

—Jaspal Rana and Ashok Pandit (centre fire pistol pairs; 1,168 points—a new game mark).

—Mansher Singh (men's trap individual-shooting).

—Jaspal Rana (centre fire pistol individual).

—Badathala Adisekhar (weightlifting 54 kg; total).

—Veerasamy Murugesan (weightlifting 54 kg, snatch).

Silver Medal

—Jaspal Rana (air pistol individual).

—Roopa Unnikrishnan (small bore rifle three-position individual).

—Badathala Adisekhar (weightlifting 54 kg, snatch).

—Veerasamy Murugesan (weightlifting 54 kg, total snatch).

—R. Chandrasekharan (weightlifting 59 kg Jerk, total 255 kg).

—Satish Rai (weightlifting 70 kg Jerk, total 295 kg).

—Ashok Kumar (wrestling 57 kg).

—Randhir Singh (wrestling 82 kg).

Bronze Medal

—Birju Shah (Boxing—flyweight).

—Jaspal Rana and Vivek Singh (air pistol pair).

—Roopa Unnikrishnan and Kuhelee Gangulee (small bore rifle three position pairs).

—Veerasamy Murugesan (weightlifting 54 kg, Jerk).

—Ramesh Kumar (wrestling 48 kg).

—Subhash Verma (wrestling 100 kg).

—Kirpa Shankar (wrestling 52 kg).

The medals tally of first ten countries was:

	G	S	B
Australia	84	53	41
Canada	38	41	49
England	31	41	47
Nigeria	12	13	13
Kenya	7	4	8
India	6	11	7
Wales	5	6	6
Scotland	5	3	10
N. Ireland	5	2	3
New Zealand	4	16	17

The next Commonwealth Games will be held in Malaysia in 1998.

BADMINTON

World Cup

INDONESIA'S Heryanto Arbi won the men's title when his opponent, Thomas Stuer-Lauridsen of Denmark, withdrew due to broken leg. In the women's section Susi Susanti of Indonesia defeated Bang Soo-Hyan of South Korea to win the title. The championship was held at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

BASKETBALL

World Cup

USA defeated Russia 137-91 to win the tournament held at Toronto, Canada.

(Contd. on Page 252)

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Chandrika Kumaranatunga: She has been elected as the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

Ernesto Zedillo: He has been elected as the President of Mexico.

Pramatesh Rath: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Colombia.

Rinzing Wandgi: He is new Ambassador of India to Zambia.

S.K. Mandal: He is India's new High Commissioner to Angola.

Cherry George: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Botswana.

Stanley Gooch: He is new Canadian High Commissioner to India.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev: Crown Prince of Nepal.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Secretary-

General of United Nations.

Alastair Goodlad: British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth office.

Chi Hao tian: Defence Minister of China.

Rama Sithanen: Finance Minister of Mauritius.

DIED

Linus C. Pauling: Holder of two Nobel Prizes, for Chemistry and for Peace. He was 93. He was the only man to have ever won two Nobel Prizes on his own.

L.N. Birla: Leading Indian Industrialist and Philanthropist.

Tushar Kanti Ghosh: Veteran Journalist and editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. He was 96.

Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha: Senior Congress leader from Bihar.

announces an unconditional ceasefire, paving the way for an end to the 25 years of sectarian bloodshed.

—Gunmen kill three Indian doctors, belonging to the UN peacekeeping force, in Somalia.

—Russian troops quit Germany.

SEPTEMBER

2—Six people are killed in police firing on anti-reservationists in Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh.

5—World population meet opens in Cairo, Egypt.

10—The UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali offers to encourage a direct dialogue between India and Pakistan, to resolve the Kashmir Problem.

11—The Uttar Pradesh Congress decides to withdraw support to the 10-month-old Mulayam Singh government and demands its immediate dismissal.

EVENTS

AUGUST

12—At least 66 persons are killed in violence in Sri Lanka.

15—Four persons are killed in police firing in Hubli as the BJP bid to hoist National Flag at a disputed site is foiled.

—Violence mars bandh in Nagaland and Manipur.

—A Left-sponsored Nepal bandh, demanding ouster of the Girija Prasad Koirala caretaker government, paralyses life in the Himalayan Kingdom.

16—Over 75 per cent polling is recorded in the parliamentary elections in Sri Lanka.

17—The opposition returns to the Parliament after a three-week boycott following agreement with the government of Action Taken Report of securities scandal.

18—National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) men gun down 23 Indian army jawans in an ambush.

19—Ms Chandrika Kumaranatunga is sworn-in as the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, thus ending the 17-year-old rule of the United National Party (UNP).

—At least 147 people are killed as an earthquake rocks Algeria.

22—Somali militiamen kill seven Indian UN peacekeepers in an ambush.

23—Typhoon 'Fred' kills 700 people in the coastal Zhejiang province of China.

25—8 school children are killed in a bomb explosion in a mini bus in Jammu.

—Bombay BJP chief, Mr Ramdas Nayak, is killed by two unidentified persons.

26—United States economic sanctions on Cuba, aimed at bringing down the Castro government, come into force.

31—The People's Alliance government of Sri Lanka announces a partial lifting of the economic blockade on the war-bound Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

—The Irish Republic Army (IRA)

MILESTONES

Tania Sachdev: She is the new rising star of Indian Chess. She has become the first girl ever to win a British Ladies Chess title tonight. She took the maiden title with a 5/6 clean sweep. People have already started speculating with American Bobby Fischer and Hungarian Judo player and later known as a probable candidate who might lose their record of being the youngest grandmaster.

Dr. K. S. Lal: He is India's first heart transplant recipient. The operation was successfully conducted at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, by a team led by Dr. P. M. Khanna.

Carolee Ann Jackson: One of the world's most talented actresses, film, theatre, television, and radio. Carolee the 'factor' was recently awarded a British and American Academy Award for her role in the film 'The Untouchables' in 1987.

John F. Kennedy: He was the 35th President of the United States. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What is "trade point"?

Ans. Trade point is a worldwide electronic network aimed at reducing transactional cost and improving efficiency in global trade. On August 16, 1994, India joined 12 other countries in this network. The first "trade point" of India has been set up in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Under the trade efficiency programme of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), pilot trade points are being established in various countries to help traders find new market opportunities, attract new partners and to lower the cost of export and import transactions by simplifying procedures.

Q. Name the new para-military

arm that has been set under the Army Command to help reduce the burden on the Army units involved in internal security?

Ans. Rashtriya Rifles (RR).

Q. Name the first off-shore hotel of India? In which city it has been set-up?

Ans. Floatel. The hotel has been set-up in Calcutta by a British professional group, predominantly owned by NRIs.

Q. At which city were the 1994 Goodwill games held?

Ans. St Petersburg, Russia.

Q. *Sanskriti* is an experiment to bring together various strains of performing arts as well as to present artists from one region to audiences in another. Name the famous actress behind this unique

venture?

Ans. Hema Malini.

Q. Where is India's first-ever public-funded international airport being built?

Ans. Kochi in Kerala.

Q. Where was the International Conference on Population and Development held in September 1994?

Ans. Cairo, Egypt.

Q. Which country will host the 1998 Commonwealth Games?

Ans. Malaysia.

Q. Who is the director of the film "Bandit Queen"? On whose life story is the film based?

Ans. Shekhar Kapoor is the director of the film which is based on the true life story of Phoolan Devi.

SPORTS

(Contd. from Page 250)

C H E S S

World Chess candidates matches

GATA Kamsky of USA capped his magnificent comeback in the last three games to defeat the favourite Viswanathan Anand of India in the two tie-breakers to barge into the semi-finals of the World Chess Championship.

Viswanathan Anand lost the second successive chance to become the first Indian semi-finalist. Last time Anand had narrowly lost to Anatoly Karpov.

The matches were played at Sanghinagar, Hyderabad.

In the other quarter-final, Bylussian Grandmaster Boris Gelfand defeated teenage Grandmaster Vladimir Kramnik. In the semi-finals Anatoly Karpov of Russia will meet Boris Gelfand and Valery Salov of Russia will take on Gata Kamsky. The matches will be played in February 1995 at Sanghinagar.

C R I C K E T

England-South Africa Test Series

THE series ended in a 1-1 draw when England defeated South Africa by eight wickets in the third and final

Test match.

Sri Lanka-Pakistan Test Series

THE three-Test series was won by Pakistan 2-0. In the first Test match Pakistan defeated Sri Lanka by 301 runs. The second Test was cancelled due to curfew in entire Sri Lanka. In the third Test Pakistan defeated Sri Lanka by an innings and 52 runs.

Wasim Akram becomes highest wicket taker in one-day cricket: When he dismissed Sri Lankan opener Sanath Jayasuriya, in the fifth and final one-dayer at Colombo, on August 24, 1994, Pakistan's Wasim Akram became the highest wicket-taker in one-day cricket.

Jayasuriya was Akram's 252nd wicket in his 174th one-dayer.

Earlier the record was held by Kapil Dev of India.

H O C K E Y

Federation Cup

INDIAN Airlines defeated Haryana 1-0 to lift the Federation Cup. The tournament was held at Jalandhar.

S W I M M I N G

8th Asia-Pacific Age Group Aquatic Championship

CHINESE Taipie emerged overall winners with 1026 points. Indian swimmers and divers gave their best ever display by winning 19 gold, 27 silver and 37 bronze medals. The championship was held at New Delhi.

49th National Championship: Karnataka, with an overall tally of 200 points bagged the overall trophy. The men's title was won by Indian Police. The women's team title was won by Karnataka.

Sajini Shetty of Karnataka emerged as the best all-round swimmer.

Abhijit of police walked away with the individual men's title.

The individual title in the women's section was won by Nisha Millet of Tamil Nadu.

The Championships were held at Panaji, Goa.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Combined Defence Services Exam. Paper, held in May, 1994

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences (Items 1 to 10)

Directions:

Each of the following sentences (items 1 to 10) has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 1 to 10.

1. It _____ to me that she was incurable.

- (a) happened (b) occurred
(c) flashed (d) suggested

2. Anita _____ me of a girl I used to know.

- (a) recalls
(b) remembers
(c) reminds
(d) recollects

3. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.

- (a) promised (b) assured
(c) advised (d) instructed

4. My father was too _____ to push open the heavy door.

- (a) faint (b) feeble
(c) timid (d) faltering

5. They are refugees in need of _____.

- (a) restoration
(b) rehabilitation
(c) recapitulation
(d) renovation

6. The shirt is not expensive, I 'bought it very _____.

- (a) cheaply (b) low
(c) dearly (d) cheap

7. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born and persists through adulthood passing from generation to generation.

- (a) originates (b) derives
(c) begins (d) establishes

8. They were awaiting official _____ of the news they had heard from a friend.

- (a) sanction
(b) recommendation
(c) confirmation
(d) ratification

9. Every Shakespearean hero has an internal _____ in his character.

- (a) defect (b) weakness
(c) fault (d) flaw

10. I enjoy _____ the children playing in the garden.

- (a) looking to
(b) looking about
(c) looking at
(d) looking on

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE (Items 11 to 20)

Directions:

In each of the items 11 to 20, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example:

Z. The (P) effect (Q) is very bad (R) on children (S) of cinema.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q
(b) S P Q R
(c) S R P Q
(d) Q S R P

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad.' This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q, and so (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 11 to 20.

11. Although (P) he called himself radical and a democrat (Q) apart from the mass of the workers (R) on

whose skill he depended (S) he lived his life.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S
(b) P S Q R
(c) S Q R P
(d) Q R P S

12. When rescuers arrived (P) they had to wait several hours (Q) before the ground was (R) at the ruins (S) cool enough to stand on.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S
(b) Q S P R
(c) R P Q S
(d) S R P Q

13. (P) We must read (Q) if we want to absorb the fruits of great literature (R) but with concentration (S) them not as we do cricket stories.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P S R
(b) P S Q R
(c) P R S Q
(d) P R Q S

14. They are plant-eaters (P) and various kinds of vegetation (Q) browsing on grass (R) and consume (S) vast quantities of pasture.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P R S
(b) Q S R P
(c) R S P Q
(d) R S Q P

15. For the past several years (P) strongly pessimistic feelings (Q) about the future of the world (R) have been developing (S) many intelligent people.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S R Q P
(b) S R P Q
(c) R P Q S
(d) P R Q S

16. Work is the one thing (P) and without it (Q) that is necessary (R) to keep the world going (S) we should

all die.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPSR
- (b) RPQS
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) QRPS

17. The administration will soon launch (P) to educate the people about their rights (Q) a consumer protection drive (R) against using fraudulent means (S) and to warn traders.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR
- (b) SPQR
- (c) QPSR
- (d) PSQR

18. I have received (P) so much love and affection (Q) that nothing I can do (R) from the Indian people (S) can repay even a small fraction of it.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRQS
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) QSRP
- (d) QRSP

19. (P) Only time will tell (Q) you credit the nation with (R) whether the great future (S) will turn out to be true.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPRS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) QRSP
- (d) RSQP

20. A man (P) may struggle hard (Q) to become a white collar worker (R) who is working as a skilled labour (S) and has never held any other type of job.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) PSQR

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

(Items 21 to 25)

Directions:

In items 21 to 25 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning and labelled S_1 and S_6 respectively. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four

sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.

S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.

P: So the mother asked him to find work.

Q: They were very poor.

R: He lived with his mother.

S: But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) QPRS
- (d) RPSQ

Explanation: The correct sequence in this Example is: RQPS which is marked (a). Therefore (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 21 to 25

21. S_1 : Satyajit Ray made several films for children.

S_6 : But today few think of Ray as a maker of children's films.

P: Later film-makers have followed his lead.

Q: Today other nations are making children's films in a big way.

R: This was at a time when no director considered children as potential audience.

S: Ray was thus a pioneer in the field.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) RSQP
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) SQRP

22. S_1 : Governments are instituted among men to secure their certain inalienable rights.

S_6 : Such was the necessity which constrained the united colonies of America to give up their allegiance to the British Crown and declare themselves free and independent States.

P: Accordingly, men are more disposed to suffer than to right themselves by abolishing the forms of governments to which they are accustomed.

Q: But prudence will dictate that governments long established

should not be changed for light and transient causes.

R: They derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and therefore can also be changed by them.

S: But whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these rights of the people, it is their duty to throw off such a government.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) RQPS
- (c) SRQP
- (d) QRPS

23. S_1 : The study of speech disorders due to brain injury suggests that patients can think without having adequate control over their language.

S_6 : How they manage to do this we do not know.

P: But they succeed in playing games of chess.

Q: Some patients, for example, fail to find the names of objects presented to them.

R: They can even use the concepts needed for chess playing, though they are unable to express many of the concepts in ordinary language.

S: They even find it difficult to interpret long written notices.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) QSPR
- (d) SRPQ

24. S_1 : Paleobotany is the study of fossil plants preserved in rocks dating back to millions of years.

S_6 : The fossil plants indicate the age of the rock, and also point to facts regarding climate, temperature and topography.

P: Records of the history of the world are contained in fossils.

Q: Through the ages, plants have evolved from simple to more complex forms.

R: First there were water plants; then land plants appeared during the paleozoic era.

S: But since the fossil remains appear locked in rock layers, they are

closely related to the geologist's area of investigation.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQSP
- (b) SQR P
- (c) PSQR
- (d) QRPS

25. S₁: In a good many cases unnecessary timidity makes the trouble worse than it need be.

S₂: If you hold in Delhi the views that are conventional in Delhi, you must accept the consequences.

P: I am not, of course, thinking of extreme forms of defiance.

Q: If you show that you are afraid of them, you give promise of good hunting, whereas if you show indifference, they begin to doubt their own power and, therefore, tend to let you alone.

R: A dog will bark more loudly and bite more easily when people are afraid of him than when they treat him with contempt, and the human herd has something of this same characteristic.

S: Public opinion is always more tyrannical towards those who obviously fear it than towards those who feel indifferent to it.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPRS
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) SRQP

Selecting Words

(Items 26 to 40)

Directions:

In the following passage (Items 26 to 40) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet. Examples Z₁ and Z₂ have been solved for you.

Z₁

The (a) boy
(b) horse
(c) dog

was in the school in Shimla.

Z₂

- (a) She
- (b) It
- (c) He

was homesick.

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z₁, only "boy" is the correct answer. So, 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z₂ 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt items 26 to 40

Be very wary of opinions that flatter your self-esteem. Both men and women, nine times out of ten, are firmly convinced

- 26. (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) of

the superior excellence of their own sex. There is abundant on

- 27. (a) few
- (b) all
- (c) both

sides. If you are a man, you can

- 28. (a) say
- (b) point
- (c) work

out that most posts are men, and many eminent scientists are male; if you are a woman you can resort that

- 29. (a) also
- (b) so
- (c) they

are most criminals. The question is inherently insoluble but self-esteem conceals this from most

- 30. (a) men
- (b) people
- (c) women

we are all, whatever part of the world we come from, persuaded that

- 31. (a) his
- (b) her
- (c) our

nation is

- 32. (a) superior
- (b) better
- (c) inferior

to all others. Seeing that each nation has its characteristic

- 33. (a) values
- (b) points
- (c) merits

and demerits, we adjust our standard of values so as to make out that the merits possessed

- 34. (a) in

(b) for

(c) by

our nation are the really important ones while its demerits are

- 35. (a) comparatively
- (b) rarely
- (c) commonly

trivial. Here again the rational man

- 36. (a) could
- (b) will
- (c) should

admit that the question is one to which there is no demonstrably right

- 37. (a) reply
- (b) angle
- (c) answer.

It is more difficult to deal with

- 38. (a) a
- (b) the
- (c) an

self-esteem man as man, because we cannot argue out the matter with some non-human mind. The only way

- 39. (a) from
- (b) of
- (c) to

dealing with this general human conceit is to remind man of his unimportance in the universe, that man is a brief episode in the life of a small

- 40. (a) planet
- (b) star
- (c) orbit

in a little corner of the universe.

USAGE

Spotting Errors (Items 41 to 55)

Directions:

(i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered

wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P. The young child (a) singed (b) a very sweet song. (c) No error. (d)

Q. We worked (a) very hard (b) throughout the season. (c) No error. (d)

Explanation: In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 41 to 55.

41. Looking back, I find that among the many impressions of the people of India, (a) absorbed while I lived among them, (b) are their reverence for great men and women. (c) No error. (d)

42. His father died of cholera (a) but his mother also, (b) though very weak, is out of danger. (c) No error. (d)

43. If I am you (a) I would have seen to it (b) that I won the prize. (c) No error. (d)

44. To facilitate exports and improve sales in the domestic market (a) some of the improvised fabrics and garments fabricated out from them (b) are displayed in the main pavilion. (c) No error. (d)

45. I could not convince them (a) because they persisted to suggest (b) that I was lying. (c) No error. (d)

46. In spite of several reminders, (a) he did not so far send (b) any reply to my letter. (c) No error. (d)

47. When we consider all the factors, which are many, (a) the number of school dropouts (b) are quite disturbing. (c) No error. (d)

48. If I will have the time (a) I shall try and make it (b) to the zoo this afternoon. (c) No error. (d)

49. No sooner did the sun rise (a) when we took a hasty breakfast (b) and resumed the journey. (c) No error. (d)

50. A body of volunteers (a) have been organized (b) to spread the message of the saint. (c) No error. (d)

51. He gave them no money (a) nor he did help them (b) in any way. (c) No error. (d)

52. The presumption that the average investor does not understand (a) or take interest in the affairs of the company (b) is not correct. (c) No error. (d)

53. The police broke upon the robbers (a) when they were in a lonely place (b) to divide their booty. (c) No error. (d)

54. I suppose (a) you have heard the latest news; (b) John has married that girl. (c) No error. (d)

55. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost (a) to defend the hardly-won (b) freedom of the country. (c) No error. (d)

Sentence Improvement

(Items 56 to 70)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child sung a very sweet song.

- (a) child singed the
- (b) child singed
- (c) child sang a
- (d) No improvement

S. I have already read this book twice.

- (a) I already twice have read this book.
- (b) I twice have already read this book.
- (c) I have twice already read this book.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song." (c) is there-

fore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (d) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 56 to 70.

56. I am definitely late; the train will have left the station by the time I reach there.

- (a) will leave
- (b) will be leaving
- (c) would have left
- (d) No improvement

57. They are social insects, living in communities, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing a well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.

- (a) who are living in communities
- (b) living among a community
- (c) who lives with a community
- (d) No improvement

58. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book I won as a prize.

- (a) I had won as a prize
- (b) I have won as prize
- (c) I had to win as a prize
- (d) No improvement

59. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.

- (a) to bear upon
- (b) to bear with
- (c) to bear away
- (d) No improvement

60. He sat until he was chilled with the cold, glancing occasionally at the figure of the old woman peering into the window.

- (a) behind the window
- (b) up the window
- (c) through the window
- (d) No improvement

61. The mother has not seen the child for several months and now eagerly looks forward to seeing him.

- (a) looks ahead to
- (b) looks for
- (c) looks onto

(d) No improvement

62. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.

- (a) until they arrive
- (b) until they will have arrived
- (c) until they will arrive
- (d) No improvement

63. The company goes to great length to ensure that employees can be comfortable in their work environment.

- (a) are comfortable
- (b) will be comfortable
- (c) should be comfortable
- (d) No improvement

64. I knew he could not be trusted; he let off the cat from the bag.

- (a) let the cat out of the bag
- (b) let the cat from the bag
- (c) let the cat jump out of the bag
- (d) No improvement

65. It is unreasonable to distort the statement of a man simply because he does not agree with your opinions.

- (a) bend
- (b) denounce
- (c) discourage
- (d) No improvement

66. Whenever my students come across new words, I ask them to look for them in the dictionary.

- (a) to look it up
- (b) to look them up
- (c) to look at them
- (d) No improvement

67. Practically every part of the banana tree is used by man.

- (a) each part
- (b) any part
- (c) most part
- (d) No improvement

68. He should move on to the next point, and not harp one string only.

- (a) harp on string only
- (b) harp only one string
- (c) harp upon one string only
- (d) No improvement

69. Please remind me of posting these letters to my relatives.

- (a) by posting
- (b) to post
- (c) for posting
- (d) No improvement

70. Scarcely had he entered the

room than the phone rang.

- (a) as
- (b) when
- (c) while
- (d) No improvement

Antonyms (Items 71 to 80)

Directions:

In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Example 'F' has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

- (a) lazy
- (b) active
- (c) indecent
- (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space (a) in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 71 to 80.

71. It was universally characterized as a progressive measure.

- (a) regressive
- (b) obstructive
- (c) retrograde
- (d) abhorrent

72. There was no altruistic motive that prompted him to help her.

- (a) selfish
- (b) inhuman
- (c) brutal
- (d) wicked

73. We had a delectable meal yesterday.

- (a) heavy
- (b) unsavoury
- (c) tasty
- (d) nice

74. She was sceptical about the safety of the new drug.

- (a) doubtful
- (b) certain
- (c) hopeful
- (d) sanguine

75. His parsimonious habits are known to all his friends.

- (a) plentiful
- (b) lavish
- (c) luxuriant
- (d) ample

76. They took note of the humility of the visiting dignitary.

- (a) grandeur
- (b) arrogance
- (c) friendliness
- (d) decency

77. His friends liked everything about him except his frugality.

- (a) punctuality
- (b) shabbiness
- (c) extravagance
- (d) short temper

78. He was a sulky disposition.

- (a) kind
- (b) loving
- (c) cheerful
- (d) mild

79. He is well known for coming up with impracticable solutions.

- (a) easy
- (b) possible
- (c) feasible
- (d) alternate

80. Nothing has been organized properly and confusion seems inevitable.

- (a) inevident
- (b) inefficient
- (c) ineligible
- (d) uncertain

VOCABULARY

Synonyms (Items 81 to 90)

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example 'E' is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

- (a) verbose
- (b) involved
- (c) lucid
- (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

Now attempt items 81 to 90.

81. It is difficult to authenticate these old manuscripts.

- (a) elucidate
- (b) illustrate
- (c) establish the genuineness of
- (d) edit properly

82. Sporadic rise in his tempera-
ture caused us much worry.

- (a) scattered
- (b) irregular
- (c) irksome
- (d) frequent

83. I don't see why he should be
so obsequious to his brother just be-
cause the latter is rich.

- (a) unfriendly
- (b) unusually kind
- (c) offensive
- (d) excessively respectful

84. We must not take his
facetious remarks very seriously.

- (a) casual
- (b) flippantly humorous
- (c) critical
- (d) amusing

85. His lascivious habits
brought him nothing but bad name.

- (a) vicious
- (b) lustful
- (c) erotic
- (d) treacherous

86. The antidote to these
problems is hard to find.

- (a) result of
- (b) cause for
- (c) consequence of
- (d) remedy for

87. A movement for the world
unity is in the offing.

- (a) in the air
- (b) on decline
- (c) about to start
- (d) at the end

88. His trite remarks failed to cut
any ice with the audience.

- (a) hackneyed
- (b) sharp
- (c) illogical
- (d) bitter

89. He whirled round in a trice,
with a revolver in his hand.

- (a) a trifle
- (b) a triangle
- (c) an instant
- (d) a circle

90. In so far as his research is
concerned, he is very meticulous.

- (a) alert to improved techni-
ques
- (b) slovenly and inexact
- (c) careful of small details
- (d) erratic and unpredictable

COMPREHENSION

(Items 91 to 120)

Directions:

In this Section you have six short
passages. After each passage you will
find five questions based on the passage.
First, read Passage I and answer the
questions based on it. Then go on to the
next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for
you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it prag-
matic or otherwise, a basic fact that
confronts us squarely and unmis-
takenly is the desire for peace,
security and happiness. Different
forms of life at different levels of ex-
istence make up the teeming
denizens of this earth of ours. And,
no matter whether they belong to the
higher groups such as human beings
or to the lower groups such as
animals, all beings primarily seek
peace, comfort and security. Life is as
dear to a mute creature as it is to a
man. Even the lowliest insect strives
for protection against dangers that
threaten its life. Just as each one of us
wants to live and not to die, so do all
other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are
found on earth
- (b) different levels of existence
are possible in nature
- (c) peace and security are the
chief goals of all living
beings
- (d) even the weakest creature
struggles to preserve its
life.

J. One of the following assump-
tions or steps is essential in develop-
ing the author's position.

- (a) All forms of life have a
single overriding goal
- (b) The will to survive of a
creature is identified with
a desire for peace
- (c) All beings are divided into
higher and lower groups
- (d) A parallel is drawn be-
tween happiness and life
and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the
author's main point is 'peace and

security are the chief goals of all
living beings', which is response (c).
So (c) is to be marked in your Answer
Sheet.

J. The best assumption underly-
ing the passage is 'The will to survive
of a creature is identified with a
desire for peace', which is response
(b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 91 to 120.

Passage I

We stand poised precariously
and challengingly on the razor's
edge of destiny. We are now at the
mercy of atom bombs and the like
which would destroy us completely
if we fail to control them wisely. And
wisdom in this crisis means sensitiv-
eness to the basic values of life; it
means a vivid realization that we are
literally living in one world where we
must either swim together or sink
together. We cannot afford to tamper
with man's single-minded loyalty to
peace and international under-
standing. Anyone who does it is a
traitor not only to man's past and
present, but also to his future, be-
cause he is mortgaging the destiny of
unborn generations.

91. The phrase "razor's edge of
destiny" stands for

- (a) an enigma that cuts
through the pattern of life
like the edge of a razor
- (b) a critical situation that
foreordains the future
- (c) a sharp line of division that
marks the alternative cour-
ses of action in the future
- (d) destiny having sharp
edges

92. The best way to escape com-
plete annihilation in an atomic war is

- (a) to ban nuclear weapons
- (b) to turn to religion
- (c) to work for international
understanding and har-
mony
- (d) to invent more powerful
weapons

93. According to the writer
"wisdom" in the present crisis means

- (a) responsibility to the "un-
born generations"
- (b) awareness that we stand
poised precariously on the
razor's edge of destiny

(c) awareness of the basic values of life

(d) determination to ban nuclear weapons

94. From the tone and style of the passage it appears that the writer is

(a) unaware of the global power situation

(b) a humanist with a clear foresight

(c) a prose writer with a fascination for images and metaphors

(d) a traitor who wishes to mortgage the destiny of future generations

95. The author is so concerned about the threat of nuclear weapons because he feels that

(a) his country is threatened by a nuclear power

(b) a nuclear war will destroy human civilization

(c) all countries are inter-linked and one cannot escape the consequences of what happens to another country

(d) the world is on the brink of disaster

Passage II

The artificial ways of inducing sleep are legion, and are only alike in their ineffectuality. In *Lavengro* there is an impossible character, a victim of insomnia, who finds that a volume of Wordsworth's poems is the only sure soporific, but that was Borrow's malice. The famous old plan of counting sheep jumping over a stile has never served my turn. I have herded imaginary sheep until they insisted on turning themselves into white bears or blue pigs, and I defy any reasonable man to fall asleep while musing a herd of stupid swine.

96. The author points out that

(a) the artificial means of inducing sleep is not good

(b) artificial ways of inducing sleep are ineffective

(c) the artificial ways of inducing sleep are expensive

(d) sleep can easily be induced

97. The author uses "impossible" for the character in *Lavengro* in the sense of

(a) unrealistic

(b) funny

(c) queer

(d) imaginary

98. According to the author the character in *Lavengro*

(a) is an avid reader of poetry

(b) is an admirer of Wordsworth

(c) spends sleepless nights reading Wordsworth

(d) resorts to external aids to get some sleep

99. In order to cure his insomnia, the writer

(a) does a lot of reading

(b) keeps a flock of sheep

(c) counts sheep jumping over a stile

(d) vainly tries to concentrate on imaginary situations

100. Borrow's malice is most probably directed at

(a) Wordsworth's poetry

(b) Poetry in general

(c) the artificial ways of inducing sleep

(d) sleeplessness

Passage III

Corduroy is fast establishing itself as this year's fabric. While the ribbed cotton itself provides utilitarian tenacity, texture and warmth, it is the fabric's long-held associations that may provide a hint to its current revival as a fabric for all seasons.

It is Corduroy's link with good breeding and country living that made it an essential ingredient in the gentleman's wardrobe along with Wellington boots and a decent woollen. It combines the comfortable non-nonsense appeal of cotton with the perfectly correct luxury finish of velvet. Corduroy has the ability to appear either supremely sophisticated or rough and ready.

101. When the writer refers to Corduroy's 'utilitarian tenacity' he means that

(a) though expensive, it is economical in the long run

(b) it is useful because it is durable

(c) it has remained fashionable over several years

(d) it does not need frequent

washing

102. Corduroy is a fabric for all seasons because

(a) it can be worn not only in winter but also in summer

(b) of its peculiar texture and warmth

(c) it is made popular by catchy advertisements

(d) gentlemen can wear it on both formal and informal occasions

103. According to the passage, corduroy is essential in a gentlemen's wardrobe because

(a) it goes with Wellington boots

(b) its current revival gives a taste of the latest fashion

(c) it has its associations with good upbringing and a conservative lifestyle

(d) it can be an ideal alternative to woollen clothes

104. According to the author, the special quality of corduroy is that

(a) it needs no ironing

(b) it combines the virtues of both cotton and velvet

(c) it contains the correct mixture of cotton and velvet

(d) Both the rich and the not-so-rich can afford to buy it

105. Which one of the following best describes the passage?

(a) It tells us about the usefulness of corduroy

(b) It talks about the virtues of corduroy

(c) It persuades us to buy corduroy

(d) It makes us understand the everlasting appeal of corduroy to the young

Passage IV

Failure and success are the go of life. Constant efforts despite initial set-backs have brought us from the chrysalis of failure into the bright opportunity of triumphs. The conquest of Everest is a fitting example. Success eluded men for nearly twenty-five years. The leader of an unsuccessful expedition stated, "Everest cannot add to its heights, but spirit of man heightens even under repulse." Subsequent conquest of Everest has proved the truth of this. Indeed every newborn day is

in itself an opportunity teeming with splendid chances for those who are alert, wide awake and aspiring.

106. According to the writer, the conquest of Everest prove that

- (a) the spirit of man heightens under demanding circumstances
- (b) man can attain the unattainable
- (c) success is not always elusive
- (d) Everest cannot add to its heights

107. In this passage 'Chrysalis of failure' means that

- (a) failure involves a closed situation from which one cannot escape
- (b) failure can be compared to the pupa of the gold-coloured butterflies
- (c) failure is a transitional state
- (d) as an insect emerges in a different shape from chrysalis, so a human being turns different after every failure.

108. The very style of the prose suggests that the writer intends the last sentence of the passage to be

- (a) poetic
- (b) inspiring
- (c) vague
- (d) contradictory to the first sentence of the passage

109. The expression "teeming with" in the passage can be replaced by

- (a) multiplying
- (b) abounding
- (c) fruitful
- (d) promising

110. Every new day brings fresh challenges for a person

- (a) who is young
- (b) whose head is teeming with bright ideas
- (c) who has come out of the chrysalis of failure
- (d) who is watchful and daring

Passage V

The first word-book to embody the ideals of the age was Nathaniel Bailey's *Universal Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, originally published in 1721, and

then, in a beautiful volume with illustrations by Flaxman, in 1731. This edition was the basis of Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary* of 1755; through Johnson, it influenced all subsequent lexicographical practice. The position of dictionary pioneer, commonly granted to Johnson or to Noah Webster, belongs in reality to one of the few geniuses lexicography ever produced: Nathaniel Bailey. Johnson extended Bailey's technique and also revised Bailey's crude etymologies on the basis of Francis Junius's book. Most Englishmen used the word *dictionary* as a mere synonym for Johnson's *Dictionary*. Being regarded as the ideal word-book, it continued in common use until 1900.

111. According to the author, the real pioneer of lexicography was

- (a) Noah Webster
- (b) Samuel Johnson
- (c) Flaxman
- (d) Nathaniel Bailey

112. The publication of Johnson's dictionary was separated from the Flaxman edition of Bailey's *Dictionary* by

- (a) 24 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 125 years
- (d) 34 years

113. Nathaniel Bailey's *Dictionary* had

- (a) no influence on later dictionaries
- (b) a direct influence on later dictionaries
- (c) an indirect influence on later dictionaries.
- (d) an influence on Francis Junius's *Dictionary* only

114. Johnson's *Dictionary* was

- (a) an improvement upon Bailey's *Dictionary*
- (b) a simplified version of Bailey's *Dictionary*.
- (c) nothing but a copy of Bailey's *Dictionary*
- (d) fundamentally different from Bailey's *Dictionary*

115. In the 19th century most Englishmen used the word "dictionary" as a synonym for Johnson's *Dictionary* probably because

- (a) it was the oldest English

dictionary

- (b) it was the only English dictionary published till then
- (c) it was more convenient for them to use this shortened form
- (d) it was the ideal and most commonly used dictionary

Passage VI

Whales present such a picture of massiveness and power that you would never imagine they could be threatened by something as puny as a human. But once a year the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets to decide whether they can be hunted again. Since the commercial whaling moratorium came into effect in 1986, what started out looking like at least a long pause in whaling soon became a period of permanent tension between those who believe that humans have an inherent right to kill whales and those who believe that whales have an inherent right to live.

116. The expression 'massiveness and power' can be aptly replaced by

- (a) largeness and grace
- (b) cheer and hugeness
- (c) strength and vitality
- (d) strength and fragility

117. "You would never imagine that they could be threatened by something as puny as a human" implies that

- (a) man can never be a threat to the whale
- (b) it is true that man is whale's enemy
- (c) man's greed makes him small
- (d) human beings, though small, are not threatened by whales

118. Before the creation of the International Whaling Commission.

- (a) whales were not killed
- (b) whales were worshipped by aborigines
- (c) whales were treated as near extinct species
- (d) whales were killed indiscriminately

119. There is permanent tension between two groups of people with regard to the killing of whales because

- (a) many people believe

- whales have an equal place on earth as humans
- (b) whales are helpless animals
- (c) some people fear that whales will become extinct
- (d) whales are indirectly man's friends

120. The passage suggests that some people resort to whaling

- (a) because they consider it a sport
- (b) for the consumption of its flesh
- (c) for commercial purposes
- (d) because they think whales to be a threat to fisherman

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) |
| 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) |
| 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) |

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 19. (b) | 20. (c) | 21. (c) |
| 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) |
| 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) |
| 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) |

40. (a)
41. (d) no error
42. (b) delete the word "also"
43. (a) 'If I were you'
44. (b) "...and garments made from them"
45. (b) "persisted in suggesting"
46. (b) 'he has not so far sent'
47. (c) 'is quite disturbing'
48. (a) 'If I have the time'
49. (b) 'than we took a hasty breakfast'
50. (b) 'has been organised'
51. (b) 'nor did he help them'
52. (d) no error
53. (a) 'The police broke in upon the robbers'
54. (c) 'that John has married that

- girl'
55. (b) 'to defend the hard-won'
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 56. (c) | 57. (d) | 58. (a) |
| 59. (b) | 60. (c) | 61. (d) |
| 62. (a) | 63. (a) | 64. (a) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (b) | 67. (d) |
| 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (b) |
| 74. (b) | 75. (b) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) |
| 80. (d) | 81. (c) | 82. (b) |
| 83. (d) | 84. (d) | 85. (b) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (c) | 88. (a) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (c) | 91. (b) |
| 92. (c) | 93. (c) | 94. (b) |
| 95. (c) | 96. (b) | 97. (a) |
| 98. (d) | 99. (d) | 100. (c) |
| 101. (b) | 102. (b) | 103. (c) |
| 104. (b) | 105. (a) | 106. (a) |
| 107. (d) | 108. (b) | 109. (b) |
| 110. (c) | 111. (d) | 112. (a) |
| 113. (b) | 114. (a) | 115. (d) |
| 116. (c) | 117. (a) | 118. (d) |
| 119. (a) | 120. (c) | |

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GENERAL AWARENESS

PRACTICE TEST

(for IAS and other Higher-grade Examinations)

1. Khonds were primitive tribes living in:
(a) Bihar (b) Orissa
(c) Bengal (d) Assam
2. Ahichhatra (or Ahirkshetra) in the Bareilly district was the capital of Central Asian nomads of Scythian stock (an immigrant non-Aryan tribe of ancient India) known as:
(a) Abhiras (b) Kalachuris
(c) Chedis (d) Haihayas
3. Ajanta, about 400 km north-east of Bombay, is the site of how many Buddhist caves excavated in the rock?
(a) 25 (b) 27
(c) 29 (d) 31
4. The Ajanta caves in Maharashtra dating from about 150 BC to AD 650, are the work of the:
(a) Vakataka and early Chalukya kings
(b) Pallavas
(c) Satvahanas
(d) Guptas
5. Allahabad was anciently called:
(a) Prayaga (b) Pratishthana
(c) Varanavata (d) Kumbhasthan
6. Prayaga (modern Allahabad) was conquered by Ghoris in:
(a) 1194 (b) 1294
(c) 1394 (d) 1494
7. Prayaga (also known as Triveni) was given its present name Allahabad by the:
(a) Ghoris (b) Moghuls
(c) Pathans (d) British
8. Hiuen-Tsang, the Chinese traveller visited Prayaga (modern Allahabad) in 540 AD with:
(a) Harsha-Vardhana
(b) Kanishka
(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(d) Alberuni
9. Kaveripumpattinam (ancient Poompuhar), which is said to have been submerged by the sea, was one of the well known capital cities of:
(a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas
(c) Pratiharas (d) Satvahanas
10. Alexander invaded India after subduing:
(a) Persia (b) Baluchistan
(c) Bactria (d) Afghanistan
11. The author of *Harsha-Charita* and *Kadambari* is:
(a) Dandin (b) Bana-bhatt
(c) Jaya Dev (d) Visakhadatta
12. The earliest of the historical Andhra dynasties was that of the:
(a) Sakas (b) Vakatakas
(c) Satavahanas (d) Pallavas
13. Which of the following languages received royal patronage during the reign of Satavahanas?
(a) Sanskrit (b) Telugu
(c) Prakrit (d) Hindi
14. Which one of the following is true?
The Aryans domesticated the:
(1) Cow (2) horse
(3) sheep (4) goat
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 4
15. The Aryans used implements of:
1. Iron
2. Stone
3. Copper
4. Bronze
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4
16. The third Buddhist Council was held at Patliputra in the year 247 B.C. under the patronage of:
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Asoka
(c) Bindusara
(d) Chandragupta-II
17. To preach Buddhist doctrine, Asoka sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sanghamitta to:
(a) Burma (b) Ceylon
(c) China (d) Japan
18. Hiuen-Tsang visited Kamarupa (now called Assam) in the:
(a) 5th century (b) 6th century
(c) 7th century (d) 4th century
19. The spiritual adviser of Kanishka (the Kushan emperor) who took a leading part in the Fourth Buddhist

Council, was:

- (a) Asvaghosha (b) Asvin
(c) Kalidasa (d) Atharvan

20. The journal *Bande Matram* and *Karma Yogin* was started in the year 1902 by:

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

21. Ayodhya is situated on the river:

- (a) Ganga
(b) Yamuna
(c) Gogra (ancient Sarayu)
(d) Saraswati

22. Ayurveda, the science of health, was regarded as one of the Upvedas, closely associated with the:

- (a) Atharva-veda (b) Yajur-veda
(c) Sam-veda (d) Rig-veda

23. Charak was court physician to the king:

- (a) Rudradaman (b) Kanishka
(c) Harshavardhan (d) Karikala

24. The dynasty of Bactrian-Greeks, whose territorial sway extended over Persia and north-west India, was founded by:

- (a) Diadotus (b) Enthydemus
(c) Demetrius (d) Appollodotus

25. The Iranian ruler who penetrated into north-west India and annexed Punjab in 516 B.C was:

- (a) Xerxes
(b) Darius
(c) Cyrus II, the Great
(d) Naser ad-Din Shah

26. The classic poses of Bharata Natyam, an ancient form of dance originated in South India around Tanjore, have been sculptured on the walls of the temple at:

- (a) Chidambaram
(b) Khajuraho
(c) Ellora
(d) Konark

27. The Konark temple, dedicated to Surya or sun-god, was built between 1250-1278 A.D. in the area around the mouth of the river:

- (a) Kaveri (b) Krishna
(c) Mahanadi (d) Godavari

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

The Barhara tribes mentioned in the *Mahabharata* who had settled in the north-western regions of India are associated with:

- | List I | List II |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Ambashthas | 1. Parthians |
| B. Gandharas | 2. A mixed Mongolian Aryan race |
| C. Pallavas | 3. Afghans |
| D. Sakas | 4. Greeks |

E. Yavanas

5. Scythians

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	2	3	1	5	4
(b)	1	2	3	4	5
(c)	2	1	3	5	4
(d)	3	1	2	5	4
(e)	2	3	1	4	5

29. The famous first sermon, the *Dharma-Chakra-parvartana*, or setting in motion the wheel of the Law, was delivered by Buddha in the Deer Park at:

- (a) Sarnath, near Banaras
(b) Bodhgaya
(c) Sanchi
(d) Rajagriha

30. Who said "Buddhism was the fulfilment, the logical conclusion, and the logical development of the religion of the Hindus"?

- (a) Aurobindo
(b) Vivekananda
(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(d) Dr S. Radhakrishnan

31. According to tradition, Buddha died under a *sal* tree at:

- (a) Gaya (b) Kusinagara
(c) Patliputra (d) Lumbini

32. Buddha was strongly opposed to:

- religious rituals
- ceremonial worship
- sacrificial system
- the idea of caste system

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

33. Below are given four Buddhist Councils and four places where each was held, after Buddha's *Parinirvana* (death). Match them correctly as per codes given below.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. First Council | 1. Vaisali |
| B. Second Council | 2. Rajagriha |
| C. Third Council | 3. Kashmir |
| D. Fourth Council | 4. Patliputra |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	1	3	4

34. The story of the prowess and romance of Prithviraj Chauhan is recorded in the *Prithviraj Raso*, the great epic of Hindustan, written by:

- (a) Amar Singh (b) Ashvaghosha
(c) Chand Bardai (d) Dandin

35. Who, among the thirty recognised Rajput clans had founded the town of *Dhillika* (modern Delhi) in AD 736 and ruled the surrounding territories for several centuries?

- (a) Gahadavala (b) Tomara

(r) Chauhan (d) Pratihara

36. The Vaishnava sect founded by Chaitanya (1485-1534) was popular in:

- (a) Bengal and Orissa
- (b) Bengal and Bihar
- (c) Bihar and U.P.
- (d) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

37. The first venture in territorial expansion by the early Chalukyas (450-757 A.D.) was due to Mangalesa (597-608 A.D.) who destroyed the neighbouring powers such as:

- (a) Kalachuris of northern Maharashtra and Malwa
- (b) Kadambas of Vijayanti
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Vengi

38. Pulakesan's brother, Vishnuvardhana took over his share of the Chalukya empire in 630 A.D. and established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty with capital at:

- (a) Vatapi (now Badami)
- (b) Aihole
- (c) Rajamundry
- (d) Hyderabad

39. The first Chalukyas dynasty was brought to an end in 753 A.D. by:

- (a) Rashtrakutas
- (b) Paramaras
- (c) Cholas
- (d) Hoysalas

40. The Yadava dynasty (A.D. 1190-1294) was brought to an end in the year 1294 with the capture of Davagiri (modern Daulatabad) in the northern Deccan by:

- (a) Malik Kafur
- (b) Alaud-din-Khilji
- (c) Jalalud-din-Khilji
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

41. The ancient Tamil Kingdom which flourished on the lower east coast of India along the banks of the river Kaveri, was:

- (a) Chalukyas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Cheras
- (d) Pandyas

42. Khajuraho temple is the work of art and architecture of:

- (a) Chalukyas
- (b) Chandellas
- (c) Cholas
- (d) Huns

43. The Chola power reached its zenith under:

- (a) Rajaraja I
- (b) Rajendra I
- (c) Prantaka I
- (d) Kulottunga I

44. The masterpiece of Chola architecture remains the great Siva temple at:

- (a) Chidambaram
- (b) Pudukottai
- (c) Tanjore
- (d) Gangaikonda-Cholapuram

45. In ancient India, a group of related families or a community living homogenously in a given locality was known as:

- (a) Griha
- (b) Jana
- (c) Kula
- (d) Grama

46. Who founded the "Brahma-Sampardaya" (the sect of Brahma)?

- (a) Kabir
- (b) Dadu
- (c) Aurobindo
- (d) Daksha

47. List I carries the dance styles and List II the States from which they originated.

Match List I with List II selecting correct answers by using the codes given below.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Kathakali | 1. Uttar Pradesh |
| B. Kathak | 2. Tamil Nadu |
| C. Kuchipudi | 3. Kerala |
| D. Bharat-Natya | 4. Andhra Pradesh |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

48. The author of Dasa-Kumara-Charita ('Ten Princes' Adventures) is:

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Acharya Tulsī
- (c) P.V. Akilandan
- (d) Dandin

49. "Back to the Vedas" was watchword of:

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Sankaracharya

50. Puppet play, one of the age-old entertainment, was called:

- (a) Panchali-nataka
- (b) Chhaya-nataka
- (c) Yatra-nataka
- (d) Mrichchhakatika

51. The birth of Sanskrit dramas was contemporary with the:

- (a) Egyptian civilisation
- (b) Greek civilisation
- (c) Sumerian civilisation
- (d) Roman civilisation

52. The renowned Mahayana Sanskrit scholar and author of *Sariputra-prakarana* was:

- (a) Bhasa
- (b) Sudraka
- (c) Ashvaghosha
- (d) Krishnamishra

53. The author of a political play called *Mudra-rakshasa* was:

- (a) Bhatta-naryana
- (b) Murari
- (c) Rajasekhara
- (d) Visakhadatta

54. Ayurveda or the science of health and medicine is attributed to:

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Dhanvantri
- (c) Dhruva
- (d) Virabhadra

55. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand in 1874 in:

- (a) Lahore (b) Bombay
(c) Ajmer (d) Mathura

56. The pure coloured designs, where the pattern is traced directly on the floor, in use throughout India, chiefly by women, to preserve, ancient indigenous motif, is known as:

- (a) rangoli (b) naqqash
(c) diaper (d) mandala

57. The Sanskrit term for *diagnosis* is:

- (a) nadi-pariksha
(b) nidana
(c) rupa
(d) samyoga

58. In ancient India, in one form of marriage, a girl was given away on her father receiving a 'bride price' called:

- (a) yuataka (b) sulka
(c) yuta (d) dahez

59. The most impressive structure in Ellora is the temple of:

- (a) Black Pagoda (b) Bodhistava
(c) Kailasanatha (d) Sun (Sun Temple)

60. All engravings in any language or script made on stone, brick or metal, on pillars, caves, walls, temples, idols, relic caskets, coins and so on, is called:

- (a) Caligraphy (b) Epigraphy
(c) Cryptography (d) Iconography

61. Vikrama Samvat (Calendar) commenced from:

- (a) 50 B.C. (b) 58 B.C.
(c) 60 B.C. (d) 68 B.C.

62. Goa was captured in 1510 by the:

- (a) Dutch (b) Portuguese
(c) Danes (d) British

63. Which ONE of the following is NOT TRUE?

- (a) The Dutch established factories at Surat in 1616.
(b) The Danes came to India in 1616 and set themselves up on the Malabar coast.
(c) The English East India Company was founded in 1602.
(d) The Europeans first came to India in about 1500 A.D.

64. Match the following best-known epigraphic inscriptions and the historical personalities associated with them selecting your answer as per the codes given below:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Girnar | 1. Kharavela |
| (b) Allahabad | 2. Rudradaman |
| (c) Hathigumpha | 3. Sri Pulumayi |
| (d) Nasik | 4. Samudragupta |
| (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 | (b) 2, 4, 1, 3 |
| (c) 3, 2, 4, 1 | (d) 1, 2, 4, 3 |

65. The greatest of the Sanskrit grammarians was:

- (a) Sakatayana (b) Sakalya
(c) Panini (d) Apisali

66. Megasthenes (306-290 B.C.) was Greek Ambassador at the court of:

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya

- (b) Ashoka
(c) Kanishka
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

67. "A brilliant military strategist (AD 330-379), who set forth on *digvijaya* or career of conquest, 'violently uprooted' eleven kings and extended his realm from the frontiers of the Kushan empire in the north-west to the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Vindhyas in the south and who shifted his capital from Pataliputra to Ayodhya as being more central for the administrative control of his far-flung provinces." This description fits in to:

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
(c) Ashoka (d) Skandgupta

68. The Gupta age in Indian history was the classical period of Sanskrit literature. Tick-mark the personalities who lived during this period?

- (a) Kalidasa (b) Bhartrihari
(c) Dandin (d) Bhavabhuti

69. Consider the map given below:



The shaded area in the map shows:

- (a) The Mauryan Empire (262 BC)
(b) The Chola Empire
(c) The Chalukya Empire
(d) The Kushan Empire

70. Fa-hien, the famous Chinese traveller, visited India during the reign of:

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Skandgupta

71. Hiuen-Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited India (630-44) during the reign of:

- (a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(b) Kanishka
(c) Ashoka
(d) Harshavardhana

72. Harshavardhana moved his capital from Thanesar to:

- (a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Kanauj (d) Alwar

73. Which ONE of the following was NOT written by Harshavardhana?

- (a) Ratnavati
(b) Priyadarsika
(c) Harshacharita
(d) Nagananda

74. The last Buddhist empire in India was that of:

- (a) Ashoka (b) Harshavardhana
(c) Kanishka-II (d) Chandragupta Maurya

75. Chand Bardai (1125-92), court poet of Prithvi Raj Chauhan, wrote *Prithviraj-Raso* in:

- (a) Hindi (b) Rajasthani
(c) Braj Bhasha (d) Kosali

76. Amir Khusrau (1255-1325) wrote prose and poetic works in which of the following languages?

- (a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Hindi (d) Arabic

77. In Jainism, the supreme souls whose lives should be followed as example to the best are referred to as:

- (a) Yati (b) Jina
(c) Kaivalin (d) Nirgantha

78. The aim of existence, according to Jainism is to escape the curse of *Sansara* (transmigration) through:

- (a) absolute chastity
(b) *tri-ratna* (three jewels)
(c) *tapas* (practice) or asceticism
(d) self-mortification by fasting

79. The author of *Gita-Govinda* is:

- (a) Javali (b) Jayarasi
(c) Jaratkaru (d) Jayadeva

80. Kabir was disciple of the reformer:

- (a) Ramananda (b) Ramanuja
(c) Nanak (d) Sheikh Taqqi

81. The *Hathi-Gumpha* cave inscriptions in Kalinga are famous for detailing military achievements of:

- (a) Rana Sanga (b) Kharavela
(c) Ashoka (d) Rashtrakuta kings

82. Kalhana was poet-historian of:

- (a) Bengal (b) Orissa
(c) Kashmir (d) Mysore

83. According to the Chinese Chroniclers, Kushans were known as:

- (a) Turushka (b) Yu-chi
(c) Turks (d) Tartars

84. Golden jubilee of Azad Hind Fauj was celebrated in 1994 on:

- (a) April 5 (b) June 6
(c) May 6 (d) August 15

85. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi referred to as "Patriot of patriots"?

- (a) Sardar Patel
(b) Subhash Chander Bose

- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Bhagat Singh

86. Consider the map given below:



The shaded area in the map shows:

- (a) Evergreen Forests
(b) Monsoon Forests
(c) Scrub Forests
(d) Semi-desert Forests

87. The most common isotope of naturally occurring uranium is:

- (a) U-234 (b) U-235
(c) U-237 (d) U-238

88. The scientist Rutherford is noted for:

- (a) the discovery of isotopes
(b) the invention of the cyclotron
(c) the invention of the synchrotron
(d) the first man-made transmutations

89. The name of the chief ore of iron is:

- (a) magnetite (b) haematite
(c) siderite (d) limonite

90. The galvanised iron pipes are coated with a thin layer of:

- (a) tin (b) lead
(c) copper (d) zinc

91. An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is:

- (a) solder (b) nichrome
(c) alloy steel (d) carbon steel

92. Red, yellow, and blue are known as:

- (a) primary pigments
(b) primary colours
(c) complementary colours
(d) secondary colours

93. Red, green, and blue are known as:

- (a) primary colours
(b) complementary colours

- (c) primary pigments
(d) secondary colours

94. A fusion reaction is initiated by:

- (a) neutrons
(b) low pressure
(c) high temperature
(d) electron bombardment

95. A defect in lens due to dispersion of light is called:

- (a) myopia
(b) astigmatism
(c) spherical aberration
(d) chromatic aberration

96. Sound waves above 20,000 cps. are called:

- (a) supersonic (b) overtones
(c) infrasonic (d) ultrasonic

97. Respiration in plants and animals:

- (a) is identical (b) is opposite
(c) releases oxygen (d) is a building-up process

98. The scientist who first recognised and named the nucleus was:

- (a) Robert Brown (b) Robert Hooke
(c) Theodor Schwann
(d) Thomas Morgan

99. Find the set which is different from the other three

- (a) EDCBA (b) ONMLK
(c) JIHGF (d) XWVUY

100. Supply the missing number:

7	9	16
4	15	?
13	8	21

- (a) 29 (b) 25
(c) 19 (d) 24

101. Find out the missing number in the following series:

2, 4, 12, 48,

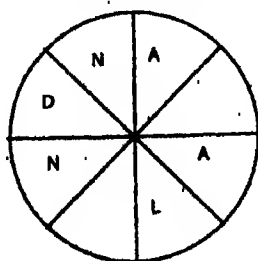
- (a) 240 (b) 96
(c) 480 (d) 560

102. Fill in the blanks

W X Y Z, X Y Z W, _____, Z W X Y

- (a) WZXY (b) YZWX
(c) ZWYX (d) XYZW

103. Insert the two missing letters in the wheeled circle so as to make the name of an important State in India:



- (a) AN (b) ML
(c) GA (d) TM

104. In the following questions a square is divided into many cells. The number in the cell (except one) are placed according to some rule. Find number, which can be placed in the cell which is marked '?':

25	30	36
40	46	53
10	17	?

- (a) 15 (b) 28
(c) 25 (d) 40

105. Supply the missing number:

?	4
2048	8
128	16

- (a) 262144 (b) 161140
(c) 202142 (d) 303256

106. In the following question a square is divided into many cells and the number in the cells are placed according to some rule, except one. Find the number from the given choice which can be placed in the cell which is marked '?':

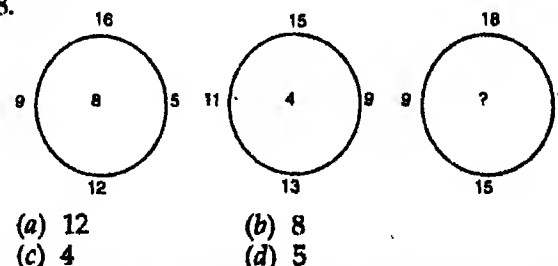
15	10	5
17	12	7
18	13	?

- (a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 9

107. If BDF is coded as YAC then MAN is coded as

- (a) JXK (b) KYL
(c) IWJ (d) LZM

108.



- (a) 12 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 5

109. A train is moving at a speed of 79.8 km per hour. What is the distance in metres covered by it in 15 minutes?

- (a) 19590 (b) 19950
(c) 15990 (d) 15590

110. A single discount equivalent to a discount series of 40% and 20% is:

- (a) 48 (b) 52
(c) 44 (d) 56

111. $122436 + 12 = ?$

- (a) 10203 (b) 10023
(c) 10230 (d) 12003

112. $\frac{36}{27} = \frac{?}{6}$

- (a) 9 (b) 8
(c) 3 (d) none of these

113. If April 1st is Thursday, then July 1st is

- (a) Monday (b) Tuesday
(c) Wednesday (d) Thursday

114. Import : Export : Expenditure : ?

- (a) rich (b) luxury
(c) income (d) none of these

115.

	16	
14	5	70
	?	

- (a) 80
(b) 60
(c) 40
(d) 20

116. If $5 \times 4 = 21$ and $6 \times 4 = 25$, then $7 \times 4 = ?$

- (a) 18
(b) 20
(c) 29
(d) 31

117. $3\sqrt{3 \times \sqrt{5}} = ?$

- (a) $\sqrt{135}$
(b) $\sqrt{128}$
(c) $\sqrt{127}$

(d) None of these

118. If AIDNI stands for INDIA, then the code for CAPITAL is

- (a) APICTAL
(b) LAPICAT
(c) LATIPAC
(d) LAPITAC

119. Supply the missing number

7	6	5
3	3	4
2	3	?

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

120. 400 mangoes were bought for Rs 125 per hundred and were sold for a profit of Rs 100. The selling price per dozen is:

- (a) 20 (b) 18
(c) 16 (d) none of these

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a)
9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (c)
13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b)
17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (a)
29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (d)
33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (a)
37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (c)
45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (d)
49. (c) 50. (a) 51. (b) 52. (c)
53. (d) 54. (b)
55. (b) Arya Samaj was founded in Bombay but its initial success was in the Punjab, and Lahore soon became the headquarters of the society.
56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (c)
60. (b) 61. (b) 62. (b)
63. (c) 1600 instead of 1602 A.D.
64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (a) 67. (b)
68. All of them
69. (a) 70. (b) 71. (d) 72. (c)
73. (c) It was written by Bana.
74. (b)
75. (c) Braj Bhasha was an early form of Hindi Language understood by few today.
76. (a), (c) and (d)
77. (b) 78. (b) 79. (d) 80. (a)
81. (b) 82. (c) 83. (b) 84. (c)
85. (b) 86. (b) 87. (d) 88. (d)
89. (b) 90. (d) 91. (b) 92. (a)
93. (a) 94. (c) 95. (d) 96. (d)
97. (a) 98. (a) 99. (d) 100. (c)
101. (a) 102. (b) 103. (c) 104. (c)
105. (a) 106. (c) 107. (a) 108. (d)
109. (b) 110. (a) 111. (a) 112. (b)
113. (d) 114. (c) 115. (a) 116. (c)
117. (a) 118. (c) 119. (a) 120. (b)

Quantitative Aptitude

Solved Elementary Mathematics paper of Combined Defence Services Exam held on 15th May, 1994.

1. If $p > 0$ and $q < 0$, then which one of the following is correct?

- (a) $p + q > 0$ (b) $p - q > 0$
(c) $p + q < 0$ (d) $p - q < 0$

2. Let n be a positive integer. If $1/n$ has a terminating decimal expansion, then which one of the following is true?

- (a) n is of the form 5^x , where x is a positive integer
(b) n is of the form 2^y , where y is a non-negative integer
(c) n is of the form $2^x 5^y$ for some non-negative integer x and y
(d) $(n - 1)$ is of the form 10^z for some positive integer z

3. If $x^2 - 3x + 2$ is a factor of $x^4 - ax^2 + b$, then the values of a and b are:

- (a) $a = 5, b = 3$ (b) $a = 3, b = 4$
(c) $a = 5, b = 4$ (d) None of the above

4. The absolute difference between two linear factors of $x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + x + 2y$ is:

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

5. If 'a' and 'b' are two integers and $b > 0$, then there exist two integers q and r , such that:

- (a) $b = aq + r$, where $0 < r \leq b$
(b) $a = bq$, where $0 \leq r < b$
(c) $a = bq + r$, where $0 \leq r < b$
(d) none of the above

6. If $(5x^2 + 14x + 2)^2 \div (4x^2 - 5x + 7)^2$ is divided by $(x^2 + x + 1)$, then the quotient q and the remainder r are given by:

- (a) $q = (x^2 + 19x - 5), r = 1$
(b) $q = 9(x^2 + 19x - 5), r = 0$
(c) $q = (x^2 + 19x - 5), r = 0$
(d) $q = 9(x^2 + 19x - 5), r = 1$

7. If LCM of two numbers is 45, and one of the number is 9, then the other number is:

- (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15

8. If d is the H.C.F. of two positive integers a and b , then there exist two integers k and l such that:

- (a) $a = kd + lb$ (b) $b = ka + ld$
(c) $d = ka + lb$ (d) none of the above

9. The simplified form of the rational expression

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 - y^2} - 1\right) \left(\frac{x - y}{y} + 2\right) \text{ is:}$$

- (a) $x/(x + y)$ (b) $y/(x + y)$
(c) $y/(x - y)$ (d) $x/(x - y)$

10. If x is real, then the value of the expression $-3x^2 + 6x - 1$ is:

- (a) less than or equal to 2
(b) greater than 2
(c) lies between -2 and +2
(d) None of the above

11. The solution of the equations $x - y = 0.9$ and

$$\frac{11}{2(x + y)} = 1 \text{ is:}$$

- (a) $x = 3.2, y = 2.3$ (b) $x = 1.0, y = 0.1$
(c) $x = 2, y = 1.1$ (d) None of the above

12. The value of $x + y$ in the solution of the equation

$$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = \frac{5}{12} \text{ and } \frac{x}{2} + y = 1 \text{ is:}$$

- (a) $1/2$ (b) $3/2$ (c) 2 (d) $5/2$

13. Two years ago a man was six times as old as his son. In 18 years he will be twice as old as his son. Their present ages are:

- (a) 32 years, 7 years (b) 34 years, 9 years
(c) 36 years, 11 years (d) None of the above

14. A can do a job in 6 days, and A and B can do the job together in 2 days. How long (in days) would it take B to do the job alone?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5
(d) None of the above

15. Within a rectangular garden 10m wide and 20m long, we wish to pave a walk around the borders of uniform width so as to leave an area of 96 square meters for flowers. How wide (in meter) should the walk be?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 2.1 (d) 2.5

16. The points of intersection of the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ and the straight line $x = 4$ are:

- (a) (2, 3), (4, 4) (b) (3, 4), (4, 4)
(c) (4, 5), (4, 4) (d) (4, 4), (4, -4)

17. The value of x in the equation

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = 2\frac{1}{6} \text{ is:}$$

- (a) $5/13$ (b) $7/13$
(c) $9/13$ (d) None of the above

18. If α and β are the roots of $x^2 + px + q = 0$, then the value of $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ is:

- (a) $\frac{p^2 - 2q}{q}$ (b) $\frac{p^2 + 2q}{q}$
(c) $\frac{-p^2 + 2q}{q}$ (d) $\frac{-p^2 - 2q}{q}$

19. The roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ will be reciprocals if:

- (a) $a = b$ (b) $b = c$
(c) $c = a$ (d) None of the above

20. The value of x in the given equation

$$a^{x-2} (a^{2x+2} + a^{1-x}) = a^{-3} (a^9 + a^2) \text{ is:}$$

- (a) equal to zero (b) a fraction
(c) positive integer (d) negative integer

21. If $a^{x-3} \cdot a^{y+2} = a^2 \cdot a^x$ and $a^x \cdot a^y = a^4$, then:

- (a) $x = y = 0$ (b) $x = y = 1$
(c) $x > y$ (d) $x < y$

22. If $2^x = 4^y = 8^z$ and $\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{4y} + \frac{1}{4z} = 4$ then the value of x is:

- (a) $7/16$ (b) $7/32$
(c) $7/48$ (d) None of the above

23. The total number of elements in the power set of the set A containing n elements is:

- (a) n^2 (b) 2^n
(c) $2^n - 1$ (d) None of the above

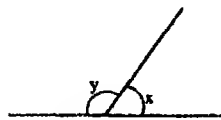
24. If X and Y are two sets, and X' denotes the complement of the set X , then $X \cap (X \cup Y)'$ equals:

- (a) X (b) Y
(c) ϕ (d) None of the above

25. If $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{4, 5, 6\}$, then $(A \cap B) \times A$ is:

- (a) $\{(2, 5), (3, 5)\}$ (b) $\{(5, 2), (5, 3)\}$
(c) $\{(5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$ (d) $\{(5, 2), (2, 5), (3, 5)\}$

26. In the given figure if $\angle x$ is greater than one fifth of a right angle, then $\angle y$ is:

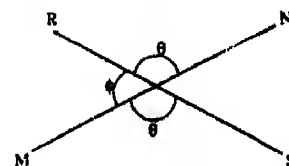


- (a) 162° (b) $\geq 162^\circ$ (c) $\leq 162^\circ$ (d) $< 162^\circ$

27. An angle whose measure is between 180° and 360° is called:

- (a) an acute angle (b) an obtuse angle
(c) an adjacent angle (d) a reflex angle

28. If the magnitude of angle θ is three times that of the angle ϕ in the given figure, then $\angle \phi$ is equal to:



- (a) 30° (b) 40° (c) 45° (d) 60°

29. There are four lines in a plane, no two of which are parallel. The number of points which they intersect are:

- (a) four (b) five (c) six (d) seven

30. The internal bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ of a triangle ABC meet at O . If $\angle A = 80^\circ$, then the value of $\angle BOC$ is:

- (a) 50° (b) 100° (c) 130° (d) 160°

31. $AB \parallel CD$ and $AC \parallel BD$. CD is produced to E . If $\angle CAD = 37^\circ$ and $\angle BDE = 68^\circ$, then $\angle ABD$ is:

- (a) 112° (b) 110° (c) 68° (d) 75°

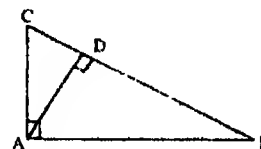
32. Let ABC be an equilateral triangle. Let BE be perpendicular to CA meeting CA at E then $AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2$ is equal to:

- (a) $2 BE^2$ (b) $3 BE^2$ (c) $4 BE^2$ (d) $6 BE^2$

33. Any two of the four triangles formed by joining the mid-point of a given triangle ABC are:

- (a) congruent
(b) unequal in area, but not congruent
(c) equal in area but not congruent
(d) such that neither of (a), (b) and (c) is correct

34. Which of the following is true in the given figure where AD is altitude to the hypotenuse of a right angle $\triangle ABC$?



1. $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle CAD$ are similar triangles.
2. $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle CDA$ are congruent triangles.
3. $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle CAB$ are similar triangles.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

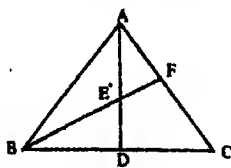
35. In an equilateral triangle, the circumcentre, orthocentre and incentre are:

- (a) collinear (b) concyclic
(c) coincident (d) None of the above

36. Let $ABCD$ be a rectangle such that $AB = 2 BC$. If O is any point on AB such that $\angle BOC = \angle COD$. Then the value of $\angle ODC$ is:

- (a) 75° (b) 65° (c) 60° (d) 30°

37. In $\triangle ABC$, AD is the median through A and E is the mid point of AD. BE produced meets AC in F, then AF is equal to:



- (a) $\frac{1}{5} AC$ (b) $\frac{1}{4} AC$ (c) $\frac{1}{3} AC$ (d) $\frac{1}{2} AC$

38. In a cyclic quadrilateral, the opposite angles are:

- (a) equal (b) supplementary
(c) complementary (d) none of the above

39. The chords which are equidistant from the centre of a circle are:

- (a) equal (b) parallel
(c) perpendicular (d) none of the above

40. The locus of the mid-point of the equal chords of a given circle is:

- (a) the concentric circle with radius equal to the distance of the chords from the centre of the given circle
(b) the concentric circle with radius equal to half the distance of the chords from the centre of the given circle
(c) the largest equilateral triangle inscribed in the given circle
(d) none of the above

41. The length of a rectangle is 2 cm more than its breadth. The perimeter is 48 cm. The area of the rectangle (in cm^2) is:

- (a) 96 (b) 128 (c) 143 (d) 144

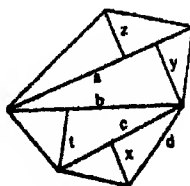
42. The radius of a circle is 20 cm. The radii (in centimeters) of three concentric circles drawn in such a manner that the whole area is divided into four equal parts, are:

- (a) $20\sqrt{2}, 20\sqrt{3}, 20$ (b) $\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{10}{3}$
(c) $10\sqrt{3}, 10\sqrt{2}, 10$ (d) 17, 14, 10

43. A square and an equilateral triangle have equal perimeters. If the diagonal of the square is $12\sqrt{2}$, then the area of the triangle is:

- (a) $24\sqrt{2}$ (b) $24\sqrt{3}$ (c) $48\sqrt{3}$ (d) $64\sqrt{3}$

44. A surveyor in his field book has drawn the plot as shown in the given figure. The area of the plot is:



- (a) $\frac{1}{2} (az + by + ct + dx)$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} (bt + cx + ay + az)$
(c) $\frac{1}{2} (cx + bt + by + az)$

- (d) $\frac{1}{2} (d + t)(c + x) + \frac{1}{2} (a + b)(y + z)$

45. The area of a regular hexagon (in sq. m.) of side 4 meters, is:

- (a) $6\sqrt{3}$ (b) $9\sqrt{2}$ (c) $12\sqrt{6}$ (d) $24\sqrt{3}$

46. If the areas of the 3 adjacent sides of a cuboid are x, y and z, then the volume of the cuboid is:

- (a) xyz (b) $2xyz$ (c) \sqrt{xyz} (d) $3\sqrt{xyz}$

47. If the area of one face of the cube is 1.5 times its perimeter. The volume (in cm^3) of the cube is:

- (a) 125 (b) 144 (c) 216 (d) 312

48. The volume (in cm^3) of a right circular cone of height 12 cm and base radius 6 cm is:

- (a) 12π (b) 36π (c) 72π (d) 144π

49. If the height and the radius of the cone are doubled, then the volume of the cone becomes:

- (a) 3 times (b) 4 times (c) 6 times (d) 8 times

50. The volume (in m^3) of a cube whose diagonal is 2.5 meter, is:

- (a) $\frac{125\sqrt{3}}{72}$ (b) $\frac{625}{8}$ (c) $\frac{125\sqrt{2}}{32}$ (d) $\frac{125}{8}$

51. The ratio of volume of a right circular cylinder and right circular cone of the same base and height will be:

- (a) 1 : 3 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 4 : 3 (d) 3 : 4

52. If the diameter of a cylinder is 28 cm and its height is 20 cm, then the total surface area (in cm^2) is:

- (a) 2993 (b) 2992 (c) 2292 (d) 2229

53. If the ratio of volumes of two spheres is 1 : 8, then the ratio of their surface areas is:

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 1 : 8 (d) 1 : 16

54. If the height of the cone is half the radius of the sphere, then the radius of the base of a cone which has the same volume as a sphere of 5 cm. radius, is:

- (a) 10 cm (b) $10\sqrt{2}$ cm (c) $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ cm (d) $\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2}$ cm

55. A cube of side 6 cm is cut to number of cubes of side 2 cm. The number of cubes will be:

- (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 27

56. $\sin^2 30^\circ + 4 \cot^2 45^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ$ is equal to:

- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) 4 (d) 1

57. If $0 \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$, then

$\frac{5 \cos \theta - 4}{3 - 5 \sin \theta} - \frac{3 + 5 \sin \theta}{4 + 5 \cos \theta}$ is equal to:

- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

58. The value of

$\cot 15^\circ \cot 16^\circ \cot 17^\circ \dots \cot 73^\circ \cot 74^\circ \cot 75^\circ$ is:

- (a) $1/2$ (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) -1

59. The value of $\sin 79^\circ \cos 11^\circ + \cos 79^\circ \sin 11^\circ$ is equal to:

- (a) 1 (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $1/2$ (d) 0

60. The value of $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^3 \frac{\pi}{4}$ is:

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1
(d) None of the above

61. The value of

$\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \dots + \cos 160^\circ + \cos 180^\circ$ is:

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) $1/2$

62. Consider the following statements:

1. $\sin \theta$ is an increasing function of θ in the first quadrant
2. $\cos \theta$ is an increasing function of θ in the first and second quadrants

3. $0 < \sin \theta < \cos \theta$ for $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$

4. $\sin \theta < \cos \theta < \theta$ for $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

Of these statements

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 are correct (b) 2 and 4 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

63. If $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{y}$, then

$\frac{x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta}{x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta}$ is equal to:

- (a) $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$ (b) $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$
(c) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ (d) $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

64. If $\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z = (\sin x + \sin y + \sin z)^2$, then which one of the following expressions must necessarily vanish?

- (a) $\tan x + \tan y + \tan z$
(b) $\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sin y} + \frac{1}{\sin z}$
(c) $\cos x + \cos y + \cos z$
(d) $\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} + \frac{1}{\cos z}$

65. For $0 < \theta < \pi/2$, the inequality which holds is:

- (a) $\theta < \sin \theta < \tan \theta$
(b) $\sin \theta < \theta < \tan \theta$
(c) $\theta < \tan \theta < \sin \theta$
(d) $\tan \theta < \theta < \sin \theta$

66. Consider the following statements:

Assertion A : The result $\sec x > \tan x$ for every $X \in R$ is identically true.

Reason R : $\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$ is identically true for

every x.

Of these statements

- (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

67. The angle of elevation of the moon when the length of the shadow of a pole is equal to its height, is:

- (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°

68. A straight tree breaks due to a storm and the broken part bends so that the top of the tree touches the ground making an angle of 30° with the ground. The distance from the foot of the tree to the point where the top touches the ground is 10 metres. The height (in metres) of the tree is:

- (a) $10(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ (b) $10\sqrt{3}$
(c) $10(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ (d) $10\sqrt{3}$

69. 2 posts are k metres apart and the height of one is double that of the other. If from the middle point of the line joining their feet an observer finds the angular elevations of their tops to be complementary, then the height (in metres) of the shorter post is:

- (a) $\frac{k}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (b) $\frac{k}{4}$ (c) $k\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}$

70. The banks of a river are parallel. A Swimmer starts from a point on one of the banks and swims in a straight line inclined to the bank at 45° and reaches the opposite bank at a point 20 m from the point opposite to the starting point. The breadth of the river is:

- (a) 20 m (b) $20\sqrt{3}$ m (c) $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ m (d) 40 m

71. The following table shows the number of marks obtained by the 20 students in an examination.

Marks	Number of students
0	5
1	7
2	6
3	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>20</u>

Select the correct statement using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 60% of the students have scored 1 or less
(b) 35% of the students have scored 2 or more
(c) 75% of the students have scored more than 1 but less than 3
(d) 20% of the students have scored 0

To be continued

Balance questions and complete answers will appear in November '94 issue.

TEST OF REASONING—H

1. 21; 25; 33; 49; 81; ...
 (a) 129 (b) 141 (c) 162
 (d) 145 (e) 117
2. 7; 9; 16; 25; ...; 66.
 (a) 51 (b) 48 (c) 41
 (d) 37 (e) 39
3. 15; 16; 18; ...; 30; 46.
 (a) 34 (b) 24 (c) 22
 (d) 27 (e) 25
4. 53; 52; 48; ...; 23; -2.
 (a) 44 (b) 42 (c) 40
 (d) 39 (e) 36
5. 3; ...; 15; 31; 63; 127.
 (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10
 (d) 11 (e) 12
6. 4; 6; 8; ...; 12; 18; 16.
 (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 11
 (d) 10 (e) 7
7. 2; 3; 6; 18; ...; 1944.
 (a) 90 (b) 154 (c) 180
 (d) 462 (e) 108
8. 1; 4; 2; 8; ...; 12; 4.
 (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 6
 (d) 10 (e) 8

Find out the missing numbers?

9. 3 8 19
 11 9 10
 16 13 ?
 (a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 14
 (d) 2 (e) 1
10. 15 21 36
 16 25 ?
 18 30 51
 (a) 40 (b) 43 (c) 49
 (d) 34 (e) 44

Find out the odd-man out:

11. (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 13
 (d) 17 (e) 27
12. (a) 16 (b) 4 (c) 1
 (d) 24 (e) 36
13. (a) 8 (b) 1 (c) 125
 (d) 27 (e) 32
14. (a) D11G (b) H19K (c) C24U
 (d) E19M (e) J22L
15. (a) Z24B (b) M8F (c) Q13D
 (d) T2R (e) V13H
16. (a) LMP (b) UVY (c) GHL
 (d) DEH (e) QRU

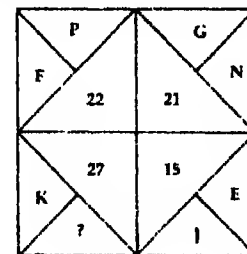
17. (a) YWZ (b) PNQ (c) JHK
 (d) MKN (e) GDH
18. (a) TROS (b) ECBD (c) AYZX
 (d) PNMQ (e) MKJL
19. (a) ZACF (b) GHJM (c) KLNK
 (d) UVXA (e) NOQT
20. (a) DW (b) OL (c) HR
 (d) MN (e) JQ

Find out the right set of letters to fill in the blanks in the series of letters given below:

21. ac-cacb-a-bcacb-ac-cac.
 (a) bcccb (b) bbcbc (c) bcbca
 (d) accba
22. ac-baac-baacb-acc-aac.
 (a) bbab (b) caab (c) ccab
 (d) acab
23. -abcabab-abahc-ba-cabab.
 (a) bcab (b) ccab (c) bcbb
 (d) hcac
24. a-babb-cacccba-bbc-cccba.
 (a) bcca (b) cbbc (c) cbaa
 (d) cbba

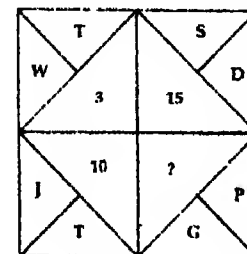
Find out the missing letter/number:

25.



- (a) M (b) Q (c) P (d) S

26.



- (a) 11 (b) 5 (c) 9 (d) 13

Questions 27 to 30 are based on the series of letters given below:

R K R N K N R K R N R K R K R N K R K R N R N K N K R N R

27. How many Rs are preceded by K and followed by N?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5
(d) 6 (e) 7

28. What is the ratio in the frequency of N and R?

- (a) 1:2 (b) 2:3 (c) 1:3
(d) 3:4 (e) 2:5

29. How many letters in the series have the same letter on their right and left?

- (a) 14 (b) 12 (c) 11
(d) 15 (e) 13

30. How many times does K appear in the series?

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 10
(d) 11 (e) 9

Two signs in each equation have been interchanged. Find them out to get the right result:

31. $25 - (6 + 3) \times (36 + 4) = 16$.

- (a) $\times; +$ (b) $-; +$ (c) $\times; +$
(d) $+; +$

32. $(3 \times 7) + (6 + 4) - (12 + 4) = 14$

- (a) $\times; +$ (b) $-; +$ (c) $\times; +$
(d) $+; +$

33. $(4 + 2) + (6 - 3) \times 18 = 1$.

- (a) $+; -$ (b) $\times; +$ (c) $\times; -$
(d) $+; +$

34. $(14 - 7) + (6 + 3) - (9 \times 4 + 6) = 10$.

- (a) $\times; +$ (b) $+; \times$ (c) $+; +$
(d) $+; -$

Find out the right code letters for letters enclosed in boxes:

36. **S** Q U A R E

- (a) w (b) p (c) g (d) j
(e) l (f) c

37. R E **M** A I N

- (a) k (b) o (c) c (d) w
(e) p (f) f

38. **B** R A N D Y

- (a) h (b) m (c) z (d) c
(e) k (f) p

39. S T R I D **E**

- (a) c (b) j (c) m (d) w
(e) v (f) o

40. B **R** I G H T

- (a) o (b) c (c) v (d) x
(e) q (f) z

41. G U I **T** A R

- (a) v (b) q (c) o (d) l
(e) c (f) p

42. If 'CAUTIOUS' is 'BBTUHPTT' then 'NEGLIGENT' is ...

- (a) MFFMHFOS (b) MFHMHHD MU
(c) MFFMHHDOS (d) MFFMHJDOS

'We are reaching Bombay' is 'tik pik lik hik'

'Bombay is really beautiful' is 'hik dik mik nik'

'Is Mohan reaching there' is 'lik tik cik dik' and

'We really need Mohan' is 'mik wik bik pik'

43. What is the code for 'Bombay'?

- (a) tik (b) pik (c) lik (d) hik

44. The code 'cik' represents:

- (a) is (b) Mohan (c) there (d) reaching

45. Which of the following would mean 'There are beautiful parks'.

- (a) lik nik cik gik (b) bik gik nik cik
(c) cik gik lik dik (d) gik nik cik tik

If Shimla is colder than Kulu, Ooty is warmer than Nainital, Shrinagar is colder than Shillong and Nainital is colder than Shimla but warmer than Shillong, then:

46. Which is the coldest place?

- (a) Nainital (b) Shrinagar (c) Shimla
(d) Can't say

47. Which is the warmest place?

- (a) Shrinagar (b) Shillong (c) Nainital
(d) Can't say

Arti's house is 17th from the eastern corner of a road and Madhu's house is 26th from the western corner. There are five houses between them.

48. What is the total number of houses along the street?

- (a) 43 (b) 42 (c) 36
(d) Can't say

49. If the numbers start from the eastern corner, the first house being 211, the number of Madhu's house would be:

- (a) 219 (b) 222 (c) 221 (d) 237

50. The average of Jag Mohan, Asha and their two children, Saurabh and Shruti is 24 years. Asha is 4 years younger than Jag Mohan who was 35 when their daughter Shruti was born. Shruti is 6 years younger than Saurabh. How old is Saurabh?

- (a) 9 years (b) 13 years (c) 11 years
(d) 12 years

Figures given in A, B, C, D, E and F represent the positions and postures given in questions 51 to 56 but not in the same order. Match the questions with the right set of figures:

51. reclining : sitting : standing.

52. lying : sitting : reclining.

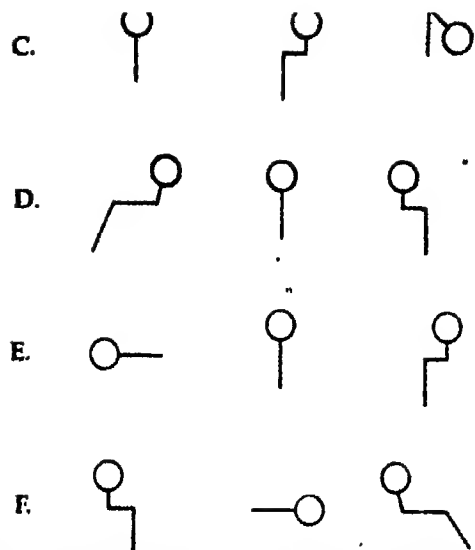
53. standing : reclining : sitting.

54. standing : sitting : lying.

55. sitting : bending : reclining.

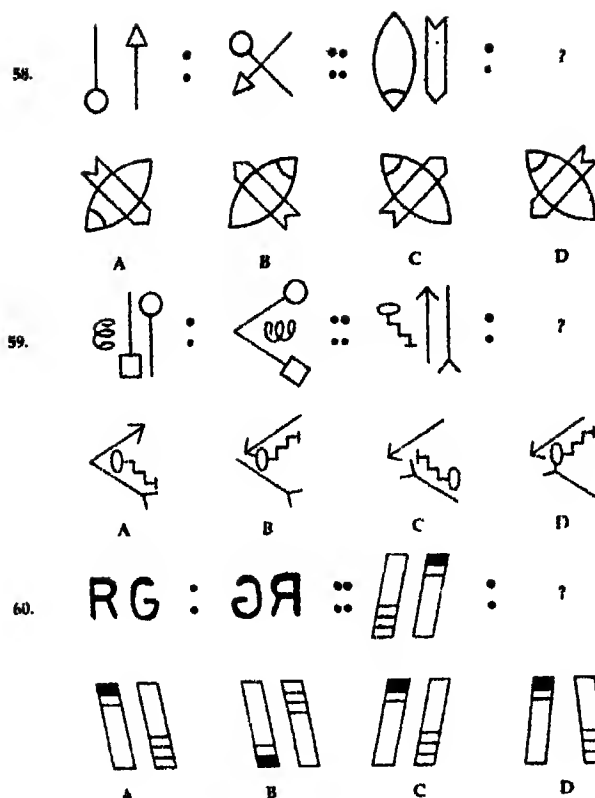
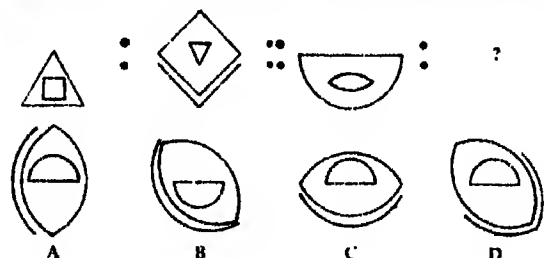
56. bending : standing : sitting.





In each question given below, the first two figures have certain relationship. Find out the right figure from A, B, C and D with similar relationship for the other figure:

57.

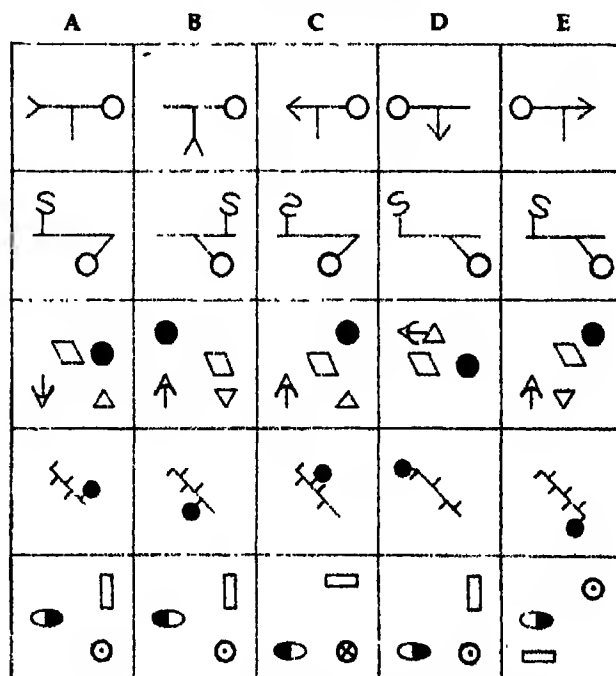
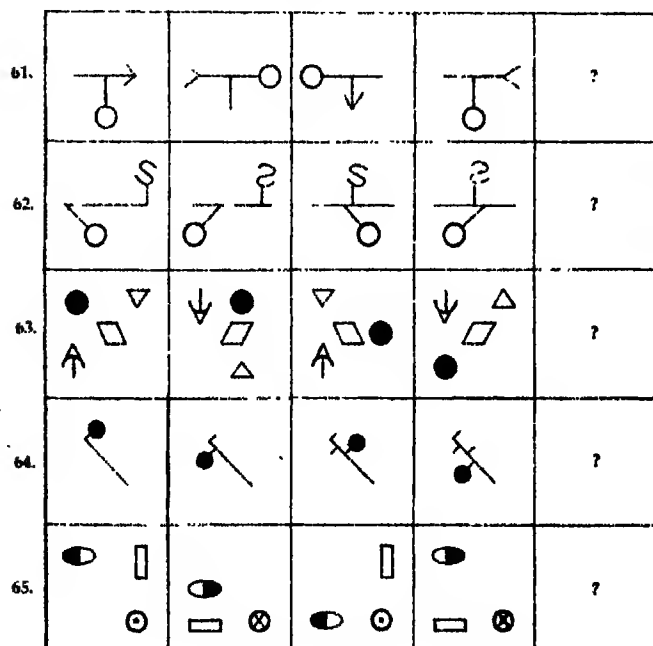


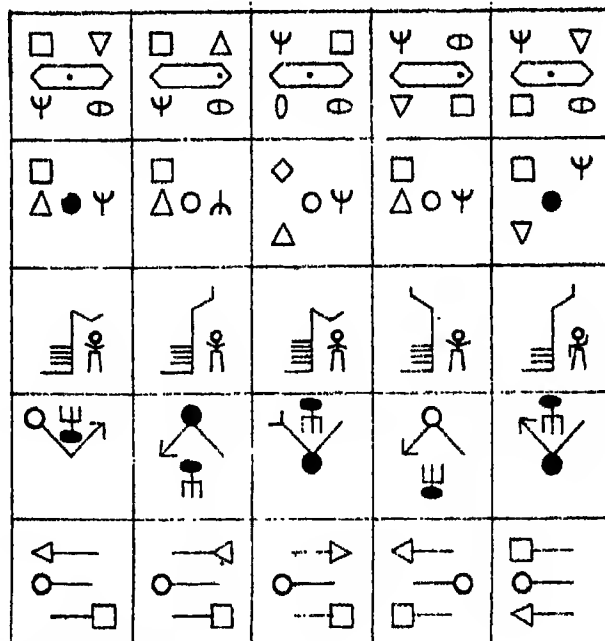
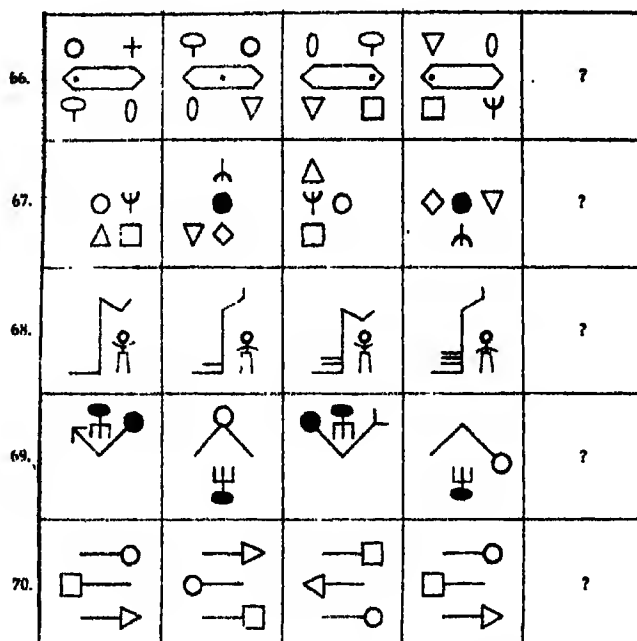
NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures. You have to say which answer figure from A, B, C, D and E would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) Go on adding 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 ... to numbers.
2. (c) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
3. (c) Add 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 ... to numbers.
4. (d) Go on deducting $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2 \dots$ from numbers.
5. (b) Each next number is $(n \times 2) + 1$ of the preceding number.
6. (b) There are two series, 4, 8, 12, 16 ... and 6, 12, 18 ...
7. (c) Each number is the product of its two preceding numbers.
8. (a) There are two series, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... and 4, 8, 12 ...
9. (e) The total, linewise and columnwise is 30.
10. (b) Start from 15 and come down, add one number more for the next one, i.e., 15; 15 + 1; 16 + 2; 18 + 3; 21 + 4; 25 + 5 ...
11. (e) All the other numbers are not divisible by other numbers.
12. (d) All the other numbers are squares of certain numbers.
13. (e) All the others are cubes of certain numbers.
14. (d) The number in the middle is the total of number of letters in the alphabetical order in all the others.
15. (b) Deduct the number of second letter from that of the first.
16. (c) 17. (e) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (a) The series is acbc/acbc/ac ...
22. (c) The series is accba/accba/ac ...
23. (a) The series is babca/babca/ba ...
24. (d) The series is ccbab/bbcac/ccbab/bbc ...
25. (c) Add the alphabetical numbers of letters in each corner to get the number in their adjoining triangle.
26. (c) Deduct alphabetical numbers of the pair of letters, clockwise, i.e., W-T; S-D; P-G and T-J to get the number near them.
27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (e) 31. (a)
32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c)

For answering questions 36-41, sort out common letters in

the words and match them with the common letters in codes, e.g., S occurs in 36 and 39 and so do E and R, but R occurs in 37 as well and S is not there, hence 'j' is the code letter for 'S', 'c' is the code for 'R' and 'w' is for 'E'.

36. (d) 37. (f) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (b)

41. (a)

42. (c) Letters 1, 3, 5 ... are the preceding ones and 2, 4, 6 ... the next ones in the alphabetical order.

43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (n) 46. (b)

47. (d) The comparison between Kulu and Ooty is not given.

48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (d) 51. D 52. F

53. B 54. E 55. A 56. C

57. D. The inner figure turns at an angle of 45° , has a double line at the corner and the outer figure turns upside down and goes inside.

58. C. Observe the angles, the figures rotate to cross each other.

59. D. Two rods turn at a definite angle and direction and the first figure turns anti-clockwise and goes inside.

60. A. The figures interchange positions and face the opposite side.

For the next set of questions, study each item in figures individually and in relationship with other figures and then reach the conclusion. If the figure moves, study the direction and distance, e.g., the spot in question 63 moves clockwise and covers one extra step in each movement, some move along certain points in diagonals, up and down and sideways or clockwise. Some may disappear and new ones appear after a definite number of steps (Q. 66) and some may interchange places according to a set pattern (Q. 70). Some also change shape or direction during movement (Q. 67 and 63). Now apply your common sense and reasoning ability to reach the right answer.

61. C 62. E 63. E 64. A 65. B

66. A 67. D 68. A 69. E 70. C

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) comet (b) star (c) planet
(d) space (e) asteroid
2. (a) Buddha (b) Gandhi (c) Christ
(d) Mahavir (e) Akbar
3. (a) brush (b) hammer (c) chisel
(d) nail (e) needle
4. (a) Brahamputra (b) Mansarovar
(c) Krishna (d) Ganga (e) Chambal
5. (a) rose (b) lotus (c) marigold
(d) dahlia (e) tulip
6. (a) bread (b) cake (c) biscuit
(d) pastry (e) omelette
7. (a) tumour (b) boil (c) cyst
(d) sty (e) eczema
8. (a) fortnight (b) month (c) session
(d) week (e) year

In questions 9 to 16, the two given items have a definite relationship. Your task is to find out the set with similar relationship from the options given:

9. postcard : inland.
(a) pillow : cot
(b) shirt : blouse
(c) flower : bunch
(d) boat : oars
10. spectacles : eyes.
(a) shoes : feet
(b) glove : hands
(c) hat : head
(d) oxygen : breathing
11. king : prince.
(a) President : Minister
(b) proprietor : trusty
(c) uncle : nephew
(d) lion : cub
12. Moon : Earth.
(a) Jupiter : Shoemaker
(b) Mars : Sun
(c) planet : space
(d) Mercury : Venus
13. green : leaves.
(a) transparent : glass
(b) garland : flower

- (c) water : fish
(d) liquid : gas
14. purity : adulteration.
(a) sink : drown
(b) rare : scanty
(c) treachery : sincerity
(d) profuse : availability
15. disappointment : frustration.
(a) success : failure
(b) quarrel : war
(c) pain : tears
(d) primary : secondary
16. touch : hold
(a) sand : dust
(b) drizzle : downpour
(c) detect : observation
(d) kick : goal

Questions 17 to 22. Match the right parts.

17. curds : yeast : butter.
(A) One depends upon the other two.
18. building : statue : stone.
(B) All are made from one material.
19. honey : wax : bee.
(C) They are parts of the same object.
20. mast : stern : deck.
(D) They are used for the same purpose.
21. irrigation : crops : soil.
(E) One produces the other two.
22. bulb : candle : lantern.
(F) Two of the items are made from one of the item.

Seven poles A, B, C, D, E, F and G are put in such a way that the distance between the next two decreases by 1 metre. The distance between the first two poles, A and B is 10 metres. Now answer the following questions:

23. What is the distance between the first pole A and the last pole G? (in metres)

- (a) 40 (b) 49 (c) 45
(d) 47 (e) None of these

24. If a monkey hops from G to C pole, how much distance did it cover? (in metres)

- (a) 26 (b) 19 (c) 22
(d) 35 (e) None of these

25. If the authorities decide to remove one pole and place the remaining on equal distance among the poles, each set of two poles would have metres between them.

- (a) $8\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $7\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 9
(d) 8 (e) None of these

Saurabh scored 135 marks out of 200 (100+100) in Hindi and English. He scored 75% marks in History, Economics and Political Science (100+100+100). He scored equal marks in History and Political Science. There was a difference of 4 marks between Hindi and Economics, the marks of Hindi being less, and he scored 3 marks less in English as compared to Hindi.

26. The marks scored by him in History and Economics in the same order are:

- (a) 77; 72 (b) 76; 73 (c) 77; 71
(d) 78; 69 (e) None of these

27. What was his total percentage?

- (a) 74% (b) 69% (c) 73%
(d) 71% (e) 72%

Six young ladies, Neelu, Devika, Kanika, Darpan, Dimple and Gopi were interested in badminton, cycling, tennis, swimming, riding and judo but not in the same order. On the basis of the information given below, match the ladies with the games they play:

The tennis-player's name does not start with 'D'.

Kanika and Gopi are not interested in cycling or badminton.

Neelu and Devika do not like judo or riding.

Darpan and Dimple are not interested in riding or badminton.

Gopi and Neelu do not care for tennis.

Dimple does not go for swimming.

Darpan and Devika do not like cycling or swimming.

28. Neelu (A) badminton
29. Devika (B) cycling
30. Kanika (C) tennis
31. Darpan (D) swimming
32. Dimple (E) riding
33. Gopi (F) judo

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements.
(b) is only a long drawn one.
(c) definitely does not follow from the statements.
(d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given.

Statements:

34. 1. Two groups clashed in a certain district killing more than 100 persons.
2. Army staged a flag-march in the disturbed area.
3. No fresh incident of violence was reported after flag-march.

Conclusion: Both the groups were terrified of the flag-march.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

35. 1. India and Pakistan have decided to have serious talks to discuss disputed bilateral issues.
2. Both the countries have had a chain of talks during the last few years.

Conclusion: Representatives of both the countries were in a very light and jovial mood during these talks.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

36. 1. Dr Radhakrishnan, the second President of India wrote many books.
2. Shri R. Venkataraman, the former President of India has just published his book.
3. Another President, Dr Zakir Hussain was also a very good writer.

Conclusion: Only writers are eligible for Presidentship in India.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. About two centuries back, only six out of ten babies could survive.
2. The rate of infantile mortality is much lower now a days.

Conclusion: The medical science has done wonders in making the new born babies survive and grow up into healthy children.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. According to his birthday forecast, Mr Raman was to get promotion this year.

2. He was given a charge-sheet in April and suspended.
3. Mr Raman's birthday falls on 1st March.

Conclusion: He would be reinstated respectably and get his promotion before 31st December of this year.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. The Railways realized about Rs 47 million from ticketless travellers during March and April.
2. The amount realized during January and February was much less.

Conclusion: The tendency of ticketless travelling is increasing month by month.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. Pick-pockets are always released on bail.
2. Jagdish has been released on bail.

Conclusion: Jagdish is a pick-pocket.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

41. 1. Players generally go for jogging in the morning.
2. Neeta is a badminton player.

Conclusion: Neeta goes for jogging in the mornings regularly.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. The Atlanta Film Festival proposes to show 100 landmark films from all over the world.
2. The Malayalam Director, Mr Adoor's film has been selected for screening.

Conclusion: It is a landmark film.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they may seem at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only I follows from the statements.
- (b) Only II follows from the statements.
- (c) Both I and II follow from the statements.
- (d) Either I or II follows.
- (e) Neither I nor II follows.

Statements:

43. 1. Some schools are factories.

2. All factories are shops.

Conclusions:

- I. All shops are factories.
 - II. Some shops are schools.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. All stones are diamonds.
2. All diamonds are emeralds.

Conclusions:

- I. All emeralds are stones.
 - II. Some emeralds are stones.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. All trees are tigers.
2. Some tigers are rocks.

Conclusions:

- I. Some trees are rocks.
 - II. No tree is a rock.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. Candles are made of wax.
2. Wax is made from water.

Conclusions:

- I. Candles can be directly made from water.
 - II. Candles cannot be made from water directly.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

47. 1. Some hammers are spades.
2. Some spades are knives.

Conclusions:

- I. Some knives are hammers.
 - II. Some knives are not hammers.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

48. 1. Many smugglers have their headquarters in Dubai.
2. Some of the terrorist-activities are controlled from Dubai.

Conclusions:

- I. Some of the smugglers are involved in terrorist activities as well.
 - II. Smuggling has nothing to do with terrorism.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

49. 1. All men are animals.
2. Some animals are man-eaters.

Conclusions:

- I. Some men are man-eaters.
 - II. Some animals are not man-eaters.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

50. 1. These days everyone wants to acquire land.
2. Land is limited while population is growing at a tremendous rate.

Conclusions:

- I. It is impossible for everyone to get a piece of land.
 - II. Those, who have land, are prepared to share it with others.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something that is hinted at or taken for granted. Tick-mark the right answer as under:

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Both I and II are implicit.
- (d) Either I is implicit or II.
- (e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

51. All senior and alert citizens are demanding President's rule in their State.

Implications:

- I. The citizens are concerned with deteriorating state of law and order.
 - II. The State government is unable to solve the problems of the State.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

52. Ministers seldom donate blood in blood donation camp.

Implications:

- I. Their blood has lot of infections.
 - II. The ministers themselves are anaemic.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

53. The Somalis want the Indian troops to stay on even if the UN pulls out all the peace keeping troops from that war-torn country.

Implications:

- I. They are impressed by the services rendered by these troops.
- II. They are expecting another war.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

54. Thousands of demonstrators are demanding that the Bangladesh Government withdraw charges against author Taslima Nasreen.

Implications:

- I. There are many who do not want the charges to be withdrawn.
 - II. The demonstrators have a liberal attitude.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

55. Every Ambassador, on his arrival in our country, presents his credentials to the President.

Implications:

- I. Ambassadors have a straight dealings with the President.
 - II. Only President is empowered to check the validity of the credentials.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

56. After every few months, the North Eastern region has a periodic eruption of violence among different tribes.

Implications:

- I. People of these places are not peace-loving.
 - II. These tribes keep on waiting for their vengeance, and as soon as the forces relax a bit, they strike again.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

57. Almost all the educationists are in favour of introducing moral education in schools.

Implications:

- I. There is a constant deterioration of moral values among the young.
 - II. It should be the major objective of education to inculcate right moral values among the young.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

58. According to scientists, the distance between the earth and the moon has increased by one metre.

Implications:

- I. The moon and the earth are drifting apart.
 - II. Crores of years back the moon was attached to the earth and then started drifting apart.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions 59 to 66, a problem is followed by two proposed

'Courses of Action' numbered I and II. A course of action means the proposal made by the authorities concerned to solve the problem. Tick mark your answers as follows:

- (a) Only I is the right course of action.
- (b) Only II is the right course of action.
- (c) Both I and II are the right courses of action.
- (d) Either I or II is right.
- (e) Neither I nor II is right.

59. A comet is expected to hit the earth after about one and a quarter century and destroy most of the life on it.

- I. The scientists should blast it on its way to earth or divert its path with all their knowledge of space technology.
- II. The scientists should try to find out another inhabitable planet and arrange to migrate the whole population of our earth there.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

60. Some of the rare folk arts are on the verge of extinction.

- I. The government should protect them by giving financial help to the artists.
- II. These artists should be patronized by the society.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

61. Pre-school syllabus is too heavy for small children and may hamper their mental ability.

- I. All such schools should be closed.
- II. These schools should be allowed to use only play way method so that students may learn elementary things without taxing their tender minds.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

62. At a tourist centre, there is a constant decline in the number of tourists.

- I. The tourist department should make a survey and find out the reason behind it.
- II. More facilities and attractions should be provided to the tourists.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

63. The new money saving scheme of the government, although very beneficial for the investors, is not getting sufficient response.

- I. The scheme should be dropped.
- II. The scheme needs more publicity hence it should be made to reach the masses through medias like radio, TV and newspapers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

64. Too much paper is wasted in one of offices.

- I. The officer incharge should issue special instructions to minimize the use of paper.
- II. As lots of paper is wasted in rough calculations and drafts, old useless papers, printed on one

side should be provided to the employees to do their rough work on the reverse side of these papers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

65. In spite of all the laws and prohibitions, small children are got married in rural areas.

- I. Parents of these children should be severely punished.
- II. The Pundits, who perform the rituals should be penalized or put behind bars.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. The public library of the city lacks latest publications.

- I. A show cause notice should be issued to the staff.
- II. More funds should be sanctioned for the library.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

A newspaper needs journalists with following qualifications and conditions:

1. The applicant must be a graduate with a percentage of 60% and above.

2. The candidate must be fluent in Hindi as well as in English.

3. The candidate must have a diploma in journalism if however, he has experience of journalism for more than ten years but does not hold the diploma his case may be referred to the Board of Editors.

4. He or she must have an experience of 2 years.

5. The candidate must not be less than 21 and more than 30 on 1.10.1994, in case of women candidate there is a relaxation of 5 years.

6. The candidate must own a vehicle, in case he has an experience of 7 years but owns no vehicle his case may be sent to the Chief Editor for recommendation.

7. If the candidate has above 71% marks in graduation, is of the right age and fulfils the other qualifications but has no diploma, his case would be sent to the publisher for special recommendation.

8. If his percentage is below 60% but more than 50% and he has the experience of journalism for ten years or more he would be referred to the Board of Editors.

Given below is the biodata of some candidates. Mark your answers as follows:

(a) The candidate would be selected.

(b) His case would be referred to the Board of Editors.

(c) His case would be referred to the Chief Editor for recommendation.

(d) The case would be referred to the Publisher for special recommendation.

(e) The candidate would be rejected.

67. Chandan is fluent in Hindi as well as in English, has a diploma in journalism, experience of one year, has no vehicle, was born on 30.9.65 and secured 71% marks in graduation.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. Rekha was born on 24.6.62, has a diploma in journalism and an experience of three years. She secured 62% marks in graduation, is fluent in both the languages and owns a vehicle.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. Yogesh, in his graduation got 64% marks, is fluent in English as well as in Hindi. He has diploma in journalism and experience of 3 years. He was born on 3.9.64 and owns a vehicle.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. Shashi, born on 10.12.60 is fluent in both the languages. She owns a vehicle and has worked as a journalist for 12 years. She got 53% marks in graduation.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. Mukesh, a graduate with 67% marks has experience of 8 years in journalism. He holds a diploma in subject, is fluent in Hindi as well as English but has no vehicle of his own. He was born on 2.9.66.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

72. Sudhir was born on 30.10.67 has diploma in journalism and 6 years experience in this field. He owns a vehicle and has 56% marks in graduation. He is fluent in both the languages.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

73. Ravi, born on 23.2.70, has a diploma in journalism and 60% marks in graduation. He is fluent in both the languages, owns a vehicle and has 4 years experience.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

74. Suman has been a journalist for 8 years. She has a diploma in journalism and is fluent in both the languages. She was born on 28.10.64 and secured 69% marks in graduation. She does not own a vehicle.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

75. Abhay, born on 2.10.72 has no experience of journalism although he has a diploma in it. He secured 74% marks in graduation, is fluent in both the languages but does not have any vehicle.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

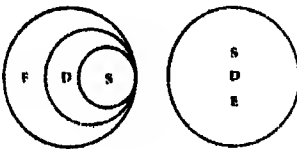
1. (d) All the others are heavenly bodies that move in space.
2. (b) All the others were founders of certain religions.
3. (d) All the others are mediums for performing some work.
4. (b) All the others are rivers.
5. (b) It is the only water flower among others.
6. (c) All the others are baked foods.
7. (e) It is a skin disease while all the others are diseased growths or formations in some part of body.
8. (c) All the others are definitely and internationally defined span of time consisting of a number of days.
9. (b) They are different items of the same type and used for the same purpose.
10. (d) One is used to enhance the function of the other.
11. (d) The relationship is that of father and son.
12. (d) One rotates round the other.
13. (a) One is a quality of the other.
14. (c) One is opposite of the other.
15. (c) One results in the other.
16. (b) The difference is that of degrees.
17. B 18. F 19. E 20. C
21. A 22. D 23. (c) 24. (a)
25. (c)
- 26 and 27. Marks scored: Hindi 69; English 66; History 76; Political Science 76 and Economics 73.
26. (b) 27. (c) 28. D 29. A
30. C 31. F 32. B 33. E
34. (b) There could be other reasons hence a long-drawn conclusion.
35. (c). Conclusion is not in confirmation with the statements.
36. (c) Three personal examples are no ground for generalization.
37. (a) The conclusion is a natural one.
38. (d) Nothing can be assured as only one part of the forecast has been given.
39. (b) May be the staff wasn't very alert during the first two months, hence a long drawn conclusion.
40. (d) The statement does not state that other criminals are not released on bail.
41. (d) The word 'generally' makes the conclusion doubtful.
42. (a) The conclusion naturally follows from the statements.

The best way to solve the next set of questions is by drawing diagrams of every possible situation and then reaching the fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by one circle irrespective of its size.

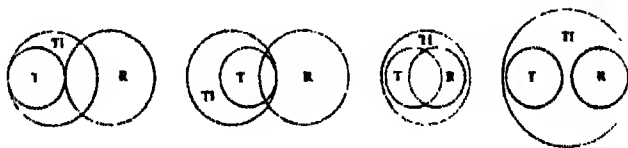
43. (b)



44. (b)

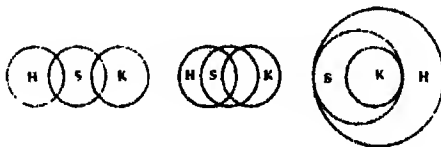


45. (d)

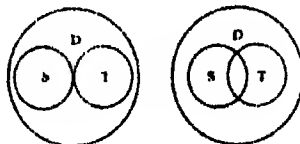


46. (d)

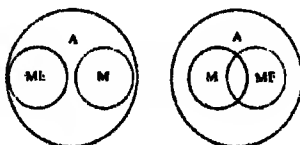
47. (e)



48. (d)



49. (b)



50. (u)

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 51. (d) | 52. (e) | 53. (a) | 54. (c) |
| 55. (e) | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (u) |
| 59. (a) | 60. (c) | 61. (b) | 62. (c) |
| 63. (b) | 64. (c) | 65. (c) | 66. (c) |
| 67. (d) | 68. (a) | 69. (c) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (b) | 73. (a) | 74. (c) |
| 75. (d) | | | |

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Facts about Science

Write a note of 15 lines on the structure of the atom.

According to the modern theory of the structure of the atom, it is a solar system on a miniature scale. The atom consists of a hard inner core called the nucleus which is positively charged. It contains proton, neutrons, and mesons very closely bound together. Each proton carries a unit positive charge while neutrons are neutral particles each with a mass equal to that of proton but having no charge. Around the nucleus there are number of planetary electrons revolving in different shells, each shell containing a definite number of electrons in rapid motion-2-8-18-32. The total charge on the revolving electrons is equal to the net positive charge on the nucleus so that the atom is neutral on the whole. The number of electrons differ from atom to atom. The number of revolving electrons or net positive units of charge is called the *atomic number* of the element which determines the chemical properties and thus fixes its position in the periodic table of elements.

Explain how energies can be obtained by smashing the atom.

When Uranium atom is bombarded with slow neutrons, it breaks up into medium sized atoms, whose total mass is less than the original Uranium atom. This difference in mass reappears as energy according to Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$, where E is the energy in ergs, m the mass effect in gm. and c the velocity of light in cm./sec. This type of nuclear disintegration is called Nuclear fission. Now these fission processes provide secondary neutrons, which at suitable velocities produce further fission in Uranium atoms. There is thus set up a *self-propagating chain reaction*, in which neutrons produced in one fission process may produce

additional fissions. This chain reaction will continue till all the atoms are used up. In this way an enormous store of energy locked up in the atom as binding energies of the nucleus will be released in a short time.

Formation of Rainbow

A rainbow is formed by combined refraction, dispersion and internal reflection of sunlight by drops of rain, which act like so many glass prisms splitting up the composite sunlight which enters them. To see a rainbow, the sun must be behind the observer and a falling shower of rain must be in front of him. A ray of light enters a drop of water, when refraction and dispersion occur, the light being split up into its seven colours separated by unequal refraction. Reflection takes place at the back of the drop of water and the light emerges out of it and the dispersion of colours is increased. This reflection reverses the order of colours so that violet occurs on the inner side of the rainbow and red on the outside. Since the positions of all those drops which send minimum deviated and hence most concentrated rays to the eye of the observer are situated on arcs of circles, the rainbow has the characteristic form of a bow. This is called the *primary rainbow*. Sometimes another outer and fainter bow is seen outside the primary, and in this the order of colours is reverse of that in the primary bow, violet being on the outside and red on the inside. It is known as *secondary rainbow*.

Use of a Fuse

A fuse wire has a large resistance and a low melting point, generally prepared from an alloy of tin or lead with copper with a certain current of permissible capacity. It is placed in the path of the supply current in order to protect the installation from the passage of excessive currents. When the current exceeds the allow-

able limit through the fuse, the heat produced is sufficient to melt the wire and breaks the circuit without doing harm to the installation.

Explain the function of a safety fuse.

A **Safety Fuse** (electrical) is a wire of low melting point. When a heavy current passes through it, the metal gets heated up and melts, thus breaking the circuit as a safety measure.

From what are plastics made? Mention four main uses of plastics.

By adjusting the chain length and composition of high molecular weight compounds, chemists have produced a multitude of organic solid substances called plastics. To produce them it is essential to start with small chemical molecules i.e., the carbon chains involving only a few atoms. These units which are called monomers when bounded together to have desired molecular weight are called polymers or plastics.

Uses: Nylon, Dacron, Teflon, Saran, Lucite and Plexiglos are a few plastics or fibres, widely used in textile industries etc.

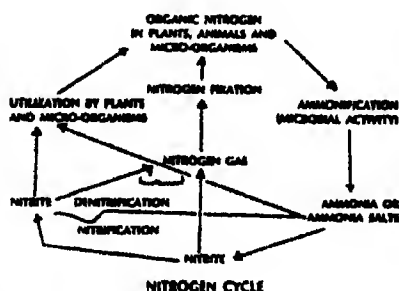
How is writing paper made?

Normally paper consists of cellulose free from lignin and other non-cellulosic material. Special wood chippings are made into a fine pulp. It is treated with sodium sulphite for the extraction of cellulose from wood cells. The cellulose so obtained is suspended in water. A fine metallic sieve is dipped in and taken out of the suspension. A fine layer of cellulose is deposited on the sieve. It is dried and pressed by steam rollers. A sheet of paper is thus ready.

Draw a diagram illustrating the nitrogen cycle in nature

The conversion of atmospheric

nitrogen into its various products such as ammonia, nitric acid, calcium cyanamide etc., is a continuous process. So daily huge quantities of atmospheric nitrogen is being exhausted in the form of its compounds. In spite of all this the deficit is compensated and the percentage of nitrogen practically remains constant. And this is all due to the continuous Nitrogen Cycle in nature, by virtue of which combined nitrogen from various sources is continuously transferred to air.



The cycle of various changes is fully demonstrated in the above diagram.

How can you estimate the height of a bridge by dropping a stone from it?

By recording the time with the help of stop-clock which the stone takes in traversing the height of the bridge and then applying the formula:

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

[where $g = 32 \text{ ft./sec.}^2$, $t = \text{known}$
 $u = 0$, $S = \text{height}$]

we can directly find the height.

What do you understand by "acceleration due to gravity"?

By the expression acceleration due to gravity is meant the acceleration with which a body is falling towards the earth. This is due to the gravitational pull of the earth and its value is 32 ft./sec.^2 i.e., a velocity of 32

ft./sec. is added every second to velocity of free fall under the attraction of the earth.

What are the five most abundant elements in the earth's crust?

The following are the five most abundant elements in the earth's crust: Calcium, Iron, Silicon, Copper and Carbon.

What is meant by refractive index?

When a ray of light enters from air or vacuum into an optically denser medium, it bends towards the normal, making the angle of refraction less than the angle of incidence. The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is constant and this constant is called the refractive index of the second medium with respect to the first. It expresses the ratio of the velocity of light in air to the velocity of light in the medium.

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Neurosis is Dis-Ease

BEFORE we try to understand what neurosis exactly means, it will be better to draw a line between neurosis and psychosis—a commonly used term, often messed up with the former.

Broadly speaking, psychosis is more serious than neurosis. A psychosis may involve behaviour that seems little different from neurotic behaviour but a psychotic man's mind is in deeper disarray. This is in part due to distorted sense of reality.

The key phrase in understanding neurosis is maladaptive habit. This means the way a person has developed to deal with certain events or thoughts. This habitual response *does not* work in solving any problems though the neurotic thinks that it is working.

This happens because he acts in that special manner and temporarily feels better. The stark reality is that it is, in fact, creating a bigger problem than the one he thinks he is solving.

One good example is obsessive-compulsive habit like washing hands—symbolic of freeing oneself from guilt feelings. The more the neurotic washes his hands, the deeper he gets into his neurosis.

Neurosis has assumed the form of a disease in our times which are marked by a staggering variety of pulls and tensions. The word here means dis-ease. Neurosis is not a *dis-ease* in the sense that cancer or heart ailment is. It represents a painful and disabling lack of ease in the business of *living* and in personal relationships.

This dis-ease can be expressed in varying symptoms. There may be a rapidity of the heart when the organ is sound. There may be difficulties in speech, such as stammering and hesitation inspite of the speech ap-

paratus being in perfect order. There may be inability to make decisions, even when the intellect is sound. There may be headaches, dizziness, muscular twitchings, unsteadiness but if the cause is neurosis there will be no defect in the nerves. In other words, there are effects without causes!

In fact, neurosis is a dis-ease which has no pathology. It differs from "insanity" in that the sufferer is in touch with reality. He does not mistake his identity, believing himself to be the most important person in the world, or convinced that he is the centre of a conspiracy. He has no delusions regarding his other vital bearing of life. He is a normally abnormal human being.

A man or woman can be incapacitated from ordinary life through neurosis, but it is usually a matter of degree, of more or less. Many husbands become extremely hard to get along with wives though they behave normally with others.

In many cases it may be only a habit of meeting troubles half-way, which one may typify as an inability to enjoy Sunday as a day of rest because of thinking "How will I face Monday?" This has also been termed as week-end neurosis.

Mental and physical effort will be required to deal with the Monday's work. But nothing can be done about it till Monday comes. If one is tensed or panicky before he actually confronts a situation, then the tension does not disappear but remains as a feeling of anxiety.

A worrying disposition is as much a neurosis as is, at the other end of the scale, a panic or fear which confines the patient to the house or prevents him from travelling by plane, bus or train.

Panic is a faulty adaptation to

reality. In the case of worry, the situation which requires output of energy has not yet arrived, and Monday's work may prove less onerous than feverish imagination depicted it. The anticipated crisis or disaster may never arrive. In most cases, it seldom comes.

It is not, as used to be popularly supposed, some one particular experience which is responsible for the whole neurosis but an attitude to life which is built with possibly that experience as a core.

Freud proved that a neurosis results from conflict between the natural urges and the pressure to conform to norms laid down by society.

Greed, aggressiveness, self-love, sex urge, must all be brought under control in order that we may live at peace with ourselves and others.

The power to control and to sublimate depends upon having faith that in spite of wrong feelings there is something essentially right about oneself. Also, that other people are not devils. Otherwise one's aim in life becomes to hide or to shield oneself.

Harmonious relations between the parents give a child the necessary confidence to grow up. Many neurotics tell having been brought up in an atmosphere of dissension which has warped their personalities. A broken home produces a broken personality.

The typical neurotic attitude to life is that which can be summed up as "safety first". The neurotic is haunted by fear all his days, and the best form of self-help for such a one is to resist being driven into a corner by his fear of life. Every victory opens the door to freedom.

Phobias are usually too deeply rooted in the past to be conquered by the person himself. Good resolutions will not prevent the panic which bind

the individual to the spot or make him face and retreat.

It is often not until a person has had some experience of life and come to grief that his phobias show themselves. His unconscious super-ego demands punishment for his "sin".

He feels again the helplessness of an infant in the grip of powerful forces. While the closed room makes him wish to shout "let me out" he equally fears the open space which exposes him to critics outside.

It is in such cases that specialists can help the subject accept that he is free from guilt.

Ignorance of the real "facts of life" (sex) is often the cause of neurosis. The adult sex instinct is the result of the fusion of many tendencies. The adolescent may be horrified at detecting within himself impulses to aggression and masochism in his auto-erotic life which make him think that he is subnormal or abnormal. Sex neurosis is one of the worst forms as it can devastate personality.

A large number of neurotics use alcohol as a "crutch" to get into the act. They fare worse. Alcohol inflames desire but extinguishes virility. Secondly, increased dependence leaves the person a greater wretch—physically, emotionally and sexually.

In several cases, anxiety is the cause of neurosis. In the case of the male who goes to his mate for the first time and fails, it is likely that the novelty of the experience and his anxiety to prove to the mate his prowess falls him.

Human brain is the seat of all impulses. It controls the motor mechanism. Human brain stores up in its memory cells all impressions the individual human gathers from a very early age. These impressions continue to affect and control his life and activity.

In a normal person his sensory system constitutes of vision, touch, and other faculties. Through them he gets the necessary stimulus and his sex impulse is worked up.

Some constraints, however, are imposed by fear of exposure, pregnancy, venereal disease or failure, mental unrest or distraction, physical fatigue, sense of guilt or shame.

Helpful Hints

1. Neurosis is not a disease. Do not panic. It is simply dis-ease.
2. In simplest form it means "disordered nerves". This should put heart in any one who thinks he is a neurotic.
3. Neurosis may assume many forms. Do not mess up your conditions. Analyse and see which one component is disturbing you.
4. If you are unable to do so, there is no harm whatsoever in consulting a specialist. You have nothing to lose except your neurosis.
5. Dispel your ignorance. Freud has pointed out that most personality distortions owe their origin to childhood happenings.

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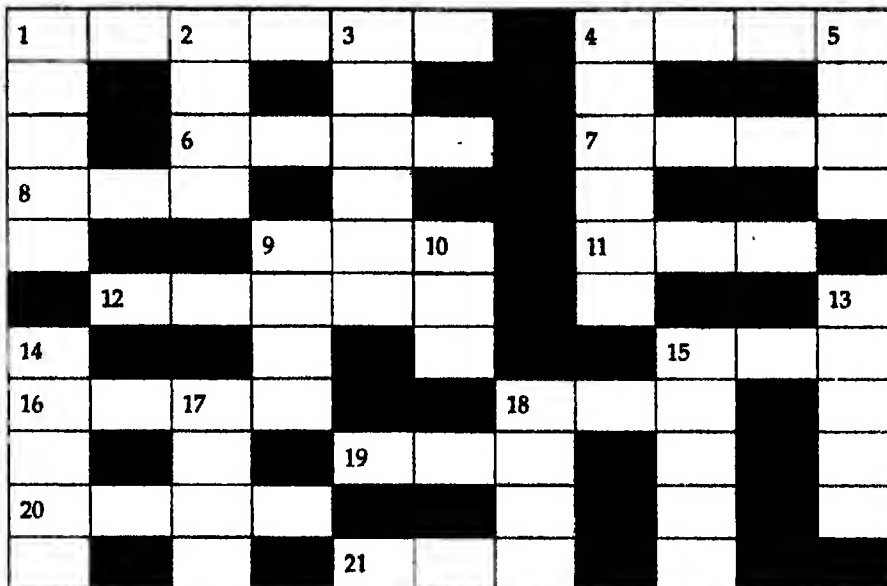
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CROSSWORD NO. 17



ACROSS

1. Calculating device consisting of frame with beads (6).
4. This former province of British India, now part of Uttar Pradesh, was annexed by British in 1856 and became one of the causes of Indian Mutiny of 1857 (4).
6. This country was formally known as Persia (4).
7. Name given to members of several elongated creeping animals (4).
8. Abbreviated name of fundamental genetic material especially found in protein-making ribosomes in cytoplasm of cells (1, 1, 1).
9. The central part of a wheel, propeller or fan (3).
11. Abbreviated name of gas used for cooking (1, 1, 1).
12. Viswanath Anand is associated with this game (5).
15. Abbreviated name of fundamental genetic material found in the chromosomes of cell nuclei (1, 1, 1).
16. Volcanic island of Hawaii on which Honolulu city is situated (4).
18. Abbreviated name of armed force formed by Netaji Subhash Chander Bose (1, 1, 1).
19. Last remaining sanctuary of the Asian Lion (3).
20. Currency of Italy (4).

21. Abbreviation of code used to indicate emergency or distress (1, 1, 1).

DOWN

1. Capital of Ghana (5).
2. Largest continent of the world (4).
3. Seventh planet of the solar system (6).
4. Surname of author of the book "Nineteen Eighty-four" (6).
5. Surname of English statesman who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885 (4).
9. Akbar defeated him in second battle of Panipat (4).
10. Abbreviated name of security force of India to guard border with Pakistan (1, 1, 1).
13. This city is seat of the International Court of Justice (5).
14. Unit of work or energy (5).
15. Capital of Senegal (5).
17. Swift rabbit-like mammal, but non-burrowing and with longer ears and hind legs than rabbit (4).
18. Round pigmented membrane in front of eye. It regulates amount of light entering eye (4).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 17 will appear in November '94 issue).

Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 16

Across: 1. Gadfly 4. Zulu 6. Zinc 7. La Paz 9. Bihar 14. Era 15. Easel 16. Aide 17. I.M.F. 19. F.A.O. 21. Epidemic 22. Tendon 23. Nile.

Down: 1. Gaza 2. Danube 3. Yalta 5. Uranus 8. Molecule 10. I.R.A. 11. Haiti 12. Reef 13. Beirut 18. Ferris 20. Aden.



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O.P. KHANNA

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Dear Reader,

Not very long ago, the country's vast youth power of both sexes was known for its immense capacity to register solid achievements and promote social as well as political objectives. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr Jayaprakash Narayan had much faith in the youth. But, unfortunately, with the decline in the quality of the national leadership, the confidence in our youth also got eroded. As a sequel, many of the country's problems remain unsolved and there are stalemates and dead-ends galore.

One of these, and a major soul-shaking one, is corruption. It is of much interest in this context to learn that a new high-level organisation, named "Jana Shakti" has just been formed. It has an influential membership designed to fight corruption and challenge the Official Secrets Act which has helped to cover up many major wrongs (including the recent scams) and saved several guilty persons from public exposure. It is a unique bureaucrats' organisation, with a five-point agenda: to fight corruption, illiteracy, population explosion, environmental degradation and, not least of them, unfair election practices. Naturally, Mr T.N. Seshan is the patron. There is good sense in the optimistic organisers' view expressing lack of meaning in the words "Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara...."

What a radical change would come about if at least some of the objectives in view could be attained with the hearty cooperation of the youth many of whom at present pass their time in wasteful pursuits?

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

S. S. Seshan

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month appear in the box and the two readers are being sent a cash award of Rs 50 each.

RESERVATION POLICY

Is reservation in various government services for SC, ST and OBCs the only way for upliftment of these sections of society? All those who are of this view are certainly short-sighted in my view. There are better ways and means available to ensure social justice to every Indian.

Niraj Sinha
Patna

The founding fathers of our Constitution wanted modern India to be rid of any discrimination and hatred between different communities. Unfortunately, the politicians have used the temporary measure of reservation, incorporated in our Constitution, as a tool for their own petty ends. And, instead of our society becoming free of all discriminations, the hatred between different communities has increased. It is really sad!

Ranjan Dutta
Pune

Do we want the dubious distinction of being the world's first caste conscious and caste regulated democracy? As things are moving today the spirit of equality and equal opportunity, the mainstay of our Constitution, is being slowly buried under the politics of reservation.

Rajeev
Muzaffarpur

JPC REPORT & ATR

One thing about the JPC report on securities scam baffles us. The report is said to have been unanimous. Both the ruling party members and the opposition were party to JPC's decision. The Action Taken Report (ATR) should also have been

acceptable to the Congress members as to the opposition. Since the ATR was a half-hearted attempt by the government, to take action against those who were guilty, the Congress-I members should also have protested. But they didn't. Does political affiliation supersede conscience?

Dipanjan Pal
Serampore, W.B.

BOYCOTT OF PARLIAMENT

There are mountainous problems like poverty, unemployment, social unrest, terrorism, etc. to be tackled urgently. Under these circumstances paralysing of daily proceedings, creating pandemonic scenes or boycotting of the Parliament by the representatives of the people is highly irresponsible.

The politicians should realise that all issues should not be converted into electoral planks. The country is going through a tough time and if we have to progress the politicians will have to learn to rise above their petty electoral gains and work towards upliftment of the country.

M. Chandra Sekhar
Srikalahasti

CORRUPTION

While corruption cannot be completely eradicated, it can certainly be checked. For this it is necessary anti-corruption wings like CBI are made more independent and given more powers. Inculcating moral values into the citizens of the country will also go a long way in limiting corruption. For this the education system needs to be re-oriented to incorporate special classes on moral

CORRUPTION

Growing corruption owes much to the selfish interests of our politicians. But why blame the politicians alone? Today, corruption has become a way of life for everyone. Moral degradation in our society has reached its climax. Each and every citizen of India has to take the responsibility of the sad state of affairs. An individual cannot escape his or her responsibility by just blaming the politicians or the system.

Ashok K. Tiwary
Patna

"Evil, be thou my good"—the inversion of values has today taken a demonic shape. In past years scores of scandals have been exposed but, none has been held responsible. It is not the case that there is chink in the armour, it is that there is no armour at all. Till the ambience of accountability is restored and a moral high ground reached corruption will continue to erode the society.

Mostafa Murshid Posa
Calcutta

values.

Ranjit Sahu
Delhi

POPULATION CRISIS

The population problem of India needs to be tackled on war-footing. All the economic and other gains are being eaten away by the rapidly increasing population. As things stand today, without very stringent steps the monster of over-population will continue to prevent India from freeing itself from clutches of poverty, unemployment, slums, unhealthy environments, etc. Even the recent economic liberalisation drive will be a failure if the government fails to control the population.

R. Chandrasekhar
Madras

CM FEATURES

I have been a regular

reader of CM for quite some time. It is certainly the best magazine available to those appearing for any competitive examination.

Laxman Tiwari
C/o 56 APO

Please accept my congratulations for bringing out a near complete magazine for anyone preparing for Civil Services Exam.

Ramakant Ghatol
Jabalpur

Many thanks for including the Special Feature on Civil Services (Mains) General Awareness Paper.

K.A. Rathod
Gubarga

Confidence is that base on which the building of success stands. The level of confidence which I have today is all due to CM.

Neeraj Bali
Chandigarh

ESSAY PAPER—CIVIL SERVICES MAIN'S EXAM

We have been receiving a number of letters from our readers requesting us to cover the Essay Paper of Civil Services examination. In this respect we are to say that we are already giving an Essay Feature in the magazine. In case the readers want us to cover a specific topic they are most welcome to send us the same and we will try our best to accommodate as many requests as possible.

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Another Bid For Council

FOR the second time in recent months, India, assailing the existing structure of the 184-member United Nations, and pointing to the urgency of restructuring this body, has staked its claim to a permanent seat in the powerful world executive—the Security Council. The need for making the admittedly outdated Council is widely conceded; only the criteria for electing the additions to the membership differ. But some of the permanent members such as China do not readily agree with those who support the plea for enlargement of the Council by including representatives of the Third World.

At present the five “big Powers” continue to hold a monopoly of authority in the world organisation, even though half of them are no longer among the world’s “powerful” countries. Even so, they stick to their seats like leeches. The talk of reconstituting the Council has been going on, with occasional breaks lasting 15 years, without any positive result. Now perhaps the time has come for effecting changes to accomplish the needful.

India has based its claim on several wholly justifiable criteria none of which can be omitted as of second or even third category. The principal criteria, of course, are population, size of the economy, contribution to the maintenance of peace and security and to peace keeping or future potential. If these factors are given practical shape, there is no doubt that the Security Council’s decisions would acquire much greater legitimacy, more authority and effectiveness which are often lacking, hence weakening the moral authority of the U.N. The reality is that the universal authority is weaker because of these reasons. For some period in the

post-Cold War era, there was a change and near-unanimous decisions were in evidence, but the era lasted only a few years. There was soon a reversal to mutual rivalry and jealousy which ruin the global atmosphere again and soon it was all back to square one, much to the peace-loving humanity’s growing concern and widespread distress.

Among the rightful assertions made by Indian top-rank spokesmen at the U.N. are: “the democracy and good governance which are urged on all States cannot stop at the gates of the United Nations” (a notable reference to Japan and Germany—the most probable candidates for permanent membership of the Council); and the primary objective of the U.N. remains maintenance of international peace and security. These must find expression in the composition of the Council which must be able to address challenges of the 21st century. The power balance of the post-war period must indeed be represented in the Security Council.

These are unexceptionable pronouncements, but the reactions of the West do not—expectedly enough—extend moral and material backing to India’s case which is going by default. The case, though backed by several Third World countries, would probably fall in the face of the more powerful pro-West nations. Some western representatives even think that India would be well advised to wait until better times (from its standpoint) because adequate support to this country in the international arena is still lacking.

The continental-size nation has staked its claim for a permanent seat; that is about all and very little result is likely to materialise. We might as well reconcile ourselves to the dismal situation that favours Japan and Germany, not India.

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Pak's Recurring Bomb-shell

Reports emanating now and then from various sources in Pakistan speak of secret plans to make nuclear attacks against key targets in Indian territory. However, no such plan has so far taken concrete shape, partly because of timely preventive measures by Indian security forces and outside intervention on certain occasions.

A report, apparently dependable, came from Washington some time ago. Pakistan, it said, was on the verge of bombing India's nuclear facilities, using US-made F-16 fighters. The source was a senior Pakistani defence force officer Air Attache Shahid Javed. "We had threatened them (Indians) 10 years ago, when they threatened to attack our nuclear installations, that we will retaliate and they will probably lose their Bombay facilities in retaliation."

"The Pakistanis do admit that 10 years ago they were within hours of sending F-16s on a mission to drop conventional bombs on Indian nuclear reactors near Bombay. The F-16s could not be delivered because of the Pressler amendment which presumed that the aircraft may be used for dropping atomic bombs on India, according to a TV report. The Air Attache said the intention was to scare the Indians. "They were obviously frightened", he said. Such sabre-rattling by the Pakistani officer caused Senator Larry Pressler to say that millions of people would have died, "it would have been a holocaust beyond anything we have seen in modern times. It would have shocked the world and also our

conscience".

The NBC commented: "Such were the risks involved in selling a billion-dollar worth of arms to the Third World every month, so many that the US now accounts for 73 per cent of the arms market, up from 17 per cent five years ago."

Mr William Hartung of the World Policy Institute noted in the programme that the profits for the arms industry in Third World sales are huge. "Our estimates show that the profits are often 50 per cent and we have seen cases where defence exports are 100 per cent more profitable" than in sales to the Pentagon.

To achieve certain political and propaganda objectives former Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif stated at the end of August this year what is no longer a secret that Pakistan possesses nuclear weapons. This has already been asserted by various authoritative sources, including Dr Qadeer Khan, Gen Aslam Beg, Mr Shahryar Khan and Mr Moeen Qureshi. In 1989, a defence analyst and director of an institute in Pakistan, had said at a European conference that "we had to beg, borrow and steal but thanks to the Americans, Russians and others, we now have the bomb". Mr Sharif was the Prime Minister of Pakistan for about two years. He presumably knew what he was talking about.

Mr Nawaz Sharif made the bomb-shell announcement at a remote village in Azad Kashmir. The

impact was notable, especially in Pakistan, but be it noted, very little in the U.S.A. (where it is no longer a secret).

Pakistan's former Vice-Chief of Army Staff, Gen K.M. Arif, said some time ago that Pakistan's national interest demanded that its nuclear capability be developed. Pakistan's gas-centrifuge facility at Kahuta started manufacturing enriched uranium in 1985 and it could produce highly enriched uranium sufficient for two to three nuclear devices annually. Gen Aslam Beg had confirmed that Pakistan had achieved the weapon capability in 1987 and had capped the production of enriched uranium in 1989.

Pak capability: The Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) stated that by 1992 Pakistan had enriched uranium sufficient for six to 10 bombs. The report of the CIA analyst, Richard Barlow, reiterated that in 1987 Pakistan had acquired full nuclear capability. This report was suppressed by the U.S. administration.

In August, 1989, the U.S. House of Representatives sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs was informed that Pakistan had outfitted its U.S.-supplied F-16 fighter jets to deliver nuclear bombs and the Pakistan air force had conducted low altitude bombing exercises. Pakistan had, at this time, tested the Hatf-II missile having a range of 300 km with a 500 kg payload, and had acquired from China the nuclear capable M-11

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missiles.

The reaction of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to the announcement calls for notice. She found herself in an awkward position for a time. She and her colleagues made all-out efforts to discredit Mr Sharif and thus limit the damage, his plain-speaking has done to official Pakistani pretence. As Pakistan's Prime Minister for two years, Mr Sharif is one of the very few Pakistanis to have direct personal knowledge of the progress of his country's nuclear programme. Ms Bhutto is engaged with Mr Sharif in a fight to the finish. She confined herself to a terse statement deploring his "irresponsibility" and denying the Pakistani possession of the bomb "with full sense of responsibility". She left the task of countering the former Prime Minister to President Farooq Leghari, generally known to be her principal adviser and confidant.

The Pakistani government pretended that Mr Sharif's was an off-the-cuff remark, not to be taken seriously. Mr Sharif, however, continued to stick to his statement. In a carefully worded written statement in Urdu he said, "whatever I said the other day was a well-thought-out statement". In his statement Mr Sharif also mentioned that during his term as Prime Minister "our Foreign Secretary (Mr Shahryar Khan) gave a correct statement in Washington that Pakistan has attained nuclear capability".

President Leghari, however, maintained that Mr Sharif is unaware of "present reality". This stand is bound to boomerang on him even more lethally. Does he mean that the bomb or the bombs that existed until June, 1993, have since been dismantled? Mr Sharif has already asserted that he had spoken out because he was "convinced" that the Bhutto government was about to roll back the nuclear programme.

Sharif denies army's role: Later Mr Nawaz Sharif said his statement that Pakistan possessed a nuclear bomb was not inspired by any section

of the armed forces. He said he had not disclosed Pakistan's nuclear capability during his premiership as there was no danger to the country's nuclear programme at that time. It had now become necessary to disclose Pakistan's nuclear capability as he was afraid that Ms Bhutto's government was going to "bargain away the nation's nuclear programme". The former Prime Minister said only time and history would tell that he had made the statement at the right moment and in the best interest of the country.

He asserted that his disclosure had actually enhanced the prestige of Pakistan as a country which possessed nuclear technology but had not sold it to any other country despite being poor and badly in need of money. Mr Sharif also threatened that Pakistan would make bombs more powerful than the *Agni* missile if India continued to go ahead with its missile programme.

Meanwhile Pakistan said it had told a team of international mediators that it wanted a missile-free South Asia but feared that India's missile programme could lead to a nuclear arms race. "We briefed the MTCR of our perceptions that a missile race will eventually lead to a nuclear arms race in South Asian region", a Foreign Office spokesman said. "We expressed our concern over India's intended production and deployment of the short-range *Prithvi* missile and continued development of the intermediate-range *Agni* missile." He said Pakistan had told the MTCR team that South Asia should be made a "zero ballistic missile zone".

Pak duplicity: Pakistan asked India on August 27 this year to agree to a joint declaration renouncing nuclear weapons. "The government of Pakistan remains ready to jointly renounce nuclear weapons with India", said a Foreign Office spokesman, as quoted by the official Associated Press of Pakistan.

The declaration would "constitute an important contribution to

lowering the current tensions created by India's aggressive military and political posture toward Pakistan" he said. It would also contribute towards the realisation of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia and elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems from the region, the spokesman said.

Pakistan's exhortation comes at a time when it is under world pressure following Mr Nawaz Sharif's bombshell. India's well known policy is not to go in for nuclear weapons. It is committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Pakistan has emerged as a nuclear bandit in the global theatre. The latest revelations about its hush-hush global operations in organising the smuggling of weapons grade plutonium from Germany and other ingredients for nuclear bombs show its real design. It has managed technology and tools from China and, more recently, from the former Soviet Union. It has illegally purchased nuclear material from the USA, France, Switzerland and Canada. Earlier, Dr A.Q. Khan had stolen the uranium enrichment technology from the Almelo plant in Holland. Islamabad's statement is highly loaded. It takes into account neither the regional geo-political realities nor the basic Indian sensitivities. It conveniently keeps China out of its suggested nuclear-free orbit.

Gen Zia's nuclear threat : Gen Zia-ul-Haq had cautioned Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 that India was dealing with a nuclear Pakistan, Gen Zia's son and a prominent politician, Mr Eiaz-ul-Haq, revealed at a public meeting in London in the presence of Mr Sharif. He recalled that Gen Zia's visit to Delhi and Jaipur was then described as "cricket diplomacy" since he had witnessed in Jaipur a cricket match between the two countries. That was the time when Indian troops had been massed near India's borders with Pakistan and Gen Zia's aim was to do some "quiet diplomacy". Just before leaving

Delhi, Gen Zia took Mr Gandhi aside and told him that Pakistan had the same weapon (nuclear) as India had. This made Rajiv Gandhi understand the situation, the visiting Pakistani politician said.

The son of the late Pakistani leader was a minister in Mr Sharif's government and is a member of the National Assembly. In the wake of the Pakistani Government's denial that the country already had a bomb, the Pakistan High Commissioner in London, Mr Wazid Shamsul Hassan, criticised Mr Sharif, calling him "a witness for the prosecution when other nations were making a case against Pakistan".

M.P.s feel worried: Members in India's Lok Sabha expressed on August 24 deep concern over Mr Nawaz Sharif's assertion that Islamabad possessed a nuclear bomb and vociferously asked the Government to take up the issue at international fora for getting Pakistan declared "a terrorist State".

The agitated members, cutting across party lines, pressed for a statement from the government an immediate discussion on the security threat to India in the wake of Mr Nawaz Sharif's statement and reported involvement of Pakistan in the smuggling of weapon-grade plutonium from the erstwhile Soviet Union.

It was pointed out that it was the first time that a senior Pakistani leader had confirmed that Pakistan was in possession of a nuclear weapon. "This is an open challenge to India", Mr Yadav M.P., said, adding that no country in the world had openly stated that it possessed a nuclear bomb and it would be used against any country.

Referring to the demand for declaring Pakistan a terrorist State, Mr Vajpayee said the USA had double yardsticks—one for Libya and another for Pakistan. His party was of the view that India should utilise the option to go nuclear.

Charging the USA with having

double standards on nuclear non-proliferation, Mr Yadav noted that Washington had not even bothered to make any comment on Mr Nawaz Sharif's statement.

Former Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar said India should not unnecessarily panic over Mr Nawaz Sharif's statement. Mr Sharif might have made a statement to get votes in elections and to stage an early comeback. There was no security threat to India from Pakistan, Mr Chandra Shekhar said, adding that a discussion on his statement might further escalate the tension between India and Pakistan. He said he was sure that no country would ever use a nuclear bomb.

No need for Panic: The Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, said on August 30 that India need not be worried at all if Pakistan continued to pursue its nuclear programme. "Neither the Press nor the countrymen need express any anxiety in the wake of reports of Pakistan manufacturing nuclear bombs." He was replying to a question whether there was any necessity for changing India's defence goals following reports about a Pakistani bomb.

Answering another question on the Kashmir problem, he said: "Our direction is unmistakable the way we are proceeding with regard to holding of elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Indian Government will act with "decisiveness" and "firmness" in thwarting any danger to national security in the wake of Pakistan's open threat to use nuclear weapons against India for settling its outstanding differences. Making a *suo moto* statement in the Lok Sabha, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr Salman Khursheed, assured the House on August 25 that the government would maintain utmost vigilance in the matter.

"We are taking all necessary steps to mobilise the international community over the threat posed by Pakistan as a State sponsoring ter-

rorism with a declared intent to use nuclear weapons for resolving its differences with India over Jammu and Kashmir", he said. Referring to the statement by Mr Nawaz Sharif, that Pakistan possessed an atomic bomb, he said: "This is the first ever explicit statement by a Pakistani leader who occupied the highest office in government, Mr Khursheed said. India, he pointed out, had consistently held the view for long that Pakistan was pursuing a weapon oriented nuclear programme.

The surreptitious evolution of Pakistan's nuclear weapon programme from its infancy and its clandestine development have naturally engaged our close attention all along", he said. He urged, the international community to act concertedly to ensure that Pakistan behaved as a responsible member in the comity of nations. Pakistan should be forthwith compelled to abandon its nuclear weapons programme and agree to conduct itself within limits.

More U.S. aid to Pak: The Clinton government has lately adopted a pro-Islamabad posture despite the latter's nuclear duplicity and the subtle activity designed against India. In the third week of September this year it was disclosed by Washington sources that they were considering a grant of 10 million dollars for Pakistan—about four years after U.S. economic aid had been stopped as a measure against Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. The aid was meant to demonstrate strong U.S. support for Pak's "social action programme".

It was understood that the new U.S.-decision followed the talks between Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Vice-President Al Gore in Cairo on September 6, 1994. A report indicated that the U.S. and Pakistan held "useful discussions" on bilateral relations.

On September 17, it was stated that for the first time that there is indeed a "balance of obligations" under the NPT under which the nuclear powers agreed to work towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Indian Economy: Discernible Transformation

The process of liberalisation and restructuring has revolutionised the developments within Indian Economy. The foreign exchange is no more a scarce item, but on the contrary, it is becoming difficult to manage its influx. The export growth rate, which was stagnant till recently, was at an impressive 20 per cent during 1993-94 and during the first three months of the current financial year it is showing a growth rate of above 9 per cent. Despite dwindling usage of chemical fertilizers, the agricultural production has been impressive, mainly due to consistently good monsoons over the past about 7 years. Upto end of July this year, most of the meteorological sub-divisions in the country had received average or excess rains, raising the hopes of achieving an all time high Kharif output. Services and infra-structure sector has also grown to assume an important place in Indian economy. Today the services sector has emerged as the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Crisis Overcome

ECONOMICALLY the year 1990-91 was the worst year since independence. The inflation rate had gone as high as 17 per cent, the foreign exchange reserves had gone down as low as \$ 1 billion, industrial growth rate was negative and the overall growth rate was at dismal 1.1 per cent. Things became worse by the political instability and uncertainty, global recession, crisis and war in the Middle-East. The foreign exchange reserves were barely sufficient to service the imports for 2 to 3 weeks. The country, for the first time, experienced acute shortage of petroleum products. The apprehensions of imposition of Financial Emergency were being seriously debated upon for the first time since

independence.

Then came the process of structural reforms in the wake of new economic policy. Immediate attention was paid to overcome the problems in the external sector, which resulted in devaluation of Indian rupee and later partial and full convertibility of rupee. Industries were given a fillip by reducing the excise and custom duties, rationalisation of taxation, delicensing and easing the procedures for allowing foreign investment as well as collaboration. The financial sector, which suffered a temporary setback after the securities scam of 1992, continued to be high on the agenda of reforms. Sweeping changes have been made in this sector to make the banks economically viable, enabling them to stand on their own feet. Reforms have also been introduced in the capital markets and insurance sector. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) also witnessed a transformed policy. To make PSUs more independent and to introduce better management, disinvestment of Government equity in some profit making undertakings to start with, has been attempted. To reduce the heavy staff of PSUs, a voluntary retirement scheme for the employees was introduced so that the unduly heavy staff cost could be reduced. The policy also resulted in control of inflation rate. The estimated figure of overall economic growth rate during 1993-94 as projected by the Economic Survey—1993-94 was 3.8 per cent.

It would, however, be wrong to presume that there have been no shortfalls or setbacks. The targets of fiscal deficit correction for 1993-94 could not be achieved. Moreover,

despite most of the reforms being directed at the industrial sector, the results have not been quite discerning. Investment and capital goods production, which were recovering strongly in the first three quarters of 1992-93 were completely derailed after December, 1992. Further, agricultural and rural sectors have been asked to fend for themselves as no renewed policy initiatives have been introduced by the Government. Working of PSUs, as well as public sector banks, has not shown marked improvements inspite of several policy measures to regulate and reform these sectors. Inflation rate, which has gone into double digits after January 1994, also needs to be checked by following a suitable policy. Desired changes in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTPA) have also not been made so far.

Strong Primary Sector

THE inherent strength of Indian economy lies in the primary sector. Employing about 70 per cent of the work force, this sector contributes about one-third of the total GDP. A creditable feature of this sector has been that it has not only been able to cope up with galloping population increase, but has also been able to generate some surplus for exports. In a country like ours, where the land resources are limited, most of the areas are rainfed and primitive methods of cultivation are largely used, this is no mean achievement. The Government today is facing the problem of plenty so far as the food grains are concerned. Towards the end of July 1994, the buffer stock of food grains was 30.8 million tonnes,

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which was 8.5 million tonnes more than the prescribed norms. The total value of these stocks was about Rs 15,800 crore.

According to Economic Survey for 1993-94, the growth of value added in agriculture and allied sector has been estimated at 2.3 per cent during 1993-94. Due to peak level of agriculture achieved during 1992-93, the agriculture growth rate during 1993-94 was, however, lesser. The production of coarse cereals during 1993-94 was also less than the level achieved during 1992-93. Production of pulses grew at about 6.6 per cent. The oilseed production during 1993-94 is also expected to be over 20.6 million tonnes. The inherent strength of agriculture has, therefore, played an important role in upholding the economic development and growth of the GDP in the recent past.

Growing Industry and Tertiary Sector

THE Industrial Policy Statement of July 22, 1991, defined the broad outline of the industrial trends during the era of liberalisation. The policy reduced the number of companies exclusively reserved for public sector from 17 to 8. Main reason for this step was the recognition that the Indian industry has developed a highly diversified structure, considerable entrepreneurship and a vastly expanded capital market. This will release public sector funds by inviting private capital in more and more areas. Although the concept of mixed economy has been kept very much alive, yet the reliance on private sector has increased.

Industrial growth rate during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been very impressive with the overall average annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Manufacture of electrical machinery, miscellaneous machinery, chemicals and chemical products are the areas that achieved impressive growth rate. The industrial growth rate during 1991-92 was almost zero but started picking up in 1992-93 and was 1.8 per cent. The growth of industries during 1993-94 also remained subdued. But several bold measures are

expected to show marked results during the current financial year.

Growth of the tertiary and service sector has been phenomenal in the recent years. This sector has emerged as the largest contributor to the GDP by pushing the Primary Sector to the second place. The growth of transport, health and social sectors has been particularly impressive.

Other Indicators

THE performance of the economy, viewed against other socio-economic indicators, has also been upbeat during the recent past. The post reform era has started showing excellent results so far as the external sector is concerned. The growth rate of exports was over 20% last year and is expected to be over 10 per cent this year. Imports are also likely to grow, thereby pushing up the growth rate of industrial sector. Another area of economy which promises a bright future is the growing inflow of foreign capital. The end result is extra ordinary buoyancy in the level of foreign exchange reserves and capacity of the country to pre-pay the repayment of the foreign debt this year.

Reforms in Financial Sector have also started yielding positive results. Banking sector has been overhauled and special emphasis are being placed on the profitability of individual banks. To make the banking industry self-sufficient, efforts are being made to re-vamp their functioning, re-organise their portfolios to result in surplus from operations and to effect recovery of old debts, particularly the bad ones. At the same time, funding to the priority sector as well as export credit is also being enhanced. The opening up of Banking industry to the private sector is likely to witness emergence of healthy and desirable competition to the Public Sector Banks. In addition, the setting up of a supervisory board under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India is likely to result in close monitoring of the banks. Plan to invite private capital in the public sector banks will result in better management, supervision, control and accountability. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has

been geared up to keep proper monitoring of the stock markets and new public issues. Possibilities are being explored to implement the Malhotra Committee Report in Insurance Sector.

The Government is trying to ensure that in the wake of new economic developments, the traditional objectives of equity and eradication of poverty are not lost. Hence, hefty allocations were being made to the rural sector during the past two budgets. In an endeavour to enter the twenty first century with renewed confidence, adequate attention is being paid to the sectors like education, literacy, public health and water supply, so that the quality of life available to a common citizen improves considerably.

Conclusion

EVIDENTLY, the economy is under rapid transformation from a typical primitive and under-developed economy to an open and fast-track developing economy. The indications of the performance in the recent past show a marked difference in levels of achievement and direction of change. Old systems of licencing and controls have given way to an open system with least restrictions. Most of the policy initiatives, including the ones in the external sector, fiscal management, rationalisation of taxation and inviting foreign investments etc. have shown very encouraging results.

It is conceded by the Government that so far it has not been able to take up any bold initiatives and structural reforms to revamp the agricultural sector. Unless this sector is properly tackled and modernised, it would be difficult for the economy to grow fast. Experts feel that good performance of the economy is also due to consistently good monsoons, without undermining the achievements of reforms. Moreover, most of the reforms were aimed at rejuvenating the industrial sector but despite best of the efforts, the secondary sector has not responded expectedly so far. Though the reforms have been adequately successful, yet the pace of reforms and execution needs to be stepped up.

New Politics of Reservations

Sheer political compulsions have, in recent months, brought about shifts in reservations in certain regions, the principal beneficiary being Tamil Nadu. All the political benefit accrues to Ms Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister, whose consistent leadership and commendable advocacy of the cause of higher percentage of 69 creates a new mark in the arena. In fact there seems to be a competition among the States in enhancing percentage of reservations for backward classes. On September 20 this year the Karnataka Assembly passed a Bill to provide for 73 per cent reservations.

The 85th Constitutional amendment, unanimously approved by Parliament, brings the State's Reservation Act under the Ninth Schedule.

The stakes were high as elections are approaching in nearly 10 States. The Prime Minister and the ruling Congress at the Centre were eager to ensure a majority in Parliament anyhow. This has led to a change in the shift for expediency.



THE Lok Sabha on August 25 unanimously approved the Constitution (85th amendment) Bill seeking to bring the Tamil Nadu 69 per cent Reservation Act under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Those covered include the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). This step would ensure that no one can approach the Supreme Court and perhaps hold up what governments are trying to accomplish.

The higher percentage for reservations upto 69 per cent, is well above the 50 per cent limit for all reservations (including 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent

for Scheduled Tribes) stipulated by the Supreme Court. The earlier Bill received the presidential assent but was stayed by the court. The Government's new law is designed to protect the Tamil Nadu legislation as well as those which may be passed by other States, from court-directed delay. All the 348 members present in the House voted in its favour.

During the debate on the Bill many M.P.s suggested that the Government bring a comprehensive legislation later on to give similar protection to job reservation laws of other States. Piloting the Bill, the Welfare Minister Sitaram Kesari observed that if other States enacted laws on these lines, these could also be brought under the Ninth Schedule. So the process could continue.

The reality is that conflicts in society have been increasing and it would be in the best interests of the country to resolve these through dialogue and consensus. The new measure is intended to continue the rights given to the OBCs in Tamil Nadu long ago. The M.P.s urged the Government to ensure that the Bill, after its passage by Parliament, was not challenged in the Supreme Court. If the court, felt affronted for violation of its orders or judgement, it could pass strictures and intervene. But if the States are allowed to determine their own reservation policy, it is widely felt, there would be virtually no nation.

A Precedent



IT was the first time that a Bill as important as the one widening the scope of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution was adopted without a debate. Never

before was a crucial change in the law introduced when the same issue was before the Supreme Court. The Ninth Schedule, which was incorporated in the Constitution through the first Amendment Bill, was to abridge the right to property (Article 31) in preference to the larger social good, the land reforms measure. The amendment foreclosed the option of a judicial review. The 85th amendment Bill represented a sudden change of mind on the part of the Union government.

For all-too-clear political objectives, the Tamil Nadu Government was very keen to have the measure cleared. A writ petition has been admitted in the Madras High Court, seeking not 69 but 80 per cent reservations for OBCs, SCs and STs in the State on the grounds that these groups constitute over 90 per cent of the population.

There need be no doubt that the prospect of elections in 10 States has made the Congress move fast. It knows that the measure is bound to be popular; it has been enthusiastically supported by the opposition. The Congress can claim to have the interests of the majority at heart. The numerous regional parties are in the forefront of the OBC campaign for even more reservations. Even the BJP, which is torn between Hindu nationalism and caste chauvinism, no longer rejects Mandal. In fact, Reservations have become the new lodestar as all parties vie with one another in this matter. No one reckons with the cost of unalloyed reservations.

Reservations, as originally conceived, were for a strictly limited period and were meant only for the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes—by common consent the most under-privileged groups in our society. Gradually, however, they were extended and today no one can say when they are going to end. The State used reservations, to guarantee a sort of social justice, largely because it did not do what from the beginning it should have done; take special educational, health, nutritional and other measures. But it didn't stop there.

In time the OBCs began to demand their own quotas as well. Since they formed the majority of the population (52 per cent, according to Mandal), the State was forced to concede them. Now they are demanding 80 to 90 per cent reservations.

India is fast becoming the only country which puts merit at a discount, where those talented must be the "also rans" and where government, semi-government and public sector service is parcelled out, according to one's caste.

Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka lead the field in quotas in the South. Bihar, U.P. and M.P. are the trend-setters in the north, with Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat matching them in the west. Even Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east (with 80 per cent reservations) is setting an "enviable" record.

A section of Muslims, too, is casting covetous looks at the quotas as so generously offered also to the Dalit Christians. U.P. and Bihar are run by the OBCs. Mr Laloo Prasad Yadav has announced that he is going to have OBC quotas of 80 per cent. Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, whose co-partner in U.P. is Mr Kanshi Ram's BSP, intends to cover the entire State with reservations, whether the people want it or not, like those in the hill region who clearly say they do not want 27 per cent OBC reservations because OBCs in the hills form only four per cent of the population.

The Supreme Court recently directed the Tamil Nadu government to create 52 seats in its medical colleges for students deserving to be admitted on merit. It is a step towards meritocracy. But can merit be safeguarded by creating extra seats or jobs while the bulk of successful candidates are chosen primarily on their caste affiliation. Many ask whether we want the dubious privilege of establishing the world's first caste regulated democracy.

The Central theme of the Indian Constitution, as embodied in its Preamble and the chapter on Fundamental Rights, is to treat all citizens of India as equals. Some relevant provisions guarantee equality before law; no discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country. To preserve the unity of our people the tyranny of the caste system, which had divided India into water tight compartments of high and low castes, was given a burial by the Constitution makers.

Modern India was visualised to be a casteless and secular State where each individual could hold his head high and where merit, and not birth, was to be the criterion for advancement. Unfortunately, within four decades of the working of our Constitution we have relapsed into the habits of casteism, communalism and other divisive groupings. In some States, members of one dominating caste get favoured treatment in holding political and administrative offices. In many States one has to be a "son of the soil" to get admission into higher educational institutions, let alone government employment. In recent times the pernicious caste system has started playing havoc with our oneness and unity. Elections are being fought and won on a caste basis.

The authorities have not adopted any scientific yardstick to assess, what amounts to "social and educational backwardness", to justify

reservations. To go in for large-scale reservation of government jobs, i.e. to the extent of 27 per cent (in addition to the existing reservation of 22.5 per cent for the SC/ST) "would be inviting certain catastrophe".

Even in the early fifties, the first Backward Classes Commission, headed by a true Gandhian, Kaka Kalelkar, deliberated on the problem of reservation for the OBCs and submitted its report to the President in 1955. In his forwarding letter, Kaka Sahib expressed his personal views against any reservation for the OBCs. After considering Kaka Kalekar's report, the Central Government, headed by Pandit Nehru, had no hesitation in deciding against reservation for any class other than SC/ST.

The P.V. Narasimha Government's proposal to provide for 59.5 per cent reservations in government jobs for educationally, socially and economically backward classes, particularly the inclusion of the economic criteria as a yardstick, gave a new twist to reservations. Mr Narasimha's proposal was the result of a consensus reached after discussions with leaders of various political groups. Moreover, the keynote of the new decision is social justice, not the mere protection and promotion of caste interests. This makes all the difference and explains why the "Mandal fever" among students proved transitory and lacked the vigour of a violent agitation. That agitation had resulted in immolation of over 100 youth and considerable damage to public property.

A Flash-back



THE Indian Constitution provides for reservation of jobs for those backward sections who have not been able to get adequate representation. Under this provision, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were given job reservations but reservations for other backward classes were delayed at the national level.

In 1978 the Backward Classes Commission (popularly known as the Mandal Commission) was appointed to look into the problems of the Other Backward Castes (OBCs). In 1980 the Mandal Commission submitted its report. Its most controversial recommendations related to job reservations for the OBCs which were accepted a decade later.

The other backward classes, comprising 52 per cent of the population, had access to only 13 per cent government jobs and only five per cent of Class-I jobs. Keeping in view this lack of adequate representation, the Mandal Commission reserved 27 per cent government jobs for the OBCs. Injustice was being done to the OBCs in the area of government jobs. If 27 per cent jobs have been reserved for 52 per cent of the population, what is wrong or unjust about it? It was said. Even implementation of this reservation will take several years.

Some people contend that large-scale reservations will reduce efficiency in government services. Reservations for the OBCs were introduced in the southern States years before this was done in the northern States. Are the government services in the southern States less efficient than the northern States?

If the caste system in a different form is revived in the country as a result of the prolonged reservations system, there is a possibility of history repeating itself of society getting badly split and of the country becoming weaker. Some urban commentators have cautioned that the country would be torn by caste conflicts everywhere.

The reports of disturbances in Bihar may be taken as early indications of the shape of things to come, especially because the incidents occurred in the wake of the prolonged tussles between specific, infuriated caste groups. The hapless State's countryside, it is stated, is getting increasingly engulfed in a violent caste war.

The year 1990-91 was declared some months ago as "A Year of Social Justice". The basic concept of the Constitution of India was to build up a polity in which there would be justice—social, economic and political—for all sections of the people. Any plan or programme for promoting social justice would of course include measures to check exploitation of the vulnerable sections of society, improve the economic conditions of the masses and to ensure equality in all areas of activity. Actually, social justice hardly exists in various parts of India; it has to be promoted and ensured. Something that exists only in name or of which there is only a semblance, cannot rightly be said to be in danger.

Caste Versus Class



RESERVATION is not peculiar to India, though caste is. In Malaysia there is reservation for the Malays, in America for the Negroes. So one cannot object to the principle of reservation. In India, caste is the most pervasive phenomenon and it is also the most perverse. Therefore, all those who have tried to understand Indian society in terms of class are mistaken; in Indian society, class and caste overlap.

A study by the Anthropological Survey of India has identified 1,051 backward classes in the country. The Mandal Commission listed more than 3000 communities as socially and educationally backward. The study has been able to identify and locate 4,384 communities, including Scheduled Castes (443), Scheduled Tribes (426), backward classes (1,051) and other communities.

On September 25, 1991 the Centre informed the Supreme Court that within the 27 per cent posts reserved for the Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBCs), preference would be given to candidates belonging to poorer sections of the SEBCs. In case a suffi-

cient number of such candidates was not available, the vacant posts would be filled by other SEBC candidates. In addition, 10 per cent of the posts would be reserved for other economically backward sections not covered by any existing scheme of reservations.

The Government left untouched the 22.5 per cent job reservations for SCs and STs. There will be no economic criterion attached to these reservations, obviously because of the unanimity among the political parties on the subject. This order has raised the quota of job reservations to 59.5 per cent of the vacancies.

Pioneer in Quotas



TAMIL Nadu is a pioneer in the matter of reservations. It was the Justice Party which set the ball rolling in the 1920s by bringing in communal representation in government jobs. The explanation was that the Brahmins, who were just three per cent of the population, controlled almost 90 per cent of government jobs.

Initially, the Congress, essentially an upper caste outfit then, was not for reservation. It was on this issue that "Periyar" E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, who was the PCC President, left the party following its refusal to accept the idea of reservation at the Kancheepuram congress in 1926. But in 1947 the first-ever Congress government in the State headed by C. Rajagopalachari continued the reservation policy of the Justice Party government.

However, the policy suffered a blow in 1951 when the "communal" government order of 1921 was set aside by the Madras High Court. "Periyar" and C.N. Annadurai, founder leader of the DMK, started mobilising the masses against the order. The shrewd Congress leader, K. Kamaraj told Nehru that it would be politically disastrous not to read the mood of the people.

The first constitutional amendment was enacted to ensure that the reservation policy was not affected. Since then the reservation for the backward classes had gradually risen and it was in 1980 that MGR, following the drubbing in the Lok Sabha and Pondicherry Assembly elections, hiked it to 50 from 31, raising the total percentage for reservations to 68.

MGR's action was politically motivated. He had in 1978 brought in the economic criterion and limited backward class reservation to only those with an annual income of less than Rs 9,000. But the 1980 Lok Sabha election defeat rattled him. He not only withdrew the economic criterion but also gave the backward communities another handout of 19 per cent. The DMK government in 1990 gave the scheduled tribes a separate one per cent reservation taking the total reservations to 69 per cent.

It would appear that politicians consider the backward sections as a homogeneous vote bank. But this seems to be a wrong perception given the fact that the backward class is also divided on social and political lines.

Jaya Thanks leaders: The Chief Minister Ms J. Jayalalitha, thanked the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, and all the Rajya Sabha M.P.s for including the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule. In a statement Ms Jayalalitha said that because of political considerations some people might not see the Act as an achievement but it was a turning point in the annals of social justice. The Chief Minister thanked all national and State leaders who had helped the cause of social justice.

Parliament's decision to approve the 69 per cent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions has deprived the DMK of a major political issue. The DMK had been accusing the Chief Minister and AIADMK supremo, Ms J. Jayalalitha of not showing any sincere involvement on the issue of "social justice".

With the Tamil Nadu Bill, now finding a place in the Ninth Schedule, Ms Jayalalitha claims that her efforts have resulted in the "Himalayan success". The accusations of the DMK and its supporters against Ms Jayalalitha now ring hollow. The major opposition parties had tried to embarrass the Chief Minister on the reservation issue. They had unanimously agreed to pass a legislation in the assembly to protect 69 per cent reservation. However, later they started expressing doubts whether it would serve any real purpose after it was sent to the Centre for presidential assent. The State Congress chief, Mr Vazhapadi Ramamurthy, went to the extent of saying that the Bill was invalid and therefore, its inclusion in the Ninth Schedule did not mean anything.

The DMK chief, Mr M. Karunanidhi, sees the inclusion of the Tamil Nadu Act in the Ninth Schedule as "first stage victory". He says the final goal should be an amendment to the statute allowing the States to decide on the quantum of reservation.

Other political parties are also vying with one another to be seen as the champion of social justice. The DMK and the AIADMK have already started giving their leaders the title of "saviour of social justice".

The reservation issue has brought Ms Jayalalitha and the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao closer. There is a possibility of the alliance between the two parties (the AIADMK and the Congress) being revived. The AIADMK had unilaterally parted company with the Congress last year. Ms Jayalalitha has now profusely thanked Mr Rao saying that the people of the State would remember his efforts to get the Tamil Nadu Act included in the Ninth Schedule.

This was the second time that Parliament amended the Constitution to safeguard reservations in Tamil Nadu. The first amendment in 1951 was to undo the court striking down communal reservation.

Denial of Merit



A cynic recently stated that it had become a crime to be born in a "forward community", more so in Tamil Nadu where the

caste-based reservation is causing havoc. The reservation system, as it stands today in the State, prevents students with high marks from getting admission to colleges as their right. This is because only 31 per cent is reserved for the forward castes. On the other hand, undeserving students with a lower percentage of marks get into professional colleges with ease.

The share of the Brahmins in professional courses in Tamil Nadu, such as engineering and medical, is low, if the total population is taken into consideration. Except the Brahmins, most communities in the State have got the tag "backward" by using a suitable caste suffix. An interesting feature of the backward forward tussle in Tamil Nadu is that the forward communities, forming a powerful minority, have not reacted violently as in the North, except for a few writ petitions challenging the selection of backward candidates for admission to professional courses.

Though reservation has become a *fait accompli*, no uniform pattern is being followed in all States, resulting in heart-burning as is evident from the experience of Tamil Nadu. Almost all States have adopted the caste criterion for reservation but a few States have been bold enough to give weightage to the economically weaker sections.

There is a notable change in the policy of the Tamil Nadu Congress towards the State's ruling party, the AIADMK. The Moopanar faction now holds views similar to that of the Jayalalitha government. Moopanar is taking care not to annoy Chief Minister Ms J. Jayalalitha and the AIADMK government and to pave the way for an alliance.

No change in U.P. quota Policy



OPPOSITION
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Congress members staged a walkout in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly

in protest against the Government's rejection of the demand for reducing the reservation quota for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the eight hill districts. The demand was rejected by Chief Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav, who however, promised to press the Centre to provide 10 per cent reservation in government jobs for the upper castes and two per cent reservation for the people of the hill region.

In the Legislative Council the Government declared that it would not initiate talks with anti-reservationists in the hill districts though its doors would always be open for negotiations.

The U.P. government has decided to set up a State Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) commission armed with judicial powers. The objectives of the commission are to ensure implementation of the reservation policy and take action against those found guilty of lapses on this count. Since the commission is empowered with judicial powers, it will have the power to punish the offenders under various sections of the IPC. Besides, dealing with issues pertaining to the reservation policy, the commission will also be empowered to investigate the complaints of atrocities on members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

New Stir in U.P.: The new anti-reservation stir in the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, which has been in progress some time shows no sign of ending. It seems to be penetrating deeper into inaccessible villages. Already bandhs,

strikes, hunger-strikes and destruction of government buses and other public property have been reported

Attitudes have hardened on both sides. The issue has been politicised. The Bharatiya Janata Party and the Congress workers in the hills have readily joined the movement, even though at the State and the national level they are committed to reservation for the backward communities. The Samajwadi Party of Mr Mulayam Singh has also over-reacted. It feels let down that even though it had initiated and vigorously pursued the issue of the creation of a separate hill State, its stand had not endeared it to the people.

Quota for W. Bengal



On June 29 this year the West Bengal Government announced the list of the other Backward Classes and declared that a five per cent reservation would be made in civil posts. Chief Minister Jyoti Basu said in the Assembly that 14 classes of people had been brought under the OBC category on the basis of economic backwardness. In order to exclude the creamy layer, the Government has decided to go by the recommendations of the expert committee headed by justice R.N. Prasad, regarding the socially and educationally backward classes. Among those excluded are the Gorkha and the Mahishyas, though the Yadavs, known as Goala Gope, have been included.

The OBC issue has been controversial in the State, with the CPM originally declaring to the Mandal Commission that no such classes of people could be identified.

Higher Quota in M.P.: Following the Madhya Pradesh Government's latest decision, the State government has reserved an additional 14 per cent of vacancies for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

in Government service; thus the total percentage of reservation in nine tribal districts of the State now touches 64. According to a government gazette notification in three divisions—Bilaspur, Rewa and Bastar—the total percentage of reservation would now be 61, 51 and 64, respectively. Earlier the percentage was 47.37 and 50 respectively.

In nine tribal districts—Khar-gone, Jhabua, Dhar, Mandla, Raigarh, Sarguja, Betul, Bastar and Shahdol—the percentage would now be 64, while in three other districts—Chhindwara, Seoni, and Sidhi—the reservation would be 59.59 and 58 respectively.

Asked if the State government directive raising the total percentage of reservation to as high as 64, would not violate the Supreme Court ruling restricting it to 50 per cent an official spokesman said that he could not say whether it was violative of the apex court's ruling. "If anyone went to the court the latter could decide upon it."

Conclusion



THE 85th Constitutional amendment approved by Parliament is bound to have far-reaching repercussions. The Supreme Court's majority verdict that the total reservations a State can make on the ground of caste under Art. 16(4) of the Constitution should not exceed 50 per cent, stands intact. Is casteism to be allowed to become the basis of reservations for government employment or admission to educational institutions. The Tamil Nadu legislation relies on grounds of social justice, but it goes beyond the Supreme Court judgement. Many people have opted for the politics of expediency, while top legal experts speak of the latest constitutional amendment, and also some of other modifications, as "fraud on the Constitution".

Tradition Vs Progress

TRADITION by concept and continuity, is rooted in the soil, and therefore it is supposed to carry within its core the spark of life and spiritual sustenance. As with all practices, religious or otherwise, most traditions tend to become mere rituals or repetition of colourless customs or puerile beliefs. As time passes and the wheel of progress gains momentum and starts to stir the strings of human ingenuity and inventive inclinations, to question the validity of tradition(s) becomes inevitable. If the tradition holds the magnetic attraction of keeping people glued to it, out of fear or faith, progress enjoys the glamour of making life more comfortable and adventurous. Progress in its various forms and formats unfolds unprecedented possibilities and shakes people to come out of their mental state of morbidity and age-old beliefs that have nothing to offer except stagnation and suffering.

More often than not, both tradition and progress look upon each other with suspicion, with the result (that) both find each other in a state of constant confrontation. Whereas tradition is slow and sticky, demanding an unconditional submission, progress is fast and fastidious, encouraging among people faculties of inquiry and inquisitiveness. To assert that tradition and progress are always antagonistic unlikely to meet and become complimentary to each other, is not the whole truth. If they oppose each other for survival and supremacy, they can be conciliatory as well.

In an age ridden with fear, anxiety and violence, it is the healing touch of tradition that can soothe the troubled hearts and agitated minds.

Tradition, fed on myths and memories, can provide vital springs of cultural resonances and artistic rejuvenation, when the stream of thought and imagination becomes moribund and morbid as a result of too much materialistic obsession and too many worldly aspirations. The same tradition can also prove a bane for all new ideas, when it allows itself to become a mere shadow of its earlier glory and grandeur by playing into the hands of manipulators who have no love lost for tradition but are interested in perpetuating the hold of tradition for their selfish interests.

The traditional view held by many people that salvation after death or the continuity of family tree depends entirely on the male child in the family, has already played a negative role in compounding the population problem and to a great extent denied the fruits of progress to reach large sections of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Only such countries, mostly European, as have come out of the cob-web of this 'teasing tradition' are fully enjoying the benefits of progress.

The Indian tradition of care and concern for the old was the touchstone of our faith in human values. But now, with the nuclear family becoming a reality, followed by crass consumerism, personal promotion and blind success syndrome touching the brink of greed, we are fondly falling into the trap of progress, where individualism is the current coin. But, to construe or conclude that progress only means mass production of goods and services, rapid means of transport and communication, excellent channels of information and

entertainment *et al* is to miss the great contribution that it has made towards the improvement and enrichment of life.

Reverence for rivers, forests and wild life has been a tradition with all ancient societies. Though in the name of industrial progress, both the advanced and developing countries have played foul with this tradition to their own detriment, the realisation that both tradition and progress has to work together to preserve and conserve the delicate balance in the entire eco-system is a telling testimony how the two can be more friendly than inimical in the present-day scenario.

No doubt, tradition bereft of timely changes has a tendency to degenerate into an instrument of exploitation in the hands of 'vested interests'. Progress devoid of human considerations or compassion for those who are likely to be adversely affected by it, can become a tool of tyranny.

Like every other generation in the past, we find ourselves at the cross-roads where the one track leads to a silent submission to tradition and the other to self-expression which all progress stands for. It is also a fact of history that in certain respects both need each other without any fear of being devoured, by the other. Since ages, tradition and progress have been engaged in a tug of war, a 'love-hate' relationship, and both have tried to outwit each other. If tradition offers solace and succour to human beliefs, customs and rituals, progress gives strength and stamina to human beings to fight against hostile forces that are out to thwart its onward march.

Assistant's Grade Examination

Prospects

Assistant's Grade Examination is conducted every year by the Staff Selection Commission for recruitment to the posts of Assistants in the Railway Board Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Service, Armed Forces Headquarters, Departmental Organisations and attached offices of the Government of India as decided from time to time and Grade IV (Assistants) of General Cadre of Indian Foreign Service (B). The selected candidates are recruited as Assistants in the above mentioned departments of the Government of India, which is the lower middle rung of the administrative hierarchy. The starting salary in the existing pay scale of Rs 1640-2900 (to be revised) comes to about Rs 3500 at the minimum of the scale.

The career as Assistant is particularly attractive to the candidates clamouring for the Government jobs. After recruitment to the post of Assistant, the candidate may rise to the level of Under/Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. While climbing to this post, the candidates may be selected as Section Officers through a Departmental Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.

Scheme of Examination

The Assistant's Grade Examination is held every year by the Staff Selection Commission as a

Competitive examination. The next examination (Preliminary) is planned to be held by the Commission in January 1995. The number of vacancies vary from year to year based on the requirement of vacancies given by various departments from time to time. Depending upon the number of vacancies, reservation is also made for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as per the existing instructions on this issue.

Every candidate holding a graduate degree from a recognised university or equivalent qualification is eligible to take the examination. The age of the candidates must be 20 to 25 years, with usual age relaxation to the SCs, STs and Ex-Servicemen as per rules. An examination fee of Rs 50 is required to be remitted along with the form. SC, ST, Ex-Servicemen and Physically handicapped candidates are exempted from making the payment of examination fee.

The Competition is conducted in two parts:

(a) Preliminary Examination.

(b) Main Examination.

(a) **Preliminary Examination:** Preliminary examination is an objective type examination used to short-list the candidates for the main examination. It is a 3-hour duration examination comprising 4 subjects of (i) Reasoning Ability (ii) General Awareness (iii) Arithmetic; and (iv)

Language Paper (English or Hindi) and carry a maximum of 300 marks. The examination is mainly used as a screening test to short-list the candidates for main examination and the marks obtained in this examination are not used while determining the final merit list after the main examination.

The paper is held by supplying separate question booklets for all tests separately. The questions asked are set in both English as well as Hindi and are Objective (Multiple choice) Type. Language Paper (English or Hindi) is qualifying in nature and the marks secured by the candidates in this test are not counted towards the overall merit to be prepared for qualifying for the Main Examination. No qualifying marks have been fixed and are determined on year to year basis depending on the number of candidates taking the Preliminary Examination, number of vacancies and overall performance of the candidates in general.

(b) **Main Examination:** The candidates who are declared successful in the Preliminary Examination are then required to take the Main Examination.

The papers in Main Examination are conventional and descriptive type. In Paper I, Part (a) consists of General English which is compulsory for all candidates but is only qualifying in nature and its marks are not included in the final merit list. No qualifying marks for General English

part are prescribed and are fixed on year to year basis at the discretion of the Staff Selection Commission. However, marks obtained in the part (b) on Communication/writing skills are counted towards final rankings of the candidates. The candidates also have an option to write this paper either in Hindi or English. However, Part (b) of Paper-I (Communication/writing skills) and Paper-II (Arithmetic) are evaluated only if the candidate qualify the Part (a) of Paper-I.

Preparing for Preliminary Examination

The candidates must opt for the language in which they feel more confident and at home. No additional weightage is given for taking the Language Paper in any particular language. The other three tests on Reasoning Ability, General Awareness and Arithmetic are more important and like the language paper, carry 75 multiple choice objective type questions each with the same amount of marks.

The *Competition Master* is of immense use in preparing for the Preliminary Examination. Every issue of this magazine carries at least two model solved test papers on Reasoning, at least one solved paper each on General Awareness, English Language and Quantitative Aptitude. In addition, features like Model Paragraphs, Examiners' Guess, Improve Your Word Power and Facts About Science in every issue cover the entire range of subjects for the Preliminary Examination. The Reasoning Ability test may include certain questions on common sense, a few pertaining to figures, relationship, statements, series of numbers etc. The range of questions on General Awareness is much wider. It includes questions on current national and international affairs, Indian Geography, Modern Indian History, Indian Planning and

Economy and General Science etc. The questions on Arithmetic are on elementary arithmetic, statistics, numbers, graphs and general quantitative aptitude. All these aspects of the Preliminary Examination are amply covered in each and every issue of the *Competition Master*. A continuous reading of the magazine for two to three years would put the candidate ahead of others. To supplement, it is desirable that books on Test of Reasoning, General Knowledge Refresher and Current Affairs and the Backgrounders are also consulted. Regular practice of attempting objective type (multiple choice) questions also helps the candidates to a large extent.

Time Planning is another important factor while attempting this paper as the candidates are required to answer 300 questions in 180 minutes (3-Hours) and every question carries one mark. Hence it is imperative that the candidates attempt all the questions within stipulated time. This is only possible if no time is wasted on any question and regular practice is carried out before finally taking this examination.

Main Examination: The Final Battle

The main aim of the examination is to look for the candidates who have a minimum required level of knowledge of English level and have fairly good written communication skills either in Hindi or English language. In addition, the examination also judges the capability of the candidates in simple arithmetic to see whether the candidates can carry out simple and logical calculations which may be required in day to day discharge of duties as Assistants. Of course, only those candidates are considered who have already qualified the

Preliminary Examination and passed the minimum knowledge requirement prescribed by it.

Part (a) of Paper-I is qualifying which is on General English. It has simple questions to test the knowledge of English Language and comprehension of the candidates. It tests the general understanding of the language, usage of words, precis, paragraphs etc. The second part on communication and writing skills judges the candidates by asking them to write Essay, Topical Paragraphs, Letters and Reports etc. The candidates must, therefore, practice all these aspects in the language of their choosing, i.e. Hindi or English. Paper-I on Arithmetic can also be written in either language. This paper also requires thorough practice solving simple sums of arithmetic, statistics, graphs etc. A candidate having moderately good aptitude for arithmetic and quantitatives can expect to do well in this paper. Continuous practice of attempting the Quantitative Aptitude Test every month in this magazine will be of great help. The practice in doing more and more questions will not only enhance the problem solving speed of the candidate but will also acquaint him/her with different type of expected problems and proper way to tackle them expeditiously and accurately.

One special feature of this examination is that there is no subjective judgement of the candidate in the form of Personality Test or Interview. The marks obtained in the Main Examination, which is conducted after short listing the serious candidates after the Prelims, determine the position of a candidate in the final merit list. Hence, a candidate who prepares well for the examination is expected to do well in this competition. Hard work and good preparation are the key words.

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER

Solved Questions on Expected Topics for 1994 (Main) Examination

Q. 1. There has been general appreciation of Indian stand on the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). What is the Indian stand and how far it is justified?

Ans. Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a multilateral treaty signed by many countries of the world and is aimed at restricting the proliferation of nuclear capabilities. It requires the non-nuclear countries to impose a complete ban on the research and development in the field of developing nuclear capabilities. However, no restriction is imposed on the nuclear powers on furtherance of their existing capabilities.

India has never been a signatory to the NPT and rather has been opposing it vociferously at all international fora. Indian stand has been that the treaty discriminates against non-nuclear countries by prohibiting them to develop nuclear capabilities even for peaceful and experimental purposes, whereas there is no restriction on the nuclear powers even for carrying out massive production of deadly nuclear weapons. Of late, the USA has been insisting that India should sign a regional NPT for South Asia, as this region is a potential danger zone for a future nuclear war. India has rejected the regional NPT as well and desired it to be universal, non-discriminatory and comprehensive. Indian stand has not changed and it is gathering all round support from even the developed countries. If the nuclear powers, particularly USA, are so keen for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, they should first bind themselves, not to produce any more nuclear arsenal and to stop further research and development in this regard. This will give them moral right and global support to prevent the nuclear proliferation. Indian stand thus is fully justified.

Q. 2. What are the duties assigned to the Election Commission in the Indian Constitution? What are the safeguards provided to ensure that the Election Commission remains out of the influence of the legislature as well as executive? Also describe the position of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Ans. Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides that the Election Commission shall have the power of superintendence, direction and conduct of all elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures and of elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President. For assisting

the Election Commission, Regional Commissioners may also be appointed by the President on the eve of Parliament or State Legislature elections. Under this broad duty, numerous other duties are also taken up by the commission to ensure the conduct of fair and free elections.

To make sure that the Election Commission remains out of the control of legislature or executive, it has been designed as an independent body. Moreover, while the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners is made by the President, the method of their removal is very difficult. For example, the Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed from his

office except on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity by a special majority in each House of the Parliament. The other Election Commissioners cannot be removed by the President except on the recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner. This difficult mode of removal of the Chief Election Commissioner provides him with the strength to resist all Government pressures.

Chief Election Commissioner enjoys a special position in Indian political system. Free and fair elections are the back-bone of every democracy and this task has been assigned to the Chief Election Commissioner. He is empowered to direct the executive to make necessary arrangements for holding free elections. Decisions regarding re-polling are also taken by the Chief Election Commissioner, on receiving the complaints regarding rigging or unfair practices in an election.

Q. 3. What is ATR? Why did the opposition parties recently oppose it? What has been the stand of the Government on this issue?

Ans. To probe Rs. 5000 crore securities scam which rocked the country in 1992, the Government had nominated a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC). The JPC in its report had arrived at 273 separate conclusions and observation, out of which 107 were in the nature of specific recommendations. On July 27, 1994, the Government tabled in the Parliament its 80-page Action Taken Report (ATR) on the JPC recommendations.

All the opposition parties opposed the ATR on the grounds that basically it was 'No Action Taken Report'. The Government claimed that out of 107 specific recommendations they had fully accepted 87 and partially accepted 14 and differed with the JPC only on six

In this issue, as in the previous two issues, we are giving this Special Feature which has been specially prepared for the benefit of those preparing for the Civil Services (Mains) Exam. While in previous issues we had given selected questions from previous examinations, this issue incorporates topics which our experts feel might be asked in this year's examination.

We are confident that the readers will find this feature useful. This feature not only provides valuable material but also gives the readers an idea on how to attempt these questions.

Government pressures.

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recommendations. The opposition parties, however, maintained that all the important recommendations have been turned down by the Government. As a matter of protest against the Government action, all the opposition parties unanimously rejected the ATR and asked the Government to withdraw it. The Government, however, was adamant on its stand which caused a serious deadlock. Finally on August 2, 1994 all the opposition parties decided to boycott the monsoon session till the time their demand was met. The deadlock continued till August 17, when finally the Government relented and entered into an agreement with the opposition parties and declared in the Parliament that the points on which action is not taken, or partially taken or objected to by the opposition, would be reconsidered by the Government and a revised report would be re-submitted by the Government in the Parliament, as soon as possible.

Q. 4. Answer the following: (Answer to each question should be in 250 words each.)

(a) What are superconductors? What are their uses? What is the latest state of research in this field?

(b) What do you understand by biotechnology? What are its uses in various walks of life?

Ans. (a) Superconductivity is complete disappearance of electrical resistance in various solids when they are cooled below 20K (-253°C). Superconductivity was first discovered in mercury by the Dutch physicist Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, in 1911.

Another basic property of Superconductors, besides their lack of resistance, is their ability to prevent external magnetic fields from penetrating their interior.

Conductors are carriers of electrical energy but due to their resistance properties there is lots of wastage during transmission. Superconductors will help overcome these losses. The other uses of superconductors will be their use in medical magnetic-imaging devices, magnetic energy storage systems, levitated passenger trains for high speed travel, memory components of computers.

But, all this will be possible only when the scientists are able to achieve superconductivity at room temperature. The efforts are on worldwide and the research is at advanced stage. Lanthanum and Yttrium are two elements that have been found capable of developing into superconductors at room temperature. The Indian scientists at the National Physical Laboratory have claimed to have achieved superconductivity at room temperature, under laboratory conditions.

However, it may take some more years of research to enable the gains of superconductivity to reach the common man.

Ans. (b) Biotechnology is the science of using living organisms or substances drawn from living organisms to make products of value to mankind. It involves integrated use of sciences, including bio-sciences, chemistry and engineering. It is a very broad science which includes the techniques of tissue-culture, cell-culture, embryo-transfer technology, genetic engineering, fermentation, protoplast

fusion, etc. Out of the above, tissue culture, cell-culture and genetic engineering have huge potential for use in forestry, agriculture and horticulture, whereas fermentation and protoplast fusion have uses in food and chemical industry.

Biotechnology has its uses in almost all walks of life. Micro propagation through tissue culture, development and engineering of plants and seeds through genetic engineering, production of bio-fertilizers and development of plants with higher nutritional value are a few of its uses. In the veterinary field, embryo transfer technology offers scope for achieving faster multiplication of good livestock. In the field of health and medicine, developing better vaccines and drugs is the possible use. One of the most important use in this field is the ability to manipulate DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) for correcting the hereditary disorders. The Single-Cell Protein (SCP) system, which produces microbial proteins, has widespread use in food industry. Baker's yeast, wine, beer, Soya Sauce, yogurt, cheese, vinegar, etc are the examples of the foods and beverages obtained from micro-organisms. In the field of environment this science is used in sewage treatment, cleaning hydrocarbon wastes, control of microbial corrosion, disposal of solid wastes, controlling air pollution, generation of bio-gas, etc.

Q. What are the main features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment? How will it strengthen the concept of democracy in the Indian context?

Ans. The Directive Principles of State Policy, provided in our Constitution, recommended introduction of Panchayati Raj in India to strengthen the institution of democracy through the process of democratic decentralisation. To make this feature mandatory and uniform, and also to provide more democratic power at local level, the Government effected 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The main features of this Amendment are as under:

—(a) The institutions of Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads have been formalised statutorily.

(b) The Gram Panchayats will be established with a few nominated and other elected members. Pradhan (Sarpanch) will be elected by the members.

(c) Every developmental block will have a Block (Mandal) Panchayat Samiti comprising directly elected members. The president of Block Samiti will be elected by the elected members of the Mandal Panchayat.

—(d) At the apex will be Zila Parishad at District level having elected members. MPs and MLAs of the concerned district will be the ex-Officio members of respective Zila Parishads. The Chairman of Zila Parishad will be elected from among the elected members of the Parishad.

—(e) Elections will be held on non-party basis, but the prevailing electoral rolls will be used for elections.

—(f) Every State will have a separate Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections of these Panchayati Institutions.

(g) Some senior officers like Collectors, Deputy Collectors/SDMs will be ex-Officio special invitees to the Zila Parishad meetings.

(h) Due reservation of seats for the Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Backward Classes and Women will be made in all the institutions.

(i) Panchayati Institutions will be provided with adequate funds, allocation of which will be made on regular and scientific basis.

(j) Every State Government will have a Finance Commission to review the financial position of each Panchayati institution. The commission shall also recommend the principles on the basis of which the tax revenue is to be appropriated and grants-in-aid are to be provided by the State Government.

(k) For proper execution of the scheme, Chief Executive Officers for the Zila Parishads and Development Officers for Block Panchayat Samitis will be appointed by the State Governments.

73rd Amendment is expected to result in shifting the democracy to the grassroots level. It aims at carrying out planning for development at the Block and District level on the basis of the needs of the local areas. The corridors of political power are likely to be shifted from the State Capitals to District and Block levels, making the entire system more responsive to needs of the area and people.

Q. 6. What were the main features of Israel-Palestine dispute? What are the main highlights of Autonomy Plan? Will the Oslo Agreement be successful in bringing about peace in the area?

Ans. Since the birth of Israel, the dispute between Israel and Palestine has remained in the headlines. Soon after Israel was born the Arab world vowed to throw all the Jews into the ocean and "liberate" Palestine. The Palestinians claimed that the entire Israel was Palestine and Israeli occupation was illegal. During the 1967 Arab-Israel war, Israel captured major part of Golan Heights from Syria. Similarly, the area of West Bank, which includes the city of Jericho and East Jerusalem, was also captured by Israel. In addition, Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt) was also captured. After 1979 peace treaty, Sinai Peninsula was restored to Egypt.

Under the Autonomy Plan, Gaza Strip and Jericho city are to be made autonomous regions of Israel and Israel will retain only defence and communication. Army was to withdraw from civil population areas.

Although Israel is to retain control over the entry points to the autonomous regions, Palestinians are to be given full control in these regions on all the internal matters. The plan also envisages that a permanent solution will be held to the problem in the third year of the autonomy.

The historic peace accord was signed in April 1994. Under the Oslo Agreement the Israeli forces were to withdraw from the occupied territories by April 15, 1994. The first military base which was handed over to the Palestinians, was in the town of Deir-al-Balah. An era of

peaceful co-existence in the Middle-East thus began after decades of unmindful bloodbath. The extremists in both the camps are skeptic about the outcome of the agreement and accuse their respective leadership of compromising the interests of the community. However, it is generally felt that the accord will go a long way in promoting peaceful ties between Arabs, independent Palestine and Israel.

Q. 7. Answer the following:

(a) What do you understand by cryogenics? What is the latest status of cryogenic engine development by Indian scientists?

(b) What is ASLV-D4? When was it launched? What are the uses of acquiring this technology?

Ans. Cryogenics is the study of very low temperatures from minus 150° Celsius to minus 273°C (absolute zero). The word has been taken from a Greek word having a literal meaning "productive of Cold". The science of cryogenics deals with several strange things that happen at sub-freezing temperatures. "Controlled Atmospheric Cold Storage System" is also aided by the study of cryogenics by using liquid nitrogen. This method of freezing is more economical and effective.

Cryogenic Engines are used for final stages of rockets and satellites, including the geo-stationary satellites. These engines use liquid oxygen and hydrogen at low temperatures as propellants. These engines are much superior to the traditional engines, as they are capable of generating more thrust and carry greater payloads.

After Russia terminated the Rs 235 crore deal on cryogenic engine technology with India in 1993, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) started pursuing the development of indigenous cryo-engines with renewed vigour. The existing engine used in India is indigenous and is semi-cryogenic. It uses liquid oxygen and kerosene as propellants. Ambitious programme of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) entirely depends upon the development of cryo-engine technology by ISRO. This organisation is hopeful of developing indigenous technology within 3 to 4 years. Although the target fixed by ISRO is quite ambitious, yet it is not impossible. Indian scientists, in the past also, have excelled in developing sophisticated technologies indigenously and one may expect this quantum jump in development of cryo-engines also in the years to come.

Ans. (b) Fourth Developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) was successfully launched on May 4, 1994. This successful launch demonstrated the Indian capability in the space technology to the entire world. The satellite placed into orbit, by ASLV-D4, had a low earth orbit with a perigee of 439 km and an apogee of 938 km with a spin rate of 140 rpm. About 60 per cent of the total vehicle was developed indigenously and the rest, which mainly comprised electronic components, was imported. The vehicle launched a satellite weighing 113 kgs.

The outstanding achievement of Indian space scientists has been appreciated across the world. The acquired

capability of putting less than 150 kg satellites into orbit will only assist Indian scientists to launch satellites for scientific studies. If India has to enter the commercial field of launching satellites, it should be able to launch at least 900 kg satellites into the orbit. Apparently, the aim is to ultimately acquire the capabilities for GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle) technology by developing indigenous cryogenic engines. Even GSLV may be used only as a stepping stone for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), the ultimate in the space vehicle launching.

Q. 8. What are the main components of computer hardware? Also describe various generations of the computers. How does a super-computer differ from a personal computer?

Ans. Designed on the basis of human brain, a computer receives information, processes it, stores it and shows results. The information is received in a computer through the input devices like keyboard, processed in the Central Processing Unit (CPU), stored in the memory and the results are displayed in desired form through output devices like printer, video display unit or a plotter. Out of the above hardware components, CPU is the most important component. It has Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) and the Control Unit. CPU is the "brain" of a computer. Input devices are the keyboard, punched cards and terminals. Main output devices include output terminals, graphic display terminals, line printers, dot-matrix printers, laser printers, daisy wheel printers and xerographic printers.

Generations:

On the basis of the storage capacity in the memory, speed of processing the data and use of integrated chips, the computers are divided in the following generations:

(a) The computers using vacuum tube circuits belonged to the first generation computers.

(b) Second generation computers used transistors instead of vacuum tubes.

(c) In mid-60, the invention of tiny integrated circuits on silicon chips brought the third generation computers to the fore.

(d) The computers which use large scale integrated chips, are referred to as fourth generation computers.

(e) Till recently it was believed that the computers could not think. But the fifth generation computers, it is said, are the "thinking computers" with "artificial intelligence". These computers also have the capability to respond to the spoken word and with their artificial intelligence can act as a doctor, engineer, architect or even a designer.

Super Computer vs PC:

A Personal Computer (PC) is a micro-computer which has its entire CPU on a single micro-chip. It has the main memory of upto 640 kilo bytes and has a processing power of 0.5 MIPS (Million Instructions Per Second). It has a simple key board, Video Display Unit and a dot-matrix printer for a single user operating system. A super com-

puter, on the other hand, is the largest computer system available today. With a huge memory of upto 64 gigabytes and an amazing processing speed of 20 MIPS, it allows multiusers to work on its CPU simultaneously through multiple input devices. While PCs are used for managerial decision making at micro level, super computers can be used for decision making at macro-level, including the weather forecast and also for highly complicated scientific and research purposes.

Q. 9. Explain the constitutional provisions which provide for reservation in educational institutions and services in India. Also enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of the policy of reservation. What are your views on the reservations introduced for backward classes and the recent provision for raising the reservation limit upto 69 per cent in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. The philosophy of reservation in Indian polity flows from the Preamble of the Constitution where the assurance of social, economic and political justice has been given. Special provisions have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. There are some specific provisions too for reservation of seats for these categories in the educational institutions as well as services offered by the State. Although the Constitution does not specify any Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Backward Classes (BC) but the President is empowered to draw up the lists of SC and ST in consultation of the Governors of each State, subject to revision by the Parliament. The same procedure was ordered to be followed by the Supreme Court in the case of BCs, after the matter came up for hearing before the apex court in the case of Mandal Commission Report.

The following provisions exist in the Indian Constitution on reservation for SCs, STs and BCs.

(a) Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion, caste, creed or sex. But this article provides for special relaxation for the SCs, STs and BCs by allowing the State to make special provisions for SC, ST or any socially or educationally backward classes of citizens.

(b) Article 29(2) provides that no discrimination will be made by the State on the grounds of caste, creed, religion or sex into any State-owned or State-aided educational institution. But this article also does not prevent the State from making special provisions for the advancement of the SCs, STs or the BCs.

(c) Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunities to all the citizens in the matters of employment under the State. This article, however, also empowers the State for making any provisions for the reservation in appointments under the Union or the State Government, if in the opinion of the Government, these categories are not adequately represented in the services.

(d) Article 335 of the Constitution provides that the

claims of the members of the SC and ST shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of administration in making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or the States.

(e) Article 46 of the Constitution gives a general directive that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the SC and ST, and shall protect them from exploitation and social injustice.

Advantages:

The advantages of the policy of reservation are as under:

(i) It ensures social justice to the SC, ST and Backward Classes who remained depressed and exploited for centuries.

(ii) By ensuring a certain percentage of these classes in services it is automatically ensured that no atrocities are done to these classes in general.

(iii) The principle of reservation is based on the concept of sacrifice made by the well-to-do in favour of the unprivileged.

(iv) By giving the benefits of reservation in services and educational institutions to the have-nots, in a way equal opportunity is ensured to the society at large.

Disadvantages:

The disadvantages of reservation are as under:

(i) Merit is ignored in the process of reservation.

(ii) The quality in educational institutions as well as services is sacrificed to a great extent.

(iii) It results in frustration amongst the general category students and candidates.

(iv) The system of reservations is counter-productive particularly in wiping out the caste distinctions and discriminations and adversely affects the sociological fabric of Indian society.

(v) Excessive reservation results in social injustice to the general castes and classes.

(vi) The existing system of reservation does not take into consideration the economic backwardness of particular classes. At the same time, no distinction is made between genuinely backward classes and the "creamy layer" while providing the benefit of reservation to the SCs and STs.

Initially, no provision was made by the Government for reservation for the Backward Classes. The SCs and STs are no doubt backward, but the Constitution recognises the fact that there may be other BCs besides SCs and STs. Article 340 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of BCs. In 1953, one such Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Baba Saheb Kalekar, which submitted its report in 1955. The recommendations of Kalekar Commission were not specific and the State Governments were asked to take steps to protect the interests of BCs.

Second Backward Class Commission was appointed, subsequently, with Mr. B.P. Mandal as its Chairman. Mandal Commission submitted its report in 1980 and recommended the reservation of 27 per cent seats in Government Service. It was in the year 1990 that the Government, in principle, decided to implement the report. After standing the test of law, the report is in the process of being implemented and all the State Governments have appointed their own Backward Class Commissions to identify the Backward Classes. The reservation in the educational institutions as well as some services have already been started.

While in principle, it may be difficult to oppose the reservation policy, the example of reservation to the Backward Classes, after more than four decades of independence, appears to be a populist move guided by the politics of votes. In a country like ours, after 47 years of independence also, we insist on identifying the backward classes on the basis of caste and class. The classes, which were not provided with any upliftment or for which no special provisions were considered necessary till now, suddenly became very depressed. It apparently appears that it was the number of voters in these categories which prompted most of the political parties to support the new reservation.

The Supreme Court, while accepting the plea of 27 per cent reservation for BCs, also insisted that the reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. Obviously, the aim was to give due recognition and representation to the merit. The decision of the government to exclude the "creamy layer" from getting the benefit of reservation is also welcome step. But the existing level of reservation has not been able to satisfy the vote-seeking politicians. The recent decision to allow the Government of Tamil Nadu to increase the reservation beyond 50 per cent, to 69 per cent, may also prompt other State Governments like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh to increase the quota of reservation. There is further talk of providing 10 per cent quota of reservation to Muslims. All these trends and developments are likely to result in further tensions in the society and may result in class war, which will weaken the country by threatening its integrity and unity. The self-immolations by several youths and country-wide agitations of 1990 are bitter reminders of such a situation. The recent upsurge against the reservation in the Western Hills of Uttar Pradesh is yet another caution to the nation. Hence, any decision on such vital issues should not be taken hurriedly and there should be a national debate and consensus on this before any action is taken by the Government. Let such decisions assist the really down-trodden and backwards and not the well-to-do among the backward classes. At the same time, let such decisions assist these classes and not harm their interest.

Q. 10. 1407 men and 1072 women participated in a poll opinion about a certain measure. 1026 persons, of whom 737 were male, voted for the measures. In all 938 voted against the measures and 201 women were indifferent. Tabulate the data and find what percentage of women were against the measure.

Ans. The information can be tabulated as under:

Results of an Opinion Poll.

TABLE

How voted:	Male/Female	Male	Female	Total
For		737	469	1206
Against		536	402	938
in-different		134	201	335
Total		1407	1072	2479

The percentage of women voted against the measure is as under:

Total women voted = 1072

Voted against the measure = 402

Percentage of women voted against the measure

$$= \frac{402}{1072} \times 100$$

$$= 37.5 \text{ per cent.}$$

Q. 11. The following statistics are available in respect of city of Bombay.

I.	Crime	Years	
		1978	1979
	Murders	191	188
	Robberies	314	345
	Dacoities	22	4
	Thefts	17638	17773
	Gambling and related crimes	19275	21776
	Violation of Prohibition laws	67025	88092

II.	Year	Population (in lacs)	No. of constables (in thousand)	No. of Police Stations
	1954	28	13	35
	1981	82	23	51

What conclusions do you draw from the above statistics in regard to:

(i) the comparative position of crime in 1978 and 1979 and

(ii) adequacy or otherwise of the institutional and manpower availability of the metropolitan Police force?

Ans. (i) The comparative position of crime in 1978 and 1979 calls for the following conclusions:

(1) Except in case of dacoities and murders the crime rate in the city of Bombay increased.

(2) There is a general rise in the crime rate particularly in gambling and prohibition violation cases.

(3) Number of thefts was very high and is on the rise.

(4) Despite marginal decline in the murder cases and dacoities during 1979, the crime rate in Bombay was very high and was on the rise.

(ii) The conclusions drawn on the adequacy or otherwise of the police force are as under:

(1) Whereas the population of the city increased by about 3 times between 1954 to 1981, the number of police force increased less than 2 times from 13 thousand to only 23 thousand. The availability of a cop per thousand of population has reduced considerably.

(2) Similarly, the number of police stations also increased marginally from 35 to 51 during this period and the population served by each police station has increased drastically.

(3) Hence the institutional and manpower availability of the Bombay metropolitan police force has been dwindling and is inadequate.

Q. 12. An investor decides to invest his money Rs 2,50,000. The expected rate of return and actual rate of return are given as under:

Company	Amount Invested	Expected Rate of Return	Actual Rate of Return
AB Fertilizers	Rs. 75,000	15%	20%
BC Mills	Rs. 75,000	20%	20%
CD Chemicals	Rs. 25,000	10%	15%
DE Pharmaceuticals	Rs. 75,000	25%	5%

Calculate the expected and overall return on his total investment.

Ans. To calculate the overall return, the information has to be tabulated again, as under:

Company	Amount invested (Rs)	Expected of return %	Expected return (in lacs)	Actual rate of return %	Actual return (Rs)
AB Fer-tilizers	75,000	15	11,250	20	15,000
BC Mills	75,000	20	15,000	20	15,000
CD Chemicals	25,000	10	2,500	15	3,750
DE Pharma-ceuticals	75,000	25	18,750	5	3,750
Total	2,50,000		47,500		37,500

$$\text{Overall Expected rate of return} = \frac{47500}{2,50,000} \times 100 = 19\%$$

$$\text{Overall Actual rate of return} = \frac{37500}{250000} \times 100 = 15\%$$

Descriptive Questions

Human beings without hair

Q. Suppose human beings do not have hair. Give three possible consequences.

Ans. Any distortion or deletion of human features due to loss or disappearance of some prominent part is bound to cause dismay. But if the same fearsome fate like the loss of hair meets all human beings under the sun, the result would be no less than a disaster of unmitigated irony and irritation. If human beings are indeed deprived of their hair, the following consequences are bound to occur:

1. Sans hair human beings would look awfully awkward, especially women whose beauty and charm are intimately associated with the style and shine of their hair. Natural protection against heat provided by natural hair would no longer be available to human beings and the danger of sun-stroke during scorching summer would increase.

2. Hair cutting saloons, beauty parlours and the like would close down their shutters, as a result of which thousands of men and women all over the world would lose their means of livelihood. Moreover, such a world-wide scenario is fraught with psychological as well as emotional set-backs for which no remedial recourse may be in sight. Men without hair may not find life as unbearable as women whose beauty very much depends upon the curls, curves and colours of their hair.

3. The business of making wigs from artificial hair would receive an instant impetus but when people find wearing of such wigs a boring affair or an avoidable addition to their heads, even this occupation would go out of use. Export of human hair

from a country like India would come to a stand-still for want of raw-material. The demand for hair oils/tonics, hair combs, pins, brushes will vanish into the thin air adversely affecting the fortunes of those big and small units making/selling these articles.

Every cloud has a silver lining

Q. There is a saying: "Every cloud has a silver lining." Substantiate your views with examples.

Ans. The belief that there is always a comforting or more hopeful side to a sad or difficult situation is not ill-founded nor is it ill-conceived. It is as true and real in essence and substance as an unexpected mishap or a sudden set-back. When clouds over-cast the sky and create a gloomy atmosphere a heart starts beating fast, lest there should be a cloud-burst or torrential rain with floods, soil erosion and land-slides/land-slips as the natural consequences. But the loss of minerals and other wealth of the catchment areas, which the rain water washes away and carries down to the plains, may prove a 'god-send' gift for the latter in the form of deposited rich soil that the flowing rain water had brought to the fields. Thus the loss of one area of landscape may turn out to be the gain of the other.

The Chinese Aggression, like the thick pall of depression and disgrace, was not without its corrective and constructive consequences. As a result of the humiliation due to our state of non-preparedness or good faith, we, as a nation, rose like one man to get ready for future challenges, should such an eventuality arise again. The lessons of '1962' were not lost by the 'powers that be'. And naturally the sad experience of the

debacle proved a 'blessing in disguise' as the subsequent events bore out in the 1965 war and then again in the 1971 armed conflict with Pakistan. Had we continued to sulk and suffer over the ignominy of '1962' in silence and failed to take appropriate steps to modernise and augment our defence capabilities, we would have failed to comprehend the real meaning of the 'saying' or 'betrayal', as was the case.

Just as the day follows the night, rainbow and bright sun succeed the dark clouds, in the same vein adversity proves a great teacher and lays bare before us our latent qualities. Once, when the situation on the 'food-front' was almost hopeless and hapless and our national honour was under the gathering clouds of diffidence and cynicism, the silver lining of turning the tables on the adversity was very much there to jolt our sensibilities. The success of 'Green Revolution' is an illuminating illustration of what 'the silver lining in our psyche' can achieve. Another axiom 'if winter comes, can spring be far behind!' also supports and sustains the veracity and validity of the saying. If we wish to contribute to the richness of human culture and civilisation, we should always bear in mind that no situation, however bad or sad, is a hopeless one nor any cause a lost one.

Our country under a dictator

Q. Only a dictator can rule and improve our country. Give two arguments in favour and two against the statement.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. There is no denying the unpleasant fact that despite a massive

majority by the ruling parties, both in Parliament and State legislatures at different points of time, there has been very little responsive governance. In the name of socialism the cult of populism and profligacy was given a pride of place as a result of which wasteful expenditure has mounted to new heights and public sector undertakings slipped into the red with every passing day. With work culture as no body's business, there has been an all-round deterioration of values. The observation, that India is a functioning anarchy, truly reflects the ailing health of our polity where apathy, lethargy and self-promotion at all costs are ruling the roost. Before we slide further into the abyss of crisis and chaos, it is high time we changed over to the rule of a dictator for speedy recovery of the economy and re-affirmation of our commitment to the rule of law and social justice.

2. Let us get rid of our hypocrisy of the hiatus between words and deeds, precepts and practices, aims and achievements. In the name of democracy only crime, corruption and character assassination have flourished. In the prevailing scenario, which is none too happy, it is only a dictator who can bring back the derailed values and wayward economy on the rails, resurrect respect for discipline, work culture and above all restore the fear of authority and check rampant corruption in all walks of life.

Arguments against the statement

1. The eye-opening happenings in the erstwhile socialist countries, that seemed to have made phenomenal progress under the iron rule of their respective dictators, have already shattered everybody's illusions. Many myths associated with dictators elsewhere in Asia and Africa, have failed to mystify people and to the good fortune of those who still advocate a dictator's rule for India, the cat is out of the bag. Nothing is as despicable and degrading to human sensibilities and sensitivities as the desire to have a dictator to rule

over them and in the process to treat them as sub-humans. Democracy, though slow in planning and execution, is definitely more humane and compassionate than any form of dictatorship. It is high time the advocates of a dictator's rule for speedy progress and imaginative improvements in the polity, got rid of their blinkers and mental bankruptcy.

2. Just as no lion by nature is vegetarian, similarly no dictator by temperament and temptation is benevolent. 'Power corrupts but absolute power corrupts absolutely.' A dictator accountable to none and more often than not, he being a pack of fads and follies, can become the greatest curse on the subjects. Surrounded by flatterers and sycophants all the time, a dictator's rule can prove as nightmarish as the dark days of 'Emergency' when all voices of dissent were muzzled and press was silenced with the most crude and cruel calculations. For God's sake let us not fall into the trap of a dictator but devise ways and means to improve the working of our democracy.

Improving inter-personal relations in an organisation

Q. Give three effective measures to improve inter-personal relations among employees in a big organisation. Explain how the suggested measures will help such relations.

Ans. For peace, progress and prosperity on the one hand, and the climate of concern, cordiality and cooperation in a big organisation on the other, the cardinal cornerstone is the improvement of inter-personal relations among employees, irrespective of the individual's cultural background, upbringing, education and value system. In the fast emerging free-market economy, where the private sector has been given a prominent place, for a big organisation offering sales/services of goods and expertise, there is no room for inter-personal jealousies if the organisation is to prove its standing

and further improve its stature. The following measures, if taken in the right earnest can go a long way in bettering inter-personal relations in a big organisation.

1. In a big organisation where stakes are high, both on administrative and performance levels, the men at the top should know that relationships in one-to-one encounters change rather dramatically in a group situation. The multiplicity involved and the various permutations and combinations that result on the level of underlying relationships between various members of a group/organisation, tremendously affect the dynamics of such organisations. Both the old (experience) and the young (fresh ideas) must be given their due as also the professionals (technically qualified) and the general management personnel.

2. In matters of selection/promotion, only merit should be the criterion. The policy of transparency in day-to-day dealings should be the hall mark of an organisation. Such an open approach leaves nothing to chance and much of the avoidable bitterness of injustice disappears before taking any concrete shape. For further improvement of relations among employees of different categories, there should be an occasional exchange of views, both formally and informally. Gender bias of any type against female employees, their harassment, discriminatory attitudes towards their status and quality of work, should not be allowed to go unpunished.

3. On some important National Day/Festival the management should host a get-together of all employees along with their families so that all categories find an opportunity to meet informally and get to know each other more intimately. Such inter-action between employees, big and small, can work wonders in creating a congenial atmosphere in a big organisation.

Argumentative Questions

Social and Economic Problems

The Numbers Game

Q. Since its inception in 1951, the Indian Family Planning programme has been nothing but a dismal failure. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Each year the globe adds 94 million people to its present 5,660 millions. Most of the growth is in the Third World. India alone will have 1.4 billion people by 2005. Our Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has fallen from 5.9 in 1960 to 3.9 today, but it still remains almost double the level at which population will stabilise. Where are we going wrong? Should we go back to the forced sterilisations of the Emergency? Are we wrong in believing development to be the best contraceptive?

To be effective, deterrence has to become draconian and incentives have to be really attractive. Our government, on principle, does not favour the former, and does not have the resources for the latter. Just how do we snuff out the fuse on the global population bomb? Somehow, we seem to have lost the focus. Cairo was the venue for the UN-sponsored International Conference on Population and Development held in September. 180 countries agreed to implement the 20-year plan on population control in the context of economic development, environmental protection and empowerment of women. Though the reproductive right (the principle of leaving it to every woman to decide when to have a baby) was discussed, the more important pre-reproductive right (the necessary educational and social status to make the exercise of the choice meaningful) was brushed aside. Are we, in India, guilty of the same escapism?

Arguments For the View

1. The idea of carrot and stick comes easily to administrators and

this was applied to family planning programmes. It never worked—not because it could not, but because it was never applied effectively. China, today has a 1.3 per cent population growth rate because education and jobs are withheld from couples having more than one child. Combined with their 12 per cent industrial growth, the Chinese have one of the highest saving rates—35 per cent. But India, democratically stuck to the 'carrots' policy, somehow reaching a population growth rate of 1.9, which, coupled with barely 6 per cent industrial growth, contributes only to India's backwardness.

2. The policy makers failed to pinpoint why people want and have children. The Indian psyche negates the fact that people should have small families or no families. Even women, whose lives are affected in a major way, feel they must have children to be accepted—or rather sons. In the absence of a welfare State, sons in India, provide the security for one's old age, as well as carry the lineage. It makes sense to have more babies when infant mortality is as high as 98 per thousand in U.P. or 104 in M.P.

3. The policy makers assumed that 'development is the best contraceptive'—the slogan of the Bucharest population conference of 1974—forgetting that development is a relative concept. There is very little correlation between fertility decline and economic growth. For instance, Bangladesh, one of the world's 20 poorest countries, has achieved a dramatic reduction in TFR (Total Fertility Rate) from 7 in 1975 to 4.2 now. Pakistan's per capita income is 82 per cent higher, but its TFR is 6.7. The population problem can be handled better by a combination of economic

growth to fight poverty and personal freedom to exercise choice.

4. Special areas have to be targeted. For instance, the States of U.P., M.P., Bihar and Rajasthan, which together account for 40% of the population. It is the poorest region as also the most illiterate and prolific. Resources should be concentrated to create a 'Kerala model' in this region. The combination of high literacy, land reform, relatively equitable assets distribution, enforcement of minimum wages and a measure of social security, especially for women was what led to Kerala's TFR of 1.8. Therefore, unless these pockets are tackled first, they will always bring down the excellent progress made elsewhere.

5. Family planning programmes also fail due to lack of infrastructure. Information, education and communication form the cornerstone of any such programme. Once the awareness and the acceptance is generated, the government has to step in with the support system. What is the point in educating people about contraception, when safe, effective and easily accessible contraceptive choices are not readily available? There is a high level of contraceptive failure due to poor quality condoms, poorly maintained IUD's and inadequate use of birth control pills. The rising age of marriage and sexual activity among single and young people is not being addressed. Sex education in homes and schools as well as in the media is seriously lacking.

Arguments Against the View

1. Family planning programmes have been effective in reducing the birth rate. From 45.2 per thousand in 1941 it has fallen to 29.6 per thousand in 1991 and a continuation of this

trend will lower the rate to 21 per thousand by the year 2000. It is because the death rate too has plummeted from 31.2 per thousand to 9.8 per thousand, that the impact on the population growth rate has been somewhat nullified (population growth is the birth rate minus the death rate).

2. Health programmes have lowered infant mortality and the overall death rate, a precondition for population control, in every single State. So the birth rate has fallen in every State, even the four laggards called the BIMARU States (Bihar, M.P.; Rajasthan and U.P.).

3. The birth rate is correlated with factors like urbanisation, literacy and income levels. As conditions in these areas improve, so will there be an effect on family size. Family planning drives cannot alone be held responsible.

4. Family planning programmes have no effect when religious denominations threw up a wall. Their religion forbids Roman Catholics to practise contraception while Islam too frowns upon it.

5. There are 60 million couples of reproductive age in the country. It is not possible to reach all of them.

6. Dr M.S. Swaminathan, heading a 10-member group, submitted the Draft National Policy in May 1994. The report says it is, "pro-nature, pro-poor and pro-women". In a land where the man controls the fertility of the women, this will perhaps plug another of the loopholes in the success rate of family planning. The policy also seeks to decentralise the FP programme, taking it away from bureaucrats and politicians, and putting it in the hands of panchayats and Zilla Parishads. This will add the grass root impetus.

7. It is wrong to blame the FP programmes for non-results, especially when all they had to support them was the persuasive powers of NGOs and the meagre incentives they could offer. The time has now come to give these programmes a bite—to declare that the already overburdened tax-payers are not willing to spend on those who

produce more children. Why should they, when it means reducing their own standard of living?

Migration: Pluses and Minuses

Q. The advantages of being an immigrant far outweigh its disadvantages. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. The phenomenon of migration first took a sporadic form in the Indian sub-continent with the establishment of trade links with other countries in the fifth century A.D. But it was only in the early 19th century that it achieved a certain regularity with the migration of indentured and subsequently, free, unskilled labour to other parts of Asia, Africa, West Indies and the South Seas. The second phase of migration from the Indian subcontinent can be traced back to the last quarter of the 19th century, extending over the first half of the 20th century when traders from middle-class Indian families sailed mainly to the Far East (Singapore and Hong Kong) and Africa. The third phase started in the sixties with the migration of low skilled/medium skilled technical manpower to the USA and Europe. The migration flow consisted of both the employed and the unemployed, having, thus, the elements of both brain drain and brain overflow. This was further intensified in the last phase that started in the early eighties. The brain drain, so decisive for a country's development, comprised of high class professionals from medicine, engineering, teaching and research migrating to the West. While the brain overflow, comprising mainly the low skilled unemployed category, migrated to the Gulf.

Over the years, the character, country of destination, the typology and the purpose of international migration have undergone considerable changes yet, one factor has remained constant and that is the fact that migrations have always taken place. Why? If the focus is narrowed just to India, why is it that Indians uproot themselves from their homeland only to push their roots into an alien, hostile soil? Is it for materialistic gain? Does racist abuse count for nothing? Is this compulsive migration a cause and effect of the 'Global Village' syndrome?

Arguments For the View

1. The Human Development Report, published by United Nations Development Programme stresses almost 83% of the world's income to be in the hands of 20% of the wealthiest population. For the 20% of the poorest population, there remains 1.4% of the world's income. In the 1960s the share of the richest population was 70% and that of the poorest 2.3%. Therefore, by emigrating to the States, Gulf and the Far East, Indians are in a better position to have a piece of this rich cake. For instance, latest US census reports say that Indian families in the USA have the highest levels of income among all immigrants. The mean income level of Indian families was \$ 69,942 per year, while the income of families of European origin was a little over \$ 52,000. In Britain, the Hinduja brothers have an empire of one billion pounds sterling. Jasminder Singh, one of Britain's top hoteliers, is worth 90 million pounds sterling. In our own country, 55% of the Indian people are poor, with 33% falling in the "extremely poor" category.

2. The USA has three times our land area and one-third our population. There are 1.8 children per couple in the USA while the figure here is 4.5. By 2025, the population ratio between the developed North and underdeveloped South is estimated to be one to five. Naturally, the facilities a country offers its citizens will thin out in accordance with the number. It is better to be one of the few abroad, than be lost in the multitudes here.

3. What chance is there of progress in India which, according to the 1994 UNDP report, ranks among the least developed countries, coming 136 out of 173 countries on the human development index (a scale of measuring, poverty, ignorance and disease)?

4. Ponder over why our highly qualified citizens emigrate? This voluntary flight is because of inadequacies in facilities for advanced research, decent salaries, appropriate jobs and congenial work culture at home. Dr Hargobind Khurana, the Nobel Prize winner, returned to India after training abroad, but left soon

after in disgust at the absence of facilities and incentives here. According to the Centre for Planning, Research and Action, which functions under the Science and Technology Department of the Central Government, more than 5,00,000 skilled Indians will be lost to India by the end of the century. Indian talent worth Rs 20,000 crore is already abroad. About 8,000 trained and qualified youth leave the country every year. The percentage of Indian doctors, engineers and scientists working in Europe, Australia and the USA is fast increasing. At present it is 32%, 28% and 5%.

5. The land of Ashoka, Buddha, Mahavira and Gandhi has today become one of the most violence-prone countries in the world. Terrorism, TADA, communal riots, reservation blood baths, tribal warfare symbolise the ever-increasing brutality of the Indian mind. In such a scenario it is better to settle in a country which recognises a person's worth rather than his caste.

6. Development means becoming something from what one is; it means becoming what one actually is. Therefore, the natural course is to settle where one feels one can attain the maximum fulfilment.

7. Today, we are living in the global era of world culture. Cosmopolitanism is the buzz word. As Andre Malraux said, the world of culture "is not one of immortality; it is one of metamorphosis". Culture is a way of enabling everyone to make a personal choice, to reject any form of subservience and to prefer reflection to reflexes. People instinctively migrate to countries where they are allowed to make these choices. Some seek political asylum, some seek refuge from fundamentalists—Taslima Nasreem was almost hounded out of her own country, until Sweden offered her a home.

8. The world's a melting pot these days—more and more of us are products of everywhere and citizens of nowhere. We are proud to lay claim to V.S. Naipaul, Anita Desai and Vikram Seth. But they are not really Indians—rather they are, in some sense, spokesmen for a kind of floating culture. Influences are flash-

ing between cultures at the speed of light, forming a laser-latticework of images. As borders crumble, and cultures mingle, and more and more of the world acquires a lateral mobility, one has to be in a country that is to the forefront—one that will help you ride the crest of the wave into the 21st century.

Arguments Against the View

1. You may settle in another land, yet your roots will always yearn for the soil that nurtured them. There is a reason why immigrants tend to huddle into self-contained replications of their homeland, restructured abroad. Southall in Britain is a mini-India.

2. Clashes become imminent between first-generation and second generation immigrants. Children, born and brought up in the adopted country, fail to understand and ultimately rebel against their parents' insistence on seemingly out-moded values, a legacy from a culture they are totally unfamiliar with. A recent study revealed that 40% immigrants returned due to "unfavourable socio-cultural influences on children abroad".

3. When people settle in an alien land, they are compelled to follow the 'when in Rome, do as the Romans do', dictum. Canada is home to 1,50,000 Sikhs, heavily involved in its politics and economy. Yet five Sikh war veterans were refused entry into the Royal Canadian Legion hall because they were wearing turbans. An earlier decision of the British Columbia Royal Canadian Mounted Police to allow turbans as part of the uniform has been challenged in a petition signed by 1.25 lakh Canadians. Such a thing would have never happened to Sikhs in India.

4. Resentment against immigrants is on the rise. In a recent survey 41% of the respondents felt that Canadian immigration policy allowed in "too many people of different races and cultures". 81% of the Britons surveyed were worried over the influx of immigrants with 36% wanting to forcibly send them back home, as they feel that the im-

migrants only sponge off the welfare State, file phony or exaggerated complaints of intimidation in order to pressurise the local council for more benefits and preferential access to housing, "... it is our taxes they are spending". Such an allegation would not be levelled against a natural citizen.

5. Immigrants are also fast becoming the targets for racial violence. According to the Home office, there were 7,793 racial incidents in Britain in 1992 as compared with 4,383 in 1988. Unofficial estimates today put the figure at 140,000—the incidents ranging from verbal abuse to murder.

6. An immigrant's life is fraught with uncertainty. In 1967, for instance, Kenya turned its Indians into second-class citizens overnight by introducing an Africanisation programme. In 1972 President Idi Amin expelled all Indians from Uganda saying, "they milked the cow. They didn't feed it." Between 1962-67, Myanmar compelled thousands of Indian settlers to flee by nationalising their trades. Fiji has virtually disenfranchised the Indians.

7. The Asylum and Immigration Act, 1993 in the U.K. has further tightened the immigration laws with regard to spouses, visitors and students seeking to enter the country from India. It has abolished the right of appeal and forbidden remarriage for a period of five years in case it is proved that an immigrant went in for a previous 'green-card' marriage to gain quick entry.

8. It no longer holds true that India does not offer adequate opportunities and facilities for growth. With economic liberalisation, the advent of multinationals, giant strides in the setting up of research institutes pioneering breakthroughs in space technology, the virtual end of the license raj...a citizen can now seek his fortune in his own country.

9. The international citizen of today might enjoy the benefits of all his worlds, but he will somehow end up a hyphenated personality, whose whole will always be less than the sum of its promiscuous parts.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

N.D.A. Examination April, 1994

GENERAL ABILITY TEST

PART-A

COMPREHENSION

(Items 1-12)

Directions:

In this Section you have three short passages. After each passage you will find four questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages. Examples I and J are solved for you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmissably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
- (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
- (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
- (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?

- (a) All forms of life have a

single overriding goal.

- (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace.
- (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups.
- (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death.

Explanation:

The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Passage I

At twenty-seven Van Gogh considered himself a failure. He had been unable to make a living, much less a career as an art dealer, a teacher, or a missionary. Since he had no hope of succeeding in any field approved by a society dedicated to success, he chose what seemed the most eccentric and hopeless form of unemployment: he decided to be an artist. In spite of adversities, he sought a medium which would spread courage; he wanted to show gratitude for life itself. Van Gogh did not aim to be a great artist; he merely hoped to record the faces and hardships of the painfully poor, of whom he was one of the humblest.

1. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be true from the information in the passage?

- A. Van Gogh wished to depict the tribulations and suffer-

ings of the poor in his paintings.

- B. Van Gogh had nothing in life for which he could be grateful.
- C. Van Gogh's ambition was to become a famous painter.
- D. Van Gogh considered himself poor and humble.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) B and C
- (b) C and D
- (c) A and D
- (d) A, B, C and D

2. "In spite of adversities, he sought a medium which would spread courage." Which one of the following attitudes to life is revealed by this statement?

- (a) Defeatist
- (b) Hopeless
- (c) Undismayed
- (d) Adventurous

3. The profession of an artist has been described in the passage as "the most eccentric and hopeless form of unemployment". This statement can best be considered

- (a) realistic
- (b) satirical
- (c) pessimistic
- (d) factual

4. Van Gogh considered himself a failure because

- (a) he was not as great an artist as he would have liked to be
- (b) he could not earn a living despite the fact that he had tried several professions
- (c) society did not give him the recognition he merited

- (d) the profession he had chosen did not suit him

Passage II

At that time everyone believed that the earth was at the centre of the universe. But Copernicus realized that this picture did not agree with astronomical observations. He worked out that the Sun was at the centre with all the planets moving round it. He said that our earth takes a year to travel round the Sun, and also revolves once every 24 hours. Copernicus believed that the planets moved round the Sun in perfect circles. Fifty years later Kepler used the extremely accurate measurements of Tycho Brahe to show that they do not.

5. Copernicus claimed that

- (a) all the planets move round the Sun
- (b) only the earth moves round the Sun
- (c) the Sun moves round the earth
- (d) the earth revolves but does not move round the Sun

6. Copernicus's belief that the planets moved in perfect circles

- (a) was self evidently wrong
- (b) was perfectly correct
- (c) was based on astronomical observations
- (d) proved wrong on further astronomical observations

7. The belief that the earth was at the centre of the universe was held at that time by

- (a) everybody
- (b) Copernicus
- (c) none
- (d) the uneducated persons

8. Copernicus's belief that the Sun was at the centre of the universe was based on

- (a) common sense
- (b) his astronomical observations
- (c) mathematical calculations
- (d) observations of other astronomers

Passage III

The Ganga, especially, is the river of India, beloved of her people, round which are inter-twined her racial memories, her hopes and fears, her

songs of triumph, her victories and her defeats. She has been a symbol of India's age-long culture and civilization, ever-changing, ever-flowing, and yet ever the same Ganga. She reminds me of the snow-covered peaks and the deep valleys of the Himalayas, which I have loved so much, and the rich and vast plains below, where my life and work have been cast. Smiling and dancing in the morning sunlight, and dark and gloomy and full of mystery as the evening shadows fall, a narrow, slow and graceful stream in winter, and a vast roaring thing during the monsoon, the Ganga has been to me a symbol and a memory of the past of India, running into the present and flowing on to the great ocean of the future.

9. The author is madly in love with the Ganga because

- (a) she is a sacred river
- (b) she is a symbol of India in her various moods
- (c) his association with the river has been a long one
- (d) the author is a worshipper of nature

10. The Ganga has been described as a link with past, present and future and can thus be called

- (a) eternal
- (b) timely
- (c) infinite
- (d) a chain that binds India together

11. The attribute "ever-flowing" has been used for

- (a) India's Culture and Civilization
- (b) India's triumph
- (c) the Ganga
- (d) hopes and fears

12. 'Her' in the first sentence stands for

- (a) India
- (b) the Ganga
- (c) a woman not referred to elsewhere in the passage
- (d) the same who is referred to as 'She' in the second sentence

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE (Items 13 to 17)

Directions:

In each of the items 13-17, there is a sentence of which some parts have been

jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example:

Z. The (P) effect (Q) is very bad (R) on children (S) of cinema.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) SPQR
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad'. This indicated by the sequence P S R Q and so 'a' is the correct answer.

13. In another incident, police are investigating

(P) threatened her household staff (Q) a group of unidentified people (R) a complaint by an Indian diplomat that (S) suspected to be extremist.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP
- (b) RQSP
- (c) PQSR
- (d) SRQP

14. Like many eminent men,

(P) whose achievements (Q) he admired (R) he could not equal (S) other men.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QSPR
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) RSPQ

15. The shop assistant said

(P) for goods delivered over a period of two years (Q) is the non-payment of outstanding bills (R) what is extremely objectionable (S) amounting to well over Rs 2000/-.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQSP
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SQR P
- (d) QSPR

16. (P) Whose fumes I cannot stand (Q) but I hate travelling by bus (R) I don't mind accompanying you, (S) even when I take a rear seat.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) SPQR

17. John

(S) on business (R) whose owner was out of town (P) who also mentioned the names of his accomplices (Q) confessed having stolen goods from a grocery shop.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) RQPS
- (d) QRSP

RECONSTRUCTING PASSAGE (Items 18-22)

Directions:

In items 18 to 22, there are six sentences marked S₁, P, Q, R, S, S₆. The positions of S₁ and S₆ are fixed. You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage which would be the most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage.

Mark your response on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space.

Example X has been solved for you.

Example X:

S₁: A poor peasant went off early one morning to plough, taking with him for his breakfast a piece of bread.

P: After a while, when his horse was tired and he was hungry, the peasant stopped ploughing.

Q: He hid it under a bush and started work.

R: He went to get his coat and his breakfast.

S: He got his plough ready and put his coat round the bread.

S₆: He lifted the coat, but the bread was gone!

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) RSQP

Explanation: The proper sequence in this Example is: SQPR which is marked (a). Therefore (a) is the correct answer.

18. S₁: Hieroglyphic inscriptions

were first carved on pottery, tablets and tombs.

P: Later they were inscribed on papyrus rolls.

Q: Papyrus was made from papyrus reeds which grow abundantly in the Nile Valley.

R: The development of writing was greatly helped by the invention of papyrus—from which we get the word paper.

S: Strips of the stem of the plant were laid out side by side in lengths.

S₆: More strips were positioned across them at right angles.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQRP
- (b) PRQS
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QSRP

19. S₁: A large number of people get killed each year in automobile accidents.

P: Even a trained driver must be physically fit when he takes the wheel.

Q: A driver who has not learnt to drive from a qualified instructor is likely to make errors on the road.

R: Most of the accidents are caused by bad driving.

S: But training is not everything.

S₆: He must have a clear vision and must be able to judge distance and speed.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) RQSP
- (c) PSQR
- (d) QSRP

20. S₁: Perhaps migrating birds are the greatest mystery of all.

P: There are other birds too that leave England in the late summer for the south.

Q: Swallows leave England in August and September, and they fly to Africa, where they stay during winter.

R: A lot has been found out about the journeys of migrating birds by marking the birds with aluminium rings put on one leg.

S: The swallows return to England in the spring, to nest.

S₆: An address and number is put on the ring.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) QSPR
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) PRQS

21. S₁: There are five enduring values for your child.

P: Happiness is by no means life's greatest goal, and it is not necessary to be happy all the time.

Q: Happy experiences help to make generous and outgoing personalities.

R: First, I would teach a child to be happy.

S: But the habit of being pleased has sustained many a broken heart, just as the fretful inability to enjoy has dissolved many lives in bitterness.

S₆: They give us lovely memories to warm the history of our lives.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SQRP
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) RPQS

22. S₁: All organisms display a distinct bilateral symmetry.

P: The plane of symmetry, passing through the middle and dividing the body left and right halves, extends right into the brain.

Q: Of course, the two halves are not entirely unconnected.

R: They are joined together by a bundle of nerves.

S: This is particularly conspicuous in the mammalian brain, where even a casual glance reveals the division of the cerebral hemisphere into two—left and right halves.

S₆: There is a certain degree of specialisation for each half.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ
- (b) PSQR
- (c) QSPR
- (d) RQSP

Selecting Words (Items 23-28)

Directions:

In the following sentences at certain points you are given a choice of three

words—one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz, 'a', 'b', or 'c' relating to this word on your Answer Sheet. Examples 'K' and 'L' have been solved for you.

K The river has been

- (a) rising
- (b) raising
- (c) arising

all night

L We built the raft

- (a) too strong
- (b) very strong
- (c) strong enough

to hold us

Explanation

Out of the list given in K only 'rising' is the correct answer because a river cannot be raised, it rises on its own. So 'a' is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item K. For item L 'c' is the correct answer. In order to solve these items you have to first read the whole sentence and then decide what the most appropriate word is.

Man can speak. He has language. Animals have no language. Through the unifying force of language, a mind,

- 23 (a) although
- (b) otherwise
- (c) further

sink in itself, combines with

- 24 (a) others
- (b) virtues
- (c) principles

It is through speech that the

- 25 (a) property
- (b) ego
- (c) mind

I have is projected

- 26 (a) into
- (b) under
- (c) to

other minds, and those in turn

- 27 (a) lose
- (b) become
- (c) change

part of my own. When mankind learnt to preserve language through the written word the area of contact between minds

- 28 (a) were
- (b) has been
- (c) was

extended

Sentence Improvement

(Items 29 to 34)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R The young child sang a very sweet song

- (a) child singed the
- (b) child singed
- (c) child sang a
- (d) No improvement

S I have already read this book twice

- (a) I already twice have read this book
- (b) I twice have already read this book
- (c) I have twice already read this book
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: For item R, the correct sentence should read, 'The young child sang a very sweet song' (c) is therefore, the correct answer.

Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (d) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

29 The detectives followed on several clues but failed to find the murderer

- (a) through
- (b) up
- (c) by
- (d) No improvement

30 He stopped to work an hour ago

- (a) to working
- (b) to have worked

- (c) working
- (d) No improvement

31 The summer has set out, and the days are getting warm

- (a) set off
- (b) set in
- (c) set up
- (d) No improvement

32 I suggest that he study medicine

- (a) studied
- (b) studies
- (c) will study
- (d) No improvement

33 Do you know who she is going to marry?

- (a) who is she going to marry?
- (b) whom she is going to marry?
- (c) who she is married?
- (d) No improvement

34 My brother as well as my sister are staying with me

- (a) is staying
- (b) were staying
- (c) have stayed
- (d) No improvement

USAGE

Spotting Errors (Items 35 to 40)

Directions:

(i) In this Section 6 sentences are given. Each sentence has three parts, indicated by a, b and c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b, c), indicate your response by blackening the letter related to that part in the Answer Sheet provided. If a sentence has no error, indicate this by blackening 'd' which stands for 'No error'.

(ii) Errors may belong to grammar, usage or idiom. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P My friend and myself (a) study together (b) during holidays (c) No error (d)

Q The rice from Dehradun is (a) more superior (b) to that of Saharanpur (c) No error (d)

Solution

The correct answer for P is letter 'd' because the sentence has no mistake. The correct answer for Q is letter 'b' because the mistake in the sen-

tence is in the part carrying the letter 'b'.

Now attempt items 35 to 40.

35. Most people take him to be a great writer; writer he is, no doubt, (a) but he is more an educationist, (b) and it is his innovation in education that will go down in history (c). No error (d).

36. He did not eat the apple (a) because it tasted bitterly (b) and was slightly rotten (c). No error (d).

37. He went on committing crime after crime (a) but in spite of my best efforts (b) I could not prevent him to do so (c). No error (d).

38. Sivakami had not been educated in the conventional sense, (a) but she was proficient at Telugu (b) and, while in Calcutta, engaged a tutor to teach her to read and write English (c). No error (d).

39. When she arrived, I was pretty fed up (a) because I was waiting (b) since eight O'clock in that horrible weather (c). No error (d).

40. Of the two thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D. in English, (a) neither was found suitable (b) by the examiners for the award of the degree (c). No error (d).

Synonyms (Items 41 to 45)

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example 'E' is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

- (a) verbose
- (b) involved
- (c) lucid
- (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word 'lucid' is nearest meaning to the word 'transparent'. So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

41. The travel agent will confirm my reservation for next week's flight to London.

- (a) approve

- (b) obtain
- (c) verify
- (d) ratify

42. His dress was immaculate.

- (a) spotless
- (b) coloured
- (c) gorgeous
- (d) simple

43. Weird noises came from the haunted houses.

- (a) beastly
- (b) unpleasant
- (c) frightening
- (d) unnatural

44. He kept his eyes peeled and his ears pricked for some important clue.

- (a) hint
- (b) inkling
- (c) intimation
- (d) signal

45. The guests were offended by his uncouth manners.

- (a) wasteful
- (b) dirty
- (c) undesirable
- (d) ungracious

Antonyms (Items 46 to 50)

Directions:

In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase. Example 'F' has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

- (a) lazy
- (b) active
- (c) indecent
- (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space 'a' in the Answer Sheet.

46. The room was filled with a delicious odour.

- (a) bitter
- (b) repulsive
- (c) strange
- (d) unpalatable

47. That man is known for his elegance.

- (a) awkwardness
- (b) indelicacy
- (c) clumsiness
- (d) savagery

48. It was a very dreary day.

- (a) drab
- (b) dangerous
- (c) beautiful
- (d) bright

49. Silence in this place is mandatory.

- (a) optional
- (b) compulsory
- (c) imperative
- (d) irritating

50. The decision was delayed because of him.

- (a) expedited
- (b) advanced
- (c) released
- (d) triggered

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) |
| 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) |
| 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) |
| 34. (d) | | |
| 35. (d) No error. | | |
| 36. (b) 'because it tasted bitter' | | |
| 37. (c) 'I could not prevent him from doing so' | | |
| 38. (b) '....proficient in Telugu' | | |
| 39. (b) 'because I had been waiting' | | |
| 40. (a) 'Of the two theses submitted....' | | |
| 41. (a) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) |
| 44. (a) | 45. (d) | 46. (d) |
| 47. (b) | 48. (d) | 49. (a) |
| 50. (a) | | |

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELECTIONS

Dates fixed for polls in four States

THE Election Commission announced on September 27, 1994, that Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka will go to polls between November 16 and December 5, 1994.

In Sikkim and Goa the polling will be held on November 16, in Karnataka on November 26 and December 1 and in Andhra Pradesh on December 1 and December 5.

The counting of votes will begin on December 9, 1994. According to the Commission the entire election process will be completed before December 13, 1994.

The term of the Sikkim State assembly will expire on December 14, 1994, of Goa assembly on January 21, 1995, of Karnataka on December 17, 1994 and of Andhra Pradesh on January 2, 1995.

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

President Clinton for better ties

RE-AFFIRMING his commitment to Indo-US ties, President Bill Clinton has proposed two high level American economic and commercial delegations to advance Indo-US bilateral economic and commercial relations.

Accordingly, under-secretary of commerce for international trade, Mr Jeffrey Garten, will be visiting India in November, 1994 to lay the groundwork for the visit of commerce secretary, Mr Ron Brown, in January 1995.

Mr Garten is the first Key American official to recognise the rising importance of India and to secure highest level approval for his idea of listing India among the world's ten big emerging markets with whom the US trade is expected to be greater than the combined trade with Europe and Japan, by the year 2010.

US decides against action under Super 301

ON October 4, 1994, the Clinton administration formally announced its decision, not to invoke any provision of the US trade law, Super 301, against India, for its alleged restrictions on imports of American textiles.

The office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) said that the issue is under negotiation and that no action will be taken under the Super 301. But, it said, the US intends to take advantage of the multilateral route, through the proposed World Trade Organisation as well as through its highly controversial unilateral trade laws, to resolve the issue.

USTR maintained that "India severely restricts imports of textiles and apparel and imposes high tariffs". "We are currently engaged in negotiations with the Indian government and will continue to seek improvements in market access for textiles and apparel", the USTR said.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Visit of Defence Minister Gen Häotian

THE Chinese Defence Minister, Gen Chi Häotian, made an exclusive visit to India on September 8, 1994, giving further fillip to the relations between the two countries.

The visit of the high-level defence delegation indicated that China, which is in the process of reshaping its overall defence policy, is in favour of chalking out new strategic alliance with India.

The Chinese delegation offered to India space exploration collaboration as also upgradation project for MIG fighters. Discussion on troops reduction on the Line of Control was also held.

India raised the issue of sale of M-11 missiles (also known as silkworms) to Pakistan. India also asked China to refrain from physical presence in Bay of Bengal as it was detrimental to India's security interests.

China has established a surveillance station at Coco islands (Myanmar), close to the Andaman Islands. Two

similar stations have been put up at Zadaickyi and Rem-ree on the west coast of Myanmar. The network of the three stations keeps a round-the-clock check on India's powerful Eastern Naval fleet.

AYODHYA TEMPLE ISSUE

Government agrees to abide by SC opinion

ON September 13, 1994, the Union Government said that "it will treat the finding of the Supreme Court on the question of fact referred under Article 143 of the Constitution as final and binding".

The five-judge Constitution bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice, Mr Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, had sought to know whether its decision will be taken by the government as "final and binding". The court had indicated that it might not answer the Presidential reference if its opinion was not binding on the government.

The government's statement said that "it will act in support of the wishes of the Hindu community if the question whether a Hindu temple or any Hindu religious structure existed prior to the construction of the temple-mosque structure at Ayodhya is answered in the affirmative".

However, the statement said that "it would act in support of the wishes of the Muslim community if the reference was answered in negative".

LABOUR

India pledges to end child labour in six years

INDIA has pledged to the United Nations that it will try to eliminate child labour by the year 2000.

A 62-page report, which is part of a proposed plan of action that India will submit to the world summit of social development, to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995, says that about two million children are estimated to be employed in hazardous industries in India. These industries include carpet weaving, stone-quarrying, wool-cleaning and fire-works industry.

"This is where exploitation takes place considering the age of employment, scale of wages and nature of employment. What we are attempting to do is to end the exploitation of these two million children, though the total number of child labour in India is as large as 18 million", the report points out.

According to the report, India needs about Rs 850 crore for the programme. To monitor the implementation of the scheme a national child labour elimination authority will be set up.

MEDIA

Strong opposition to entry of foreigners

PROMINENT politicians and journalists have expressed strong opposition to the unrestricted entry of foreign newspapers into India. It has been emphasised that entry of foreign newspapers will have far-reaching implications affecting the national press as well as the interests of the country.

Former Prime Minister, Mr V.P. Singh, feels that the Union government must hold discussions on the subject with various political parties and representatives of media, before taking any decision.

Mr Singh further added that the issue is very crucial as newspapers were not only a "vehicle of information" but a very potent "tool of power". Newspapers not only interpreted information but also moulded the minds of the people, he said.

As such, all those who played "power games" had a vested interest in controlling media, be it political or economic power they wielded, he pointed out.

In its national executive meeting, the Bharatiya Janata Party also adopted a resolution strongly opposing the government's proposal to allow foreign media entry.

The resolution said the foreign media was bound to endanger our freedom of thought. It added that most of the news about India, emanating from foreign sources was not in the larger interest of the country.

RESERVATIONS

Karnataka House passes 73 p.c. reservation Bill

ON September 19, 1994, the Karnataka assembly passed the Bill to provide 73 per cent reservations. The House also passed an official resolution urging the Union government to include the reservation Bill in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, to place it beyond the purview of judicial review.

The Bill provides for 18 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes, 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, 7 per cent for Most Backward, 20 per cent for Relatively More Backward, 6 per cent for More Backward, 7 per cent for Backward and 10% for Relatively Backward.

With the passing of this Bill, Karnataka becomes the State with maximum percentage of reservation in the country.

EDUCATION

India has 30 per cent adult illiterates

INDIA has the dubious distinction of having the world's largest number of out-of-school children and adult il-

literate. A whopping 22 per cent of the world's total out-of-school children and 30 per cent of adult illiterates are in India.

The Education for All (EFA) programme in India aims at expansion of early childhood, care and development activities, universalisation of elementary education, drastic reduction in illiteracy, creation of necessary structures and setting in motion of processes which could empower women and make education an instrument of women's equality.

Although the number of primary schools increased from 209,671 in 1950-51 to 556,786 in 1991-92, a sizeable number of schools do not have minimum facilities required to impart good quality education.

Besides the poor standards of education, socioeconomic factors have also resulted in isolating several segments of the population from the educational mainstream.

The target group of EFA programme in India constitutes about 19 to 24 million children in the six to fourteen age group, 60 per cent of them girls, and about 122 million adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35, of whom 62 per cent are women.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Controversy over foreign nationals

WITH the Centre allegedly being indecisive over the issue of foreign nationals, the controversy is threatening to disrupt peace and tranquility of Arunachal Pradesh.

The All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union (AAPSU) has been agitating for the expulsion of foreigners—mainly Chakma and Hajong refugees—from the State. In a letter dated July 7, 1994, written by Union Minister of State for Home, Mr P.M. Sayeed, to Mr Nyodak Yonngam, a Rajya Sabha member from Arunachal, it was indicated the citizenship rights may be granted to Chakma and Hajong refugees who settled in Arunachal before 1964.

This gave the agitation a momentum. On August 1, 1994 'quit Arunachal notice' was given to all foreigners, including refugees.

Even the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal, through a resolution passed on September 9, reiterated the State government's demand to deport the refugees from the State. Similar resolutions have been adopted by the House four times since 1977.

The Chakmas were tribal people of erstwhile East Bengal. The then British government, realising their difficulties, had created "Chittagong Hill Tract" as an

autonomous area exclusively for the tribal people.

The "Chittagong Hill Tract Regulation of 1900" protected their political, economic, social and religious rights. Non-tribals were not allowed to settle and purchase land from tribal people.

After independence the area was given to Pakistan. But the entire demography of the area changed with large-scale infiltration of Muslim population. The Chakmas were hounded out after ethnic riots in 1961. About 60,000 Chakmas fled to India, Burma and Sri Lanka.

The Indian government contemplated a scheme to accommodate them in the then NEFA. Chakmas moved from Tripura to NEFA in 1964 and since then have been living in Changlang, Papum Pare and Lohit districts of Arunachal.

Under the Indira-Mujib agreement of 1972, it was decided that the Chakma and Hajong refugees, who had come to India from erstwhile East Pakistan, before March 25, 1971, would be considered for granting of Indian citizenship.

The ongoing tension for expulsion of foreigners has generated a lot of tension. There are reports of several Chakmas having fled the State out of panic.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

UN resolutions not relevant : India

INDIA has asserted that old United Nations' resolutions are no longer relevant to Kashmir and that the only way to solve the Kashmir problem is by bilateral talks under the Simla agreement.

India was replying to Pakistan foreign minister Sardar Aseef Ahmed Ali's threat of a nuclear war against India unless India settles the Kashmir issue on Pakistan's terms.

Speaking at the Asia Society symposium, India's chief of mission in USA, Mr Kanwar Sibal said, "the UN resolutions of August 1948 and January 1949, which were accepted by both India and Pakistan, laid down a three-stage process for a solution, beginning with cease-fire, vacation of aggression by Pakistan and plebiscite." However, Pakistani troops continue to occupy a part of Kashmir even today, he said.

"These resolutions are 45 years old. They have no relevance to the situation today, either between India and Pakistan as a whole or within Jammu and Kashmir itself", Mr Sibal said.

Meanwhile, the United States has also firmly rejected Pakistani plea for help to secure a UN plebiscite in Kashmir.

Lone, Geelani released

TWO top Kashmiri leaders, Mr Abdul Ghani Lone and Mr Syed Ali Shah Geelani were ordered released on September 30, 1994. Mr Lone is chairman of the People's Conference and Mr Geelani is leader of Jamaat-i-Islami.

Both the leaders had been taken into custody under the Public Security Act, following the Hazratbal crisis in September, 1993.

The Centre hopes that the release will nudge the political process in the State. It is also counting on the two leaders using their influence with the All India Huriyat Conference to get the powerful organisation involved in the political process.

Human Rights report blames Pak for Kashmir problem

THE US-based Human Rights Watch Arms project report has pointed out that Pakistan Army's field intelligence unit helped organise JKLF in the Kashmir valley as early as 1964.

63 Pakistani operated camps have been functioning in "Azad Kashmir" and other parts of Pakistan at different times. At least 11 of these camps have apparently operated continuously.

The findings also fully vindicate the Indian government stand with regard to official sponsorship of militancy by Pakistan in Kashmir.

It says that the importance of the training camps cannot be over-estimated in assisting arms transport to Indian Kashmir. The majority of the weapons in the possession of Kashmiri militants points to the Afghan pipeline, either from the arms bazars of North West Frontier Province or stocks still controlled by ISI.

Ghali's Mediation rejected

INDIA has rejected mediation by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, or any third party, on Kashmir problem. The offer was made by Dr Ghali during his official tour to India in September.

An external affairs ministry spokesman said that India had told Dr Ghali that it was always willing for talks with Pakistan and had conveyed this to Islamabad on many occasions. He further added that it was for Dr Ghali to persuade Pakistan to agree to talks.

British Parliamentary fact finding mission

IN its report the British Parliamentary fact finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir has said that the Western world must exhort Pakistan to cease forthwith its overt and covert support to the separatist elements

in Jammu and Kashmir, to facilitate peaceful elections in the State.

Mr Toby Jessel, leader of the six-member mission, said, "I think the Pakistanis are in a make belief situation that they can one day get Kashmir and in pursuit of that make belief they are sadly sending large numbers of young men to their deaths as militants."

The delegation members welcomed efforts of the Government of India to restore a democratic process in Jammu and Kashmir and hoped that all parties will participate in elections, whenever they come.

The delegation members also referred to the cache of arms captured from the militants, which they had seen in Delhi as well as Srinagar. They pointed out that there were enough arms to feed two divisions of army, and added that after meeting the mercenaries from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Lebanon, they felt there could be no doubt about Pakistan's involvement in terrorism in Kashmir.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

India rebuffs Pakistani allegations

ON October 4, 1994, the Pakistani foreign minister, Mr Aseef Ahmed Ali, devoted about half of his 65-paragraph speech in the UN General Assembly to attack on India over Kashmir issue. The length of the comments on India's role in Kashmir had the delegates shaking their heads in dis-belief.

Responding to the speech, India's deputy permanent representative, Mr T.P. Sreenivasan, said, "For Pakistan India is an obsession. For India, Pakistan's histrionics are an annoying distraction."

Mr Sreenivasan added that India's offer of a dialogue is open. He further said that for 23 years the bilaterally negotiated Simla agreement had kept the peace between the two countries. Bilaterally negotiated confidence building measures continued to be in place. "Nothing, I repeat nothing has happened on the international border or on the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, of late, to suggest a failure of this mechanism", he said. He added that if there was a threat to peace, it came from Pakistani belligerence.

LAW AND ORDER

SC orders CBI probe in Allahabad incidence

ON September 15, 1994 the Supreme Court directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Chief, Mr K. Vijaya Rama Rao, to probe the incidents of violence inside the Allahabad High Court premises, during the govern-

ment sponsored *bandh* on September 13, 1994

The Court also directed the Mulayam Singh Yadav government not to "venture" for a judicial probe into a series of "shameful" incidents in which a policeman fired at a lawyer from his personal gun, police-backed "goondas" ransacked the Chief Justice's chamber and destroyed property, besides damaging vehicles parked inside the country's oldest and biggest High Court complex

The CBI probe clearly indicted the UP police for colluding with the rampaging pro-quota mob. On the basis of the CBI report the Supreme Court, on September 30, 1994, initiated *Suo moto* proceedings for criminal contempt against twenty persons, including police and civil officials and eight lawyers of the Allahabad High Court Bar Association

While the police and civil officials have been charged with criminal contempt for wilfully and deliberately allowing a mob to attack the premises of the High Court, the eight lawyers have been issued contempt notice for vandalising and destroying the chamber of Chief Justice, as well as attacking him

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttarakhand agitation

ON October 4, 1994 the Union government virtually rejected the demand for separate Statehood for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh but hinted at an autonomous status for the region, through an institutional arrangement

The government was of the opinion that granting full Statehood to UP's hill regions would open the Pandora's Box and lead to similar demands elsewhere in the country

The demand for Statehood was supported by all parties except the CPI-M, which is known to be for autonomy on the lines of Darjeeling Hill area

Meanwhile, the agitation against the reservation policy and creation of Uttarakhand continued throughout last month. Scores of people died when police opened fire on processionists. Several towns in the hill areas of UP, including Dehradun, Rishikesh and Mussoorie remained under indefinite curfew in the first week of October. The stalemate continues with no solution in sight

PLANNING & ECONOMY

RBI pact to limit ad hoc T-bills

ON September 9, 1994, the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) signed an agreement to

limit the issue of ad hoc treasury bills to Rs 6000 crore for 1994-95. The move has been initiated to phase out direct monetisation of fiscal deficit and control inflationary pressures caused by monetary expansion

According to the agreement, if the net issue of ad hoc treasury bills exceeds Rs 9,000 crore for over ten consecutive working days, at any time during the year, RBI will automatically reduce the level of ad hoc treasury bills by auctioning it or selling fresh Government of India dated securities in the market. Similar ceilings for the net issue of ad hoc treasury bills will be stipulated for 1995-96 and 1996-97. From 1997-98, the system of ad hoc treasury bills will be totally discontinued

RBI aims at 4 point fall in inflation

IN its annual report for 1993-94, the RBI has said that the paramount objective of the monetary policy in 1994-95 is to bring a four percentage point reduction in the inflation rate

According to the report there was an impressive turnaround in the Indian economy in recent months as the industrial production, which remained very subdued in the past three years, had started showing clear signs of recovery

Agricultural production in 1994-95 is expected to post a growth of three per cent

According to RBI in 1993-94 the Indian economy recorded a growth rate of 3.8 per cent. While the growth of agriculture was reasonable, the recovery of the industrial production was far less than expected

There was a sharp increase in the gross fiscal deficit and in particular in the revenue deficit. With the spurt in capital inflows and a substantial level of budget deficit, during the greater part of the year, money supply increase was very large, giving rise to the resurgence of inflationary conditions

DRUG POLICY

Modifications in Policy announced

ON September 15, 1994 the new drug policy was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, after a prolonged review of the 1986 policy. The main highlights are

- Bulk drugs and their formulations have been freed from industrial licensing except for five identified bulk drugs reserved for the public sector, drugs involving use of re-combinant DNA technology and specific cell/tissue targeted formulations

- Companies with foreign equity upto 51 per cent to be at par with wholly Indian companies

- As many as 69 bulk drugs freed from price control.
- National Drug Authority (NDA) to be set up by a separate act of Parliament to monitor standard practices in drug promotion.
- A National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to be set up to execute price fixation.
- A levy of cess of one per cent on production of drugs and pharmaceuticals proposed for encouraging research and development in the drug sector.

TELECOM POLICY

Guidelines for the private sector

ON September 17, 1994, the government announced the much-awaited guidelines for private sector entry in basic telephone services.

The highlights of the policy are:

- Foreign equity will have to be restricted to 49% in case of a joint venture.
- Each private party would be earmarked a territorial circle of the department of telecom as its zone of operation and compete with the existing government network. The licence for operation will be for 15 years. Since there are 18 telecom circles, this would mean that there would be a maximum of 18 private operators.
- A three-member Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been set-up to regulate telecom tariffs, set standards and protect consumer interests with regard to faulty billing, repair of breakdowns, etc.

CABLE TV

Ordinance promulgated

ON September 29, 1994, the government promulgated the "Cable Television (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994" making it mandatory for the cable operators to be citizens of India and restricting foreign equity in such networks to 49 per cent.

The ordinance also provides for compulsory transmission of two Doordarshan satellite channels and empowers the competent authority to prohibit transmission of certain programmes in public interest.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE

Cairo Population meet

ON September 5, 1994, the United Nations International Conference (ICPD) opened peacefully despite threats from Muslim extremists to disrupt the proceedings

and boycotts from nations such as Sudan, Lebanon and Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Official delegates from 180 countries and 5,000 representatives of non-governmental groups participated.

The main aim of the conference was to chalk out a programme of action to prevent the world's population from almost doubling to 10 billion by 2050 AD.

The secretary-general of the conference, Dr Nafis Sadik, formally opened the meet. Egyptian President, Mr Hosni Mubarak, and UN Secretary-General, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, were among the first to speak.

India had sent a high-level delegation led by Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Mr B. Shankaranand.

The meeting was the third major international conference on population, to be convened by the UN. The earlier meetings were held in Bucharest (1974) and Mexico City (1984).

The Cairo conference attempted to commit the international community to an ambitious but achievable programme of action that seeks to balance human numbers with available resources and spur sustainable economic and social growth globally.

A 110-page Draft Programme of Action was approved by the world governments that provides guidelines to the countries and commits them to quantitative goals, covering the period 1995-2015, in three areas: education, especially for girls; reduction of infant child and material mortality; and provision of universal access to reproductive health, including family planning information and services.

There were certain issues which were bracketed in the final programme of action document. The bracketed issues related to abortion and on information on sexual health.

There was a sharp division between certain Catholic and Islamic countries and the rest of the world, on the right to abortion.

The Vatican opposed the resolution that endorsed abortion on demand and takes a liberal view of human sexuality. Supported by the US, other governments and feminist groups, such proposals were seen by Pope John Paul as blatant assault on the sanctity of life, which he said begins at the instant of conception.

After heated debates it was agreed to eliminate some tough language and several provisions in the proposed section on unsafe abortion and motherhood. While the draft urged the governments to make abortion legal to eliminate unsafe abortion, it said that abortion should never be promoted as a method of family planning.

While some countries wanted the draft to go further

towards supporting abortion rights, others such as mostly Muslim Pakistan said they cannot compromise any further. The Vatican and the Muslim countries fear that extending of abortion rights as part of women's rights would mean sexual freedom with its cultural and other consequences.

The revised draft says "in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. All governments and relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations are urged to strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and to reduce the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services."

The conference also recognised equal rights for women as men in the family, and at all levels, subject to approval by religious, social and cultural norms in the respective countries.

At the end of the meet on September 13, 1994 the 112 page document was unanimously approved by the delegations with a few reservations. The recommendations, however, have no legal force and the United Nations will have no enforcement agency beyond a monitoring mechanism.

HAITI

US invasion averted as Haiti leaders agree to step down

ON September 19, 1994, an American invasion of Haiti was barely averted in the most dramatic fashion as US President Bill Clinton's negotiators, led by former US President Jimmy Carter, reached a last-minute agreement with Lt Gen Raoul Cedras to leave power by October 15, 1994.

Mr Clinton announced the accord in a nationally televised address and said it came only after 61 planes with army paratroopers took off to begin invasion, only to be recalled to their bases.

Thousands of US troops landed at Port-An-Prince airport to guarantee that the terms of the agreement are carried out.

The diplomatic breakthrough paves the way for the eventual return to power of Haiti's first democratically elected president, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He had been ousted in a coup in September 1991.

Under the pact the dictators agreed to leave power as soon as the Haitian parliament passed an amnesty law to protect the coup leaders and their supporters from retribution. That will have to happen no later than October 15, 1994.

The agreement also requires Haitian Army Chief, Phillipe Biamby to give up his authority. Though not required to leave Haiti, Lt Gen Cedras and Mr Biamby were expected to do so.

From September 22, the US military began dismantling heavy weapons belonging to the Haitian army company that spearheaded the coup.

On September 30, 1994, the UN Security Council voted to lift its strangling economic embargo against Haiti, but said that the measure will only take effect after President Aristide returned to office.

The vote was 13-0. Brazil and Russia abstained. Russian Ambassador, Mr Sergei Lavrov, said his country abstained to protest the hasty adoption of the resolution.

On October 4, 1994 it was reported that one of the coup leaders, Mr Michel Francois, had fled the country. Francois was Police Chief of Port-An-Prince, capital of Haiti and mastermind behind "squads of attaches" or army auxiliaries, responsible for much of the terror in the region.

USA-RUSSIA SUMMIT

\$ 1 billion aid, trade deals signed

THE Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin arrived in USA on September 26, 1994 for a five-day trip with the main purpose of pressing upon Washington his view that Moscow has to be taken seriously as world power. The highlight of the trip was the two day summit meeting with President Bill Clinton of USA.

During the summit meeting the emphasis was on foreign policy and security issues. The two Presidents agreed to speed up the dismantling of the nuclear arsenals of both the countries. A "Partnership for Economic Progress" agreement, pledging closer economic ties, was also signed.

Mr Yeltsin portrayed the US-Russian relations as those of a loving but sometimes squabbling family.

The "centrepiece" of the summit was the agreement for aid and trade deals amounting to over \$ 1 billion. The deals ranged from financing for drilling Siberian oil wells to a contract to modernise the telephone network of Moscow.

During his visit to USA, Mr Yeltsin also gave a speech to the UN general assembly. Saying that the world's current security system was in deep trouble, he proposed making major changes in the UN to take it into the 21st century.

He pointed out that one of the cornerstones to his envisaged new world security order should be a treaty

between the five major nuclear powers, to slash nuclear missile stocks

WEST ASIA

Gulf nations lift Israeli trade boycott

ON October 1, 1994, Saudi Arabia and five other oil rich Arab countries agreed to partially lift their economic boycott of Israel. The decision has been hailed as a step towards Arab recognition of the Jewish State.

Under the decision a ban on trade with companies that trade with Israel and on those that do business with firms that trade with Israel has been lifted. However, direct boycott on Israeli goods and businesses remains.

A spokesman for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, said that the shift in policy was in line with the progress made in the Middle East peace process.

The Arab countries are also hoping to encourage Israel to show more flexibility in negotiating peace terms with Syria.

Israeli foreign minister Mr Shimon Peres welcomed the decision to ease the economic boycott of Israel, calling it good for all the people in the Middle East.

Israel and Tunisia to have diplomatic ties

ON October 2, 1994, Israel and Tunisia agreed to exchange economic liaison officers as first step towards full diplomatic relations.

The representatives will work out of the Belgian embassies and Belgium has been asked to represent Israeli and Tunisian interests in the absence of permanent diplomatic missions.

Tunisia, which hosted the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for years, will also set up economic liaison offices in Gaza and Jericho.

UNITED NATIONS

India stakes claim for Council Seat

ON October 3, 1994 India formally staked its claim for permanent membership of the Security Council, stating that it qualified given any criteria—population, size of economy, contribution to the maintenance of peace and security and to peace keeping or future potential.

Addressing the 184-member United Nations General Assembly, Commerce Minister Mr Pranab Mukherjee, stressed the necessity of expanding the council to give its decisions greater legitimacy, more authority and political

effectiveness. The inclusion of developing countries in permanent member category will also reflect the universal character of the UN, he said.

Stressing that a selective piecemeal expansion of permanent members category would not be prudent, Mr Mukherjee said, the democracy and good governance, which are urged on all States, cannot stop at the gates of UN.

Mr Mukherjee was apparently referring to the move by some members for inclusion of Germany and Japan as permanent members of the Council, without fixing any criteria or qualifications.

Sanctions against Iraq to stay

ON September 15, 1994 the UN Security Council decided to maintain sanctions against Iraq without any relaxation, despite several members favouring some relaxation.

The United States and Britain took a hard line and rejected the idea propounded by some members to fix a time table for relaxation as the UN Commission for Elimination of Baghdad's Weapons of Mass Destruction reports compliance and establishment of a monitoring system.

Sanctions against Yugoslavia eased

ON September 24, 1994 the UN Security Council eased sanctions against the Yugoslav State to reward Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for cutting off supplies to Bosnian Serbs and accepting international monitors on his border.

The resolution was passed 11/2 with Pakistan and Djibouti voting against.

At the same time the Council unanimously imposed new travel and economic curbs on the Bosnian Serbs, designed to further isolate them from Belgrade and stop any travel abroad except for peace negotiations.

PAKISTAN

Three French subs to be acquired by Pak Navy

ON September 21, 1994 Pakistan decided to acquire three French made Agosta 90-B submarines at a cost of nearly one billion US dollars.

A memorandum of understanding has also been signed to ensure long-term logistic support and supply of spares.

The sophisticated Agosta 90-B is fitted with the most modern fire control system, latest type of Sonar and modern long range torpedoes with the capacity of firing SM-39 (Exocet) submarine launched anti-ship missile.

The submarine will also be equipped with the newly-developed air independent propulsion system, *Mesma*,

which would enable it to remain underwater for a long duration.

While the first submarine will be completely built in France, the second will be partially built in France and assembled and completed in Pakistan. The third submarine will be completely manufactured in Pakistan, thus ensuring complete transfer of technology.

USA-CHINA

China to halt missile supply to Pakistan

IN a major development on October 5, 1994, USA agreed to lift its 16-month-old missile proliferation-related economic sanctions against China which, in turn, promised to halt the transfer of missile or its technology to Pakistan and around the world.

USA, however, decided to retain the existing sanctions against Pakistan.

The US had imposed sanctions against both China and Pakistan under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), in August 1993, for supply of components of M-11 missile to Islamabad by China.

The US sanctions against China had resulted in the stoppage of delivery of \$ 500 million worth of American technology.

WORLD ECONOMY

Recession over, says IMF

ACCORDING to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the industrialised countries have emerged from a global recession.

In the US the economic growth will chart 3.7 per cent for 1994 and 2.5 per cent for 1995. The IMF cited federal reserve action to raise interest rates as a key component of its success.

The European recovery has been stronger than anticipated. Germany should see two per cent growth in 1994, better than 0.8 per cent predicted earlier. France should not be far off the 1.1 per cent mark.

In Japan signs of recovery are also beginning to appear.

Developing countries, despite signs of overheating in China, will continue to outstrip the industrialised nations and achieve roughly 6 per cent growth for 1994 and 1995.

Overall the IMF expects the global economy to grow 3 per cent in 1994 and 3.5 per cent in 1995. World trade is expected to expand strongly, growing more than 7 per cent in 1994 and by 6 per cent in 1995—well above the 5 per cent average for the past two decades.

But the IMF has given a strong warning that the governments must avoid the mistakes of 1980s. They must take

steps to control budget deficits or else higher interest rates would lead to high unemployment becoming entrenched.

WB seeks \$ 22 billion for poorest

THE World Bank has asked the industrialised countries for \$ 22 billion in new money for the world's poorest countries. The money is for the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional development arm of World Bank which gives loans to the poorest countries. The new money would be available from July 1, 1996.

Unlike the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the other major part of the Bank, which borrows money from international capital markets, IDA money is donated by the industrialised countries.

The amount of money that IDA gets and the priorities it must set are determined at negotiations that take place once every three years. The new negotiations will formally begin in December '94 or January '95.

IDA was set up in 1960. It now has 157 members. Its 1993 loans totalled \$ 6.6 billion for countries with a per capita income of \$ 1,145 or less.

SRI LANKA

LTTE ready to give up Eelam demand

THE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has said that it is prepared to accept a "substantial package" as an alternative to its demand for an independent State.

Mr Anton Balsingham, chief spokesman of the LTTE, said that time had come for both the parties to sit and negotiate for a political settlement rather than going in for military action.

Describing the new Sri Lankan Prime Minister, Ms Chandrika Kumaratunga, as a progressive leader, Mr Balasingham said she was not a chauvinist and wanted to resolve the problem through dialogue.

CUBAN REFUGEE CRISIS

Cuba-USA sign pact

ON September 10, 1994 the month-long crisis between the United States and Cuba ended with the signing of an agreement on a plan to halt the seaborne exodus of illegal Cuban refugees heading for the United States.

The pact sharply increases the number of Cubans allowed to enter the United States legally to at least 20,000 annually. The figure does not include immediate relatives of US citizens, who will also be allowed to enter.

In exchange, Cuba will take measures to stop the flow of illegal refugees, averaging 1,000 a day.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats win polls

VOTERS in Sweden gave the Social Democrats 45.6 per cent of the vote, enough to return Mr Ingvar Carlsson to the Prime Minister's post, three years after being ousted.

Sweden's conservative Prime Minister, Mr Carl Bildt, resigned following the defeat of his party in an election dominated by financial issues.

59-year-old Mr Carlsson said that "the most important problems for us are fighting the economic crisis, stabilizing the national debt and bringing down the jobless rate.

However, a slim majority in the 349-seat parliament means that without support from other parties it will be difficult pushing major reforms through the Parliament.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Over 24 nations sign N-safety convention

ON September 20, 1994, ministers from more than two dozen countries signed a convention aimed at bringing nuclear plants of former communist States under an international safety umbrella.

The convention applies only to the civilian nuclear power plants and not research or military facilities. It sets down broad safety principles, rather than specific technical standards.

Though the new convention commits countries to upgrading or closing unsafe plants as soon as practically possible, it says the timing may take into account social and economic costs.

India became one of the first nations to join the convention.

India elected IAEA chairman

INDIA has been elected as the chairman of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The chairmanship has been taken over by Dr R. Chidambaram, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India.

This is only the second time in the history of IAEA that India has been elected chairman of the board of governors. The earlier occasion was in 1970. The term is for one year.

IAEA, which was set up in 1957, has been performing two major functions. The first is promotion of peaceful applications of nuclear energy, which besides nuclear power includes a host of applications in agriculture, medicine and industry.

The second is a regulatory role to implement safeguards, primarily in the non-nuclear weapon States

party to the NPT and also on some other nuclear facilities, as part of supply conditions.

Along with USA, Russia, UK, France, China, Japan, Germany and Canada, India is a permanent member of the board of governors of IAEA.

HONG KONG

First fully democratic elections

ON September 18, 1994, Hong Kong's democracy blossomed in the twilight of British rule, as voters chose local governments in the first fully democratic election of Hong Kong.

The local government election was held under rules devised by the Governor, Mr Chris Patten, in defiance of protests from China. Hong Kong is to become part of China from 1997.

The vote is seen as a rehearsal for higher level legislative council elections in 1995, the last under the British rule.

EDUCATION

Global education meet

THE International Conference on Education (ICE) was held at Geneva between October 3 and 8, 1994. It was a preparatory meeting for the world summit on Social Development, to be held in March 1995 in Copenhagen.

Ministers of Education from member States of UNESCO and NGOs involved in the educational processes attended the ICE.

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ABBREVIATIONS

IFC: International Finance Corporation.

SATTE: South Asia Tourism and Travel Exchange.

TRAI: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

AWARDS

Jamnalal Bajaj awards, 1994

International award for the promotion of Gandhian values outside India: Ms Gedong Bagoes Oka, an Indonesian member of Parliament.

For constructive work: Freedom-fighter from Tamil Nadu, Mr L.N. Gopalaswami.

For application of Science and Technology for rural development: V.S. Aggarwal of West Bengal.

For outstanding contribution to the uplift and welfare of women and children: Ms Shanti Devi of Koraput, Orissa. This award is in memory of Mrs Janakidevi Bajaj and is meant exclusively for women.

UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Prize, 1994

MS. Swaminathan of India and Paul and Anne Ehrlich of the USA have been awarded the prize for their life-long work dedicated to the protection of environment.

Mr Swaminathan is the Director of the Centre for Research on sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development in Madras. In the last 40 years he has played a pivot role in the conservation of biological diversity.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, 1994

ELEVEN scientists have been selected for the 1994 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards for their outstanding scientific contributions

made primarily in India.

Dr Alok Bhattacharya of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Dr R. Nagaraj of Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, have been selected for the prize in the discipline of *biological sciences*.

Dr E.D. Jemmis of University of Hyderabad and Dr D.D. Sharma of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore are winners in the discipline of *chemical sciences*.

The award consists of a citation, a plaque and a cash award of Rs one lakh per awardee.

A Lucknow girl, Ms Julie Mehrotra, has been conferred with the *Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar young scientist award* for preparing a robot which had won laurels at the International Robotic Olympiad at Toronto, Canada, in March, 1994. The award carries Rs 10,000 in cash and a citation.

Neerja Bhanot award, 1994

BHANWRI, a poor potter from Bhateri village in Bassi tehsil of Jaipur has been given the 1994 award.

42-year-old Bhanwri has become a major source of inspiration for downtrodden women in Rajasthan. She is a member of the Women Development Programme, run by the Rajasthan government, for encouraging and creating agencies, groups and individuals, to arouse concern towards discrimination against women.

The award comprises Rs one lakh in cash, a trophy and a citation.

DEFENCE

Pinaka flight test successful

THE development flight trials of the indigenously developed

multi-barrel rocket system, *Pinaka*, have been successfully conducted at the Proof Experiment Establishment (PEE), Balasore and the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur in Orissa.

Pinaka is a weapon system having twelve solid propellant rockets configured for launch from a Tatra vehicle. It has a range of 40 km and can deliver a variety of warheads. The rockets can be fired single or in a salvo lasting less than a minute. *Pinaka* also has a support system in the form of a replenishment vehicle and a command post vehicle.

Pinaka has the capability to deliver saturation fire over targets not engaging by guns.

Pinaka has been developed by the Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE), Pune.

ENVIRONMENT

Step to combat desertification

IN India roughly 40 per cent of the land suffers from desertification. To combat desertification several programmes like afforestation, greening of degraded forest areas, wasteland development, drought prone areas programme and desert development programme are already underway. Till the end of the Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs 2211.14 crore has been spent on these programmes.

The final draft convention to combat desertification has also been prepared and placed before the Union Cabinet for final approval. Once the Cabinet approves the draft, it will be sent to the United Nations, where other countries, participating in the ambitious environment programmes, would

also be sending the same for signing of an international treaty on the subject.

The international treaty will result in effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.

EXPEDITION

Rafting expedition "for the girl child"

ON September 12, 1994, eighteen women, led by India's first woman Everest, Ms Bachendri Pal, embarked on a unique expedition along the Ganga "to focus attention on the girl child", as also on the rampant environmental degradation along the river.

The 2500-km-plus cruise, from Haridwar to Calcutta, will be undertaken in a little over two months. The team will be halting at various places en-route to convey their message to the people.

The team is a combination of professionals, housewives, students and amateurs. The event has been organised by the Tata Steel Adventure Foundation.

PERSONS

Aggarwal, V.S.

MR V.S. Aggarwal is the recipient of the 1994 Jamnalal Bajaj award for application of science and technology. He has been instrumental in encouraging farmers in Kulpi block, 65 km from Calcutta, to take up cultivation of high-yielding paddy. The block had been written-off by the State government as a "black district". But, based on intensive research by Mr Aggarwal it was established that the soil was suitable for the cultivation of high-yield paddy. As a consequence the farmers are today earning Rs 50,000 to Rs 60,000 per acre.

Gopalaswami, L.N.

MR L.N. Gopalaswami is the winner of the 1994 Jamnalal Bajaj award for constructive work. He is one of the prominent freedom fighters of Tamil Nadu. Ever since

meeting Gandhiji in 1921 he has devoted himself to Gandhiji's constructive programme. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, established by him, runs over 200 schools in remote villages. The Thakkar Bappa Vidyalaya in Madras, founded by Gandhiji, was put on a sound footing by Mr Gopalaswami.

Oka, Gedong Bagoes

MS Oka, an Indonesian member of Parliament, and founder of organisations for the uplift of women and encouragement of Gandhian values, has been given the Jamnalal Bajaj international award for the promotion of Gandhian values outside India. She was among the founder of the Bali Shanti Sena foundation in 1970, a standing monument to Gandhian values.

Shanti Devi

MS Shanti Devi of Koraput in Orissa has, for the last 40 years, been working for the social and economic development of the tribals. Among her work has been the education of adivasi children and vocational rehabilitation for destitute women. For her dedicated service to the cause of tribals she has been given the 1994 Jamnalal Bajaj award for outstanding contribution to the uplift and welfare of women and children.

PLACES

Surat

THE economic engine of Gujarat and India, the Surat city was caught in the grip of deadly plague in the month of September, 1994, resulting in exodus of more than 2 million residents, and a complete shut-down of all economic activity.

Surat has long had the dubious reputation of being the dirtiest city in western India. An entrepot since the 18th century, when the British East India Company received a licence from emperor Shah Jehan to establish a trading post here, the city acquired its first drainage system only in 1956. Glittering new shopping complexes exist side-by-side with squalor and destitution.

PROJECT

Biggest power joint venture of India

THE biggest ever power project joint venture of India is to be set up by a Hong Kong based company, at a cost of US \$ 12.7 billion (about Rs 40,000 crore), in association with the Power Grid Corporation.

Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd (CEPA), a subsidiary of Hopewell Holdings Ltd, Hong Kong, has signed a memorandum of understanding to erect two large sized coal fired power plants with a total capacity of 10,560 MW.

The precise location of the project is still to be determined. However, it is hoped that the first unit will be commissioned by early 1999, if all the clearances are obtained by early 1995. Thereafter, an additional unit would be commissioned every three to four months till all the 16 units are installed. Each unit will be of 660 MW.

The CEPA would enter into a power purchase agreement with the Power Grid Corporation, for the sale of power. The Power Grid, in turn, would supply power to the various State electricity boards, after adding its transmission and other charges.

SPACE RESEARCH

Discovery space mission

SHOOTING of laser beam at a storm and space walk without tethers were the highlights of the *Discovery* space shuttle mission in the month of September 1994.

In the first atmospheric study of its kind, bright green laser pulses were shot from the space shuttle on high clouds over a Caribbean tropical storm. Light from the lasers was reflected off the clouds, back towards *Discovery* and collected by instruments in the cargo bay of the shuttle.

In September 18, 1994, astronauts Mark Lee and Carl Mead successfully completed a six-and-a-half hour space walk without safety tethers, to test small emergency jet back-packs.

The walk was the first without safety lines. The jet-packs, called *Safer*, an acronym for simplified Aid for Extra-vehicular Activity Rescue, were developed at a cost of \$ 7 million. Their purpose is to rescue space-walking astronauts who may break free of their safety lines and begin to tumble out into space, away from their craft.

MISCELLANY

Foreign funding for art centre

THE Rockefeller and Ford Foundations have joined together, with substantial funding commitments, for a multi-crore rupees art foundation to be called India Foundation For the Arts (IFA).

This will be the first independent and professionally managed Indian grant-making agency for the arts in which corporate houses are being roped-in for financial contributions.

The IFA headquarters will be located in Bangalore. The programme profile of the foundation includes nurturing art education, strengthening arts research and documentation and facilitating artistic collaboration.

Chronological history of epidemic of plague in India

1500-600 BC - recorded in 'Bhagvata Purana'.

1031-32 AD - Plague reached India from Central Asia following the invasion of Sultan Mohammed.

1325 AD - Plague in Malabar following invasion of Mohammed Tughlaq and again after Timur.

1403 AD - Sultan Ahmed's army was destroyed by plague epidemic in Malwa.

1617 AD - Plague was reported during the Moghul emperor Jahangir's reign from Punjab, Ahmedabad, Surat, Deccan and some other parts of India.

1707 AD - Plague in Berhampur.

1812-21 AD - In Kathiawar, Gujarat and Kutch—supposed to have been imported from Persia.

1836-38 AD - In Mewar and Rajputana.

1895 AD - In Calcutta diagnosed bacteriologically on April 17, 1898, by Dr Neild Cook.

1896 AD - In Bombay, first diagnosed on October 13, 1897. From here plague spread rapidly to most parts of India.

1907 AD - Peak year of plague in India with 1,315,892 deaths.

1926-27 AD - Severe epidemic in Hyderabad and Deccan.

1947-52 AD - A temporary rise in the incidence of plague in Calcutta and rise in several areas in India.

1954-58 AD - Plague reappeared in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and was imported for the first time in Guwahati.

1960-68 AD - Sporadic outbreaks in Mysore, Madras, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

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SPORTS

GAMES

Hiroshima Asian Games

ON October 2, 1994, in a ceremony full of music and meaning, Emperor Akihito declared the 12th Asian Games open at the Hiroshima Regional Park.

There was a bit of history, a touch of culture and a dash of nature, all rolled into a perfect fusion. Before the actual opening ceremony there was the Asia Peace Concert with singers from Japan, China, the Philippines and Thailand stressing on the themes of the Games.

The mascots, Poppo and Cuccu were there throughout, to provide everyone encouragement.

A specially organised band played the "dawn of Asia", composed by Nariaki Saegusa. The playing of the Japanese national anthem brought the participating contingents into the arena.

China, Japan and Korea had the biggest contingent. The Chinese brought 779 athletes and officials, the Koreans 744 and hosts Japan had 1019 athletes and officials participating.

Palestine had the smallest contingent—only one competitor and four officials.

India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand were the only nations which have not missed even one Asian Games.

The Indian contingent was led by show jumper Raghubir Singh. While the men were dressed in white trousers and blue blazers, the women wore purple sarees and blue blazers. The Indian men also wore turbans.

After Beijing handed over the Olympic Council of Asia flag, the Chairman of the Hiroshima Asian Games Organising Committee, Mr Hironoshi Furuhashi, welcomed the gathering and reminded people that Hiroshima is the first non-capital city to host the Games. Stressing on the spirit of harmony, he hoped that the wonder of sport would

contribute to the further development of friendship and goodwill.

Five Central Asian nations of the former Soviet Republic—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan—made their first appearance and Cambodia returned to the fold of Asian Games after 20 years. Only Iraq and North Korea did not participate.

The sacred flame was lit by Japanese athlete Yasumori Uchitomi and basketball player Aki Ichijo. Japanese shooter Ryohei Koba took the oath on behalf of all the participating sportsmen and women.

Over 7000 athletes and officials from 42 nations participated.

(Also see page 370 for more details. The detailed results will be published in the December '94 issue.)

BOXING

WBC heavyweight title

LIVER McCall defeated Briton Lenox Lewis to win the World Boxing Council heavyweight title.

BILLIARDS

World professional championship

PETER Gilchrist of England defeated Mike Russel by 894 points to win his maiden world title, the Gold Flake World professional billiards championship.

In the semi-finals, Gilchrist had defeated the world number one Geet Sethi of India.

CRICKET

Singer world series one-day international title

INDIA gained a sweet revenge when they defeated Sri Lanka by five wickets to win the tournament. India had earlier lost their opening match to Sri Lanka. Other participating countries were Australia and Pakistan.

Pakistan-Australia Test series

First Test: Pakistan pulled off a sensational one wicket win over Australia to win the first Test played at Karachi.

The hosts, who had not lost

any of its 30 previous Test matches played at Karachi, snatched the victory from the jaws of defeat, after having been reduced to 258 for nine, chasing 314 runs to win. This was also the first time that Pakistan had scored over 300 runs to win a Test match, either at home or abroad.

SQUASH

World open crown

PAKISTAN'S Jansher Khan won his sixth world open crown when he outplayed England's Peter Marshall in the tournament held at Barcelona.

TENNIS

US Open, 1994

ANDRE Agassi achieved a historic triumph when he defeated Michael Stich of Germany, 6-1, 7-6, 7-5, to win the men's title of 1994 US Open championships. Agassi became only the third unseeded player to win the US men's singles title.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain defeated Steffi Graf of Germany, 1-6, 7-6, 6-4 to win the women's singles title.

Other results:

Women's doubles: Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Jana Novotna.

Men's doubles: Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis.

Mixed Doubles: Elna Renach and Patrick Galbraith.

Davis Cup

Sweden and Russia enter final: Russia reached the Davis Cup final for the first time when they defeated the defending champions, Germany, 3-0. In the other semi-final, Sweden defeated USA, 3-2, to clinch a place in the final.

India relegated from World group: Despite some spirited tennis by India's Leander Paes, South Africa managed to defeat India 3-2 in the play-off tie played at Jaipur. With this win, South Africa qualified for the world group. India, last year's semi-finalists, have now to play in the Asia-Oceania zonal tournament.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Tuanku Jaafar Tuanku Abdul Rahman: He has been installed as the 10th King of Malaysia under a unique system of elected monarchy. His term will be for five years.

Sylvestre Ntibantunganya: Hutu (majority ethnic group) member of the Front for Democracy, he has been elected President of the Republic of Burundi.

Lt Gen (retd) B.K.N. Chibber: He has been appointed as the Governor of Punjab and Administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

P. Shiv Shankar: He has been appointed Governor of Sikkim.

Khursheed Alam Khan: He has been appointed as Governor of Karnataka for a second term.

Dr R. Chidambaram: Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, he has been elected as the Chairman of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Hunachal Som: He has been appoint-

ed as India's Ambassador to Laos.

Bal Anand: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Panama.

Pranlal Bhogilal: He has been elected as the President of ASSOCHAM.

RESIGNED

Poul Nyrup Rasmussen: Prime Minister of Denmark.

Admiral R.H. Tahiliani: Governor of Sikkim.

Chakra Bastola: Nepalese Ambassador to India.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Ms Betty Boothroyd: Speaker of the House of Commons, Britain.

Gnassingbe Eyadema: President of Togo.

DIED

Ramkrishna Bajaj: The noted Gandhian and industrialist. He was 72.

Sir Karl Popper: One of the most prominent anti-Marxist voices of the century. He was a Britisher and 92 years of age.

EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

12—A single-engined Cessna aeroplane crash lands on the south lawn of the White House, the residence of US President in Washington, killing the pilot.

13—A 12-hour general strike call given by the Opposition Parties of Bangladesh cripples normal life.

—Four persons are killed and over 250 injured across Uttar Pradesh as pro and anti-reservationists clash at several places during the ruling SP-BSP-sponsored bandh.

14—The Union government gives a written undertaking to the Supreme Court that it would "enforce" a solution to the vexed Ayodhya issue on the basis of the Supreme Court's opinion sought in the Presidential reference.

19—The process for holding Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir is set in motion with the State government issuing a notification for the delimitation Commission to resume its work

and submit its report at the earliest.

—The long-expected invasion of Haiti, by the US troops, is averted at the eleventh hour after the military Junta agrees to hand over power to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

20—A country-wide bandh, sponsored by Left Front, disrupts train services in different parts of the country.

22—Thousands of panic-stricken people flee Surat among reports of plague hitting the town.

27—USA lifts economic sanctions against Haiti.

28—Over 780 people are drowned in a ferry mishap off the Finnish Coast.

29—The countrywide strike, called by the Left trade unions, in protest against the signing of the GATT and the economic reforms, paralyses banking sector.

—US President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agree to speed up the dismantling of the nuclear arsenals of both the countries.

OCTOBER

1—Saudi Arabia and five other oil-rich Arab countries partially lift their economic boycott of Israel.

2—Atleast ten persons are killed and over 150 injured in clashes and firing between supporters of Uttarakhand and police, near Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh.

3—Five towns of the hill region of Uttar Pradesh are put under curfew as clashes between police and supporters of Uttarakhand continue.

6—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao rules out dismissal of the Uttar Pradesh government.

7—Violent demonstrations against relay of Urdu news bulletin on Bangalore Doordarshan.

8—U.S., U.K. despatch warships to Gulf region following reports of Iraqi troops movement towards Kuwait.

9—U.N. warns Iraq as United States continue its military build up in the Gulf to meet any possible threat by Iraq.

MILESTONES

Murli Deora: Member Parliament, he has been nominated to head the Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), an organisation representing over 1000 lawmakers from 80 countries. Mr Deora is the first parliamentarian from Asia to be nominated to the post.

Babu Mahendra Pal: He is India's first physically handicapped mountaineer to set a world record by scaling 7369.65 metres Mt Abi-Gamin in the Garhwal Himalayas. The previous record was of 7,198 metres Mt Nun, set by an American, Norman Croucher.

Ms Sandra Say O'Connor: The US Supreme Court judge, she has the distinction of being the first foreigner to sit on a Supreme Court Bench.

Satish Chandra Soman: A 42-year-old industrialist from Pune, he has carved a place for himself, in the Indian aviation history, by doing a solo-flight from the US to India, in a single-engine Cessna aircraft.

Satyam Kaji: He has been appointed as one of the three Managing Directors of the World Bank. The other two are Mr Ernest Stern and Mr Sven Sindstrom.

Blondie Whitehouse: She is the first deaf person to be adjudged Miss America.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What are the salient features of the Telecom Policy of India, announced in the month of September, 1994?

Ans. Multinational companies will be allowed 49 per cent equity participation in basic telecom services.

—A Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) would be set up with a Chairman and two members.

—The Department of Telecommunications will grant licences to the companies wishing to enter into the field of basic telecom services.

—The licensing of private sector will be on a circle basis. Only one licence will be granted to a private company, in a circle.

—The period of licence will be 15 years.

Q. Which company be set up India's first information highway linking 14 cities with high speed satellite earth stations?

Ans. National Informatic Centre, New Delhi.

Q. Where was the Junior Asian Track and Field meet held in September 1994?

Ans. Jakarta, India, who were the defending champions, finished fourth in the meet.

Q. Name the author of the books *Shogun*, *Tai-Pan* and *Noble House*?

Ans. James Clavell. He died recently at the age of 69.

Q. Where was the 92nd Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference (IPU) held?

Ans. Copenhagen, Denmark.

Q. What is *Pinaka*?

Ans. It is multi-barrel rocket sys-

tem built by the Indian defence scientists, for the Indian army.

Q. Where was the 7th edition of the ITC International Track and field meet held?

Ans. Pune.

Q. As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Annual Report for 1993-94, what was the combined Deficit of the Centre and States as per cent of GDP, in 1993-94?

Ans. 8.9 per cent. The report also states that the economy recorded a growth rate of 3.8 per cent in 1993-94.

Q. For what primary task was the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) formed on July 27, 1939?

Ans. To help the princely States of Malwa and Rajputana regions. Its role was gradually expanded to guard the German and Italian detenus, after the end of World War II, as well as to control internal conflicts, including anti-dacoity operations.

With the birth of free India, the force acquired its present name by an Act of Parliament, on December 28, 1949.

Q. Which day was observed as the International Literacy Day?

Ans. September 15.

Q. What was the contribution of the small-scale sector to exports in 1993-94 (provisional)?

Ans. 34 per cent (Rs 24,000 crore).

Q. Name the world's longest cantilever bridge?

Ans. Howrah bridge in Calcutta.

Q. Who was the Chef-de-mission of the Indian contingent to Hiroshima Asian Games?

Ans. Mr Janardhan Singh Gehlot.

Q. The Indian Air Force recently decided to give training to pilots, engineers and technicians of which country, for the first time on commercial terms?

Ans. Malaysia.

Q. With which country did India recently sign a provisional contract for long term supply of gas through a sub-sea pipeline system?

Ans. Oman.

Q. Which city holds the record of being under the longest Urban Siege of this century?

Ans. Sarajevo. Earlier the record was held by Leningrad, now St Petersburg in Russia, which remained under German Siege for 900 days during the World War II.

Q. What was SATTE '94?

Ans. It was a unique event in which the Department of Tourism, Government of India and three major tourism organisations—TAAI, IATO, FHRAI—have played a key role to bring the South Asia's travel industry together.

Q. Which day was observed as World Tourism Day?

Ans. September 27.

Q. Name the first and the only woman recipient of Ashok Chakra?

Ans. Neerja Bhanot. She was killed by hijackers, on September 5, 1986, at the Karachi airport while she was shielding some children on board. She was senior purser with Pan Am.

Q. Name the mascots of the Hiroshima Asian Games?

Ans. Poppo and Cuccu.

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NOTE—FRANCHISE INQUIRIES WELCOME

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1. **apoplexy:** (a) inability (feel or move) (b) inability (write) (c) loss (property) (d) loss (weight).
2. **batter:** (a) hit (hard) (b) conquer (c) defeat (d) engrave.
3. **crafty:** (a) ignorant (b) indifferent (c) eloquent (d) clever.
4. **draconian:** (a) soft (b) neutral (c) harsh (d) handsome.
5. **egregious:** (a) cowardly (b) exceptional (bad) (c) superficial (d) progressive.
6. **frisson:** (a) depression (b) surface (c) weather (d) thrill.
7. **gobble:** (a) drink (b) eat (c) compete (d) denounce.
8. **harbinger:** (a) sign (b) dummy (c) ghost (d) ritual.
9. **invidious:** (a) starving (b) flourishing (c) unpopular (d) weak.
10. **jargon:** (a) devil (b) blessing (c) talk (unintelligible) (d) assurance (vague).
11. **kid (v):** (a) deceive (b) please (c) entertain (d) drag.
12. **larceny:** (a) gift (b) theft (c) consolation (d) expression.
13. **murky:** (a) bright (b) dull (c) lazy (d) dishonest.
14. **nobble:** (a) climb (b) simplify (c) amend (d) catch.
15. **ostracise:** (a) calculate (b) cultivate (c) exclude (d) conclude.
16. **prattle:** (a) meditate (b) chatter (c) loiter (d) construct.
17. **rave:** (a) talk (wildly) (b) deny (forcefully) (c) satisfy (d) pray (meekly).
18. **tittle-tattle:** (a) explosion (b) scripture (c) legend (d) gossip.
19. **valour:** (a) motion (b) courage (c) prediction (d) reward.
20. **wriggle:** (a) refuse (b) confirm (c) shake (d) distribute.

ANSWERS

1. **apoplexy:** (a) inability (feel or move); loss (feeling or sense).
—The press-man's question provokes the minister and the latter reaches *apoplexy* in his reaction.
2. **batter:** (a) hit (hard), beat.
—He kept *battering* at the door till the whole house was awake.
3. **crafty:** (d) clever, cunning.
—Politics has become a dirty game due to the tricks played by *crafty* politicians every now and then.
4. **draconian:** (c) harsh, severe.
—During the emergency, all *draconian* measures/step to enforce discipline proved counter-productive.
5. **egregious:** (b) exceptional (bad), outstanding (bad).

—The sugar muddle has proved how *egregious* incompetence/short-sightedness was responsible for its price to rise beyond all calculations.

6. **frisson:** (d) thrill/excitement or fear.

—Children seem to enjoy a *frisson* of delight/horror born out of viewing a 'Horror Movie'.

7. **gobble:** (b) eat/devour/swallow (fast).

—In order to enjoy the taste of food, we should not *gobble* but eat slowly.

8. **harbinger:** (a) sign, forerunner.

—The crowing of the cock is a *harbinger* of dawn.

9. **invidious:** (c) unpopular, envious.

—He put me in an *invidious* position by asking me to comment on my colleague's work.

10. **jargon:** (c) talk (unintelligible), language (specialised).

—A successful speaker uses simple language but avoids *jargons* to impress his audience.

11. **kid (v):** (a) deceive, tease.

—You can *kid* some people for sometime but never all the time.

12. **larceny:** (b) theft, stealing.

—It amounts to *larceny* when a shopkeeper resorts to under-weighing.

13. **murky:** (d) dishonest, obscure.

—The so-called god-man was caught red-handed and paraded through the streets for his *murky* deeds.

14. **nobble:** (d) catch (a criminal).

—The intelligence agencies were able to *nobble* the brain behind the conspiracy.

15. **ostracise:** (c) exclude, outcast.

—He was *ostracised* by his colleagues for refusing to support the strike.

16. **prattle:** (b) chatter, talk, babble.

—He is in the habit of *prattling* on about the old jokes/rustic gossip.

17. **rave:** (a) talk (wildly), rage, bluster.

—The patient began to *rave* incoherently at the nurse in a fit of high fever.

18. **tittle-tattle:** (d) gossip, silly talk.

—In our social set-up, after television/cinema, it is the *tittle-tattle* that consumes most of our leisure/spare time.

19. **valour:** (b) courage, bravery, fearlessness.

—Quite naturally people display exceptional *valour* during war or natural calamity.

20. **wriggle:** (c) shake, move, twist.

—The thieves left her tied up with rope but she *wriggled* (herself) free.

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

The following are remaining questions and complete answers to the Combined Defence Services Exam held on 15th May, 1994. The first 71 questions were published in our October, 1994 issue.

72. The following steps are involved in the preparation of the frequency distribution from the given data:

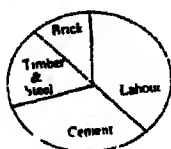
1. Determine the minimum and the maximum observation
2. Determine the number of classes
3. Determine the width of the class
4. Determine the class frequencies

Select the correct order of steps from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 2 3 1 4
(b) 1 2 3 4
(c) 3 2 1 4
(d) 4 2 1 3

73. The pie chart indicates the expenditure for construction of a house. The cost for cement is three times that of bricks and for labour is two times that of timber and steel. If the timber and steel cost is 20% of the total expenditure, then the cost for cement and labour are respectively:



- (a) 18% and 24% (b) 24% and 32%
(c) 30% and 40% (d) 45% and 60%

74. Frequency distribution are presented by

1. Histograms
2. Ogives
3. Pictograms
4. Frequency Polygons

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

75. If the mean (\bar{x}) of three observations is twice the first observation and is equal to the second observation, then the value of third observation is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}\bar{x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}\bar{x}$ (c) $2\bar{x}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}\bar{x}$

76. Match List I with List II and select the correct

answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | List I
(Number) | List II
(Type of Number) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. -10 | 1. Natural number |
| B. $\sqrt{2}$ | 2. Integer but not a natural number |
| C. 3 | 3. Rational number but not an integer |
| D. $5/2$ | 4. Irrational number |
| E. π | |

Codes:

- (a) A B C D E
1 4 1 3 3
(b) A B C D E
1 3 1 3 3
(c) A B C D E
2 4 1 3 4
(d) A B C D E
2 4 1 1 3

77. The product of two numbers is $\frac{-14}{27}$. If one of the numbers be $\frac{7}{9}$, then the other number is:

- (a) $-3/2$ (b) $-2/3$ (c) $2/3$ (d) $3/2$

78. Which one of the following real numbers are in ascending order?

- (a) $-\frac{2}{17}, -\sqrt{.01}, \sqrt{.04}, \sqrt{.0049}$
(b) $-\sqrt{.01}, -\frac{2}{17}, \sqrt{.0049}, \sqrt{.04}$
(c) $-\frac{2}{17}, -\sqrt{.01}, \sqrt{.0049}, \sqrt{.04}$
(d) $-\sqrt{.01}, -\frac{2}{17}, \sqrt{.04}, \sqrt{.0049}$

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | List I
(Real Numbers) | List II
(Positive square roots) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. 169 | 1. 13.057 |
| B. 170.485249 | 2. 13 |
| C. 1.44 | 3. 14 |
| D. 198 | 4. 1.2 |
| | 5. 13.056 |

Codes:

- (a) A B C D
1 2 5 4
(b) A B C D
2 5 4 3
(c) A B C D
1 2 3 4
(d) A B C D
2 1 4 3

80. Which one of the following numbers can be represented as non-terminating repeating decimals?

- (a) $39/24$ (b) $3/16$ (c) $3/11$ (d) $137/25$

81. If a person travels $10\frac{1}{5}$ km in 3 hrs, then the distance covered by him in 5 hours will be:

- (a) 18 km (b) 17 km (c) 16 km (d) 15 km

82. A student walks from his house at 5 kms per hour, reaches the school 10 minutes late. If his speed had been 6 km per hour he would have reached 15 minutes early, then the distance of the school from his house is:

- (a) $5/2$ kms (b) $5/22$ kms
(c) $25/2$ kms (d) $25/22$ kms

83. 9 men have finished one third work in 10 days. The number of additional men required for finishing the remaining work in 2 more days will be:

- (a) 81 (b) 78 (c) 55 (d) 30

84. If the cost of a book worth Rs. 50 is increased by Rs 25 then the rate of increase is:

- (a) 50% (b) 25% (c) 20% (d) 10%

85. The rate of simple interest in two banks A, B is in the ratio 5 : 4. A person wants to deposit his total savings in two banks in such a way that he received equal half yearly interest from both. He should deposit his savings in banks A and B in the ratio:

- (a) 5 : 2 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 5 : 4

86. A person takes a loan of Rs 200 at 5% simple rate of interest per year. He returns Rs 100 at the end of one year. In order to clear all his dues at the end of two years, he would pay a sum of:

- (a) Rs 100.00 (b) Rs 105.00
(c) Rs 110.00 (d) Rs 115.50

87. The difference of simple and compound interest for two years at 4 per cent per annum is Rs 20. The principal amount (in Rs) will be:

- (a) 12,000 (b) 12,500 (c) 13,000 (d) 13,500

88. A, B, C, D are four quantities of the same kind, such that

$$A : B = 3 : 4; B : C = 5 : 6; C : D = 11 : 9.$$

The ratio A : D is equal to:

- (a) 50 : 60 (b) 55 : 72
(c) 60 : 70 (d) 65 : 75

89. If y varies as the sum of two quantities, of which one varies directly as x and the other inversely as x; and if y = 6 when x = 4, and $y = 3\frac{1}{3}$ when x = 3, then the equation between x and y is:

- (a) $y = x + \frac{4}{x}$ (b) $y = -2x + \frac{4}{x}$
(c) $y = 2x + \frac{8}{x}$ (d) $y = 2x - \frac{8}{x}$

90. Let $A = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^5$ and $B = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$, then HCF

of A and B is:

- (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 360 (d) 720

91. Using division algorithm, if q denotes quotient and r denotes remainder, then when 432 is divided by 201, the pair (q, r) is:

- (a) (2, 2) (b) (2, 12) (c) (2, 20) (d) (2, 30)

92. If p is a prime number and p divides ab (p/ab) where a and b are integers, then:

- (a) p/(a + b)
(b) p/b or p/a
(c) p/o
(d) None of the above

93. Consider the following statements:

1. In a given whole number if the sum of the odd numbered digits is equal to the sum of even numbered digits then the number is divisible by 11.
2. If the difference of the sums of the odd numbered digits and even numbered digits is divisible by 11, then the number is divisible by 11.

Of these statements:

- (a) only 2 is correct
(b) both 1 and 2 are wrong
(c) only 1 is correct
(d) 1 and 2 are correct

94. If n is even, then n (n + 1) (n + 2) is always divisible by:

- (a) 24 (b) 7 (c) 1
(d) None of the above

95. $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 - 10x + 24$ has a factor as:

- (a) x + 4 (b) x - 2
(c) x + 2 (d) None of the above

96. L.C.M. of two numbers is 14 times their H.C.F. The sum of the L.C.M. and the H.C.F. is 600. If one number is 280, then the other number is:

- (a) 40 (b) 60 (c) 80 (d) 100

97. If $10^x = 1.73$ and $\log_{10} 1730 = 3.2380$, then x equals:

- (a) 1.2380 (b) 0.2380 (c) 2.380 (d) 2.2380

98. The expression

$$\log \frac{11}{5} + \log \frac{14}{3} - \log \frac{22}{15}$$

is equal to:

- (a) log 2 (b) log 3 (c) log 5 (d) log 7

99. $\log_3 3 \times \log_3 625$ equals:

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

100. Which one of the following statement is correct for which the condition log a, log b, log c form an A.P. is necessary and sufficient?

- (a) a, b, c are in G.P.
(b) a^2, b^2, c^2 are in G.P.
(c) log a, log b, log c are in G.P.
(d) $\log a^2, \log b^2, \log c^2$ are in G.P.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) 2. (a)
3. (c) $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2)$
Let $p(x) = x^4 - ax^2 + b$
As $x^2 - 3x + 2$ is a factor of $p(x)$
 $\therefore (x-1)$ and $(x-2)$ are also factors of $p(x)$
 $\therefore p(1) = 0$ and $p(2) = 0$
 $p(1) = 1^4 - a(1)^2 + b = 1 - a + b$
 $\therefore 1 - a + b = 0 \dots (i)$
 $p(2) = 2^4 - a(2)^2 + b = 16 - 4a + b$
 $\therefore 16 - 4a + b = 0 \dots (ii)$
Solving (i) and (ii) we get, $a = 5, b = 4$
4. (b) $x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + x + 2y$
 $= (x+2y)^2 + (x+2y) = (x+2y)(x+2y+1)$
 \therefore Absolute difference between linear factors
 $= |x+2y+1 - (x+2y)| = 1$
5. (c)
6. (b) $(5x^2 + 14x + 2)^2 - (4x^2 - 5x + 7)^2$
 $= (9x^2 + 9x + 9)(x^2 + 19x - 5)$
 $= 9(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 19x - 5)$
 $\therefore q = 9(x^2 + 19x - 5)$ and $r = 0$
7. (d) L.C.M. of two nos. = 45, one no. = 9
 \therefore other no. = 15
 \therefore L.C.M. is a least multiple of two nos.
 \therefore no. must be factor of L.C.M.
8. (d)
9. (c)
10. (a) $-3x^2 + 6x - 1 = -3x^2 + 6x - 3 + 3 - 1$
 $= -(3x^2 - 6x + 3) + 2 = -3(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2$
 $= -3(x-1)^2 + 2$
As $(x-1)^2 \geq 0$ (as x is real)
 \therefore Value of the exp. ≤ 2
11. (a) 12. (b)
13. (a) Let man's present age be x years
and son's present age be y years
A.T.S. $x - 2 = 6(y - 2) \dots (i)$
and $x + 18 = 2(y + 18) \dots (ii)$
Solving (i) and (ii), we get $x = 32, y = 7$
14. (a)
15. (b) Let the width of the walk be x m.
A.T.S.
 $(20 - 2x)(10 - 2x) = 96$
On solving we get $x = 2$ or 13
But $x \neq 13$ as the width of garden = 10 m
 $\therefore x = 2$
16. (d)
17. (c) Put $\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = y$, we get $y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{13}{6}$
or $6y^2 - 13y + 6 = 0$
 $y = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2} \therefore \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ On squaring

$$\frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{4}{9} \text{ or } \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{Solve for } x$$

or By inspection, we can find that $9/13$ satisfies the equation

18. (a) As α and β are the roots of the equation
 $x^2 + px + q = 0$

$$\therefore S = \alpha + \beta = -p \text{ and } p = \alpha\beta = \frac{q}{1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$= \frac{(-p)^2 - 2q}{q} = \frac{p^2 - 2q}{q}$$

19. (c) Let the roots be α and $\frac{1}{\alpha}$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} \therefore \alpha \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{c}{a} \text{ or } c = a$$

20. (c) $a^{x-2}(a^{2x+2} + a^{1-x}) = a^{-3}(a^9 + a^2)$
or $a^{3x} + a^{-1} = a^6 + a^{-1}$ or $a^{3x} = a^6$
 $3x = 6 \therefore x = 2$

21. (d) $a^{x-3} \cdot a^{y+2} = a^2 \cdot a^x$
 $\therefore a^{x+y-1} = a^{x+2}$
 $\therefore x + y - 1 = x + 2$ [\therefore Bases are same
 $\therefore y = 3$ \therefore Powers are equal]
 $a^x \cdot a^y = a^4 \therefore x + y = 4$
 $x + 3 = 4$ or $x = 1$
 $x = 1, y = 3 \therefore x < y$

22. (a) $2^x = 4^y = 8^z$ or $2^x = (2^2)^y = (2^3)^z$
or $2^x = 2^{2y} = 2^{3z} \therefore x = 2y = 3z$
 $y = x/2 \quad z = x/3$

$$\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{4y} + \frac{1}{4z} = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4x} = 4 \quad \text{On solving } x = \frac{7}{16}$$

23. (b) 24. (c)

25. (c) $A \cap B = \{5\} \quad A = \{2, 3, 5\}$
 $\therefore (A \cap B) \times A = \{(5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$

26. (d) $\angle x > \frac{1}{5} \times 90^\circ = 18^\circ \therefore \angle x > 18^\circ$

$$\angle x + \angle y = 180^\circ \text{ (linear pair)}$$

$$\angle y < 180^\circ - 18^\circ \therefore \angle y < 162^\circ$$

27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (c)

30. (c) In $\triangle ABC$,
 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$
 $\frac{1}{2} \angle A + \frac{1}{2} \angle B + \frac{1}{2} \angle C = 90^\circ$
 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$

[As BO & CO are the bisectors of $\angle B$ & $\angle C$ respectively]

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \frac{1}{2} \angle B, \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2} \angle C$$

In $\triangle BOC$,

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$$

$$90 - \frac{1}{2} \angle A + \angle BOC = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } \angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A = 90 + \frac{1}{2} \times 80^\circ = 130^\circ$$

$$31. (c) \angle ABD = \angle BDE \text{ (alt } \angle\text{s)} = 68^\circ.$$

32. (c) In an equilateral Δ , all the altitudes are equal and each altitude = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\text{side})$

$$\therefore BE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AB \text{ or } BE^2 = \frac{3}{4} AB^2$$

$$\text{or } 3AB^2 = 4BE^2$$

$$AB^2 + AB^2 + AB^2 = 4BE^2$$

$$AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2 = 4BE^2 \quad | \therefore AB = BC = CA |$$

33. (a)

34. (b) In Δ s ADB and CAB,
 $\angle ADB = \angle CAB$ (each = 90°)

$\angle B = \angle B$ (common)

$\therefore \Delta ADB \sim \Delta CAB$ (by AA similarity rule)

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

In Δ s ADB and CDA, $\angle ADB = \angle CDA$ (each = 90°)

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 \text{ (proved)}$$

$$\therefore \Delta ADB \sim \Delta CDA$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4 \text{ (third } \angle\text{)}$$

In Δ s ABD and CAD,

$$\angle ADB = \angle CDA, \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4$$

$$\therefore \Delta ABD \sim \Delta CAD$$

35. (c)

36. (d) In a rectangle ABCD, $AB = 2BC$

$$\angle BOC = \angle COD \text{ (given)}$$

$$\angle BOC = \angle DCO \text{ (alt. } \angle\text{s)}$$

$$\therefore \angle COD = \angle DCO$$

$$\therefore DC = DO \text{ [Sides opp. to equal } \angle\text{s are equal]}$$

$$\text{Let } BC = a = AD \therefore AB = DC = 2a \therefore DO = 2a$$

$$\text{In } \Delta DAO, \frac{AD}{DO} = \sin \angle AOD \quad \frac{a}{2a} = \sin \angle AOD$$

$$\text{or } \sin \angle AOD = \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ \therefore \angle AOD = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle ODC = \angle AOD \text{ (alt. } \angle\text{s)} \therefore \angle ODC = 30^\circ$$

37. (c) Construction:- Draw $DG \parallel BF$

In ΔADG , E is the mid-pt of AD and $EF \parallel DG$

$\therefore F$ is the mid pt of AG

[\therefore The line drawn through the mid pt of one side of a Δ , \parallel to another side bisects the third side]

$$\therefore AF = FG$$

In ΔBCF , D is the mid-pt of BC and $DG \parallel BF$

$\therefore G$ is the mid-pt of FC $\therefore FG = GC$

$$\therefore AF = FG = GC \text{ or } AF = \frac{1}{3} AC$$

38. (b)

39. (a)

40. (a)

41. (c)

42. (c) Radius of the circle = $OP = 20$ cm

Let the radii of the three concentric circles be r_1, r_2 and r_3

$$OA = r_1, OB = r_2, OC = r_3$$

Area of the circle with radius 20 cm

$$= \pi r^2 = \pi (20)^2 = 400\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

As this area is divided into 4 equal parts

$$\therefore \text{Area of each part} = \frac{400\pi}{4} = 100\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{ATS } \pi r_1^2 = 100\pi \therefore r_1 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\pi r_2^2 = 2 \times 100\pi \therefore r_2 = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\pi r_3^2 = 3 \times 100\pi \therefore r_3 = 10\sqrt{3}$$

\therefore The radii of three concentric circles are r_3, r_2, r_1 i.e. $10\sqrt{3}, 10\sqrt{2}, 10$

$$43. (d) \text{ Diagonal of a square} = d = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Side of a square} = a = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 12$$

$$a^2 + a^2 = d^2, d^2 = 2a^2, d = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$\text{Perimeter of a square} = 4a = 4 \times 12 = 48$$

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter of an equilateral } \Delta = 48$$

$$\therefore \text{Its side} = \frac{48}{3} = 16$$

$$\text{Area of an equilateral } \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\text{side})^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 16 \times 16 = 64\sqrt{3}$$

44. (b)

$$45. (d) \text{ Area of a regular hexagon} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} (\text{side})^2$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 24\sqrt{3} \text{ sq. m}$$

46. (c) Let the length, breadth and height of a cuboid be l, b & h respectively $\therefore x = lb, y = bh, z = hl$

$$xyz = l^2 b^2 h^2 = (lbh)^2 = V^2$$

$$\text{or } V \text{ (volume)} = \sqrt{xyz}$$

47. (c) Let l be the length of edge of cube

$$\text{A.T.S. } l^2 = 1.5 \times 4l \therefore l = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume} = l^3 = (6)^3 = 216 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$48. (d) \text{ Vol. of cone} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi (6)^2 \times 12 = 144\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

$$49. (d) V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \quad V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \pi (2r)^2 \cdot 2h = 8 \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \right) = 8V$$

50. (a) Diagonal of a cube $d = 2.5$ m

$$d = \sqrt{3} \times (\text{side}) \therefore \text{side of a cube} = \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Volume of a cube} = \left(\frac{2.5}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 = \frac{125\sqrt{3}}{72} \text{ m}^3$$

51. (b)

$$52. (b) \text{ Total S.A. of a cylinder} = 2\pi(r + h)$$

$$53. (b) \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_1^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_2^3} = \frac{1}{8} \therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{4\pi r_1^2}{4\pi r_2^2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} = 1:4$$

54. (b) Height of cone = $\frac{5}{2}$ cm
 Vol. of cone = Vol. of sphere
 $\frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{4}{3} \pi (5)^3 \quad \therefore R = 10\sqrt{2}$ cm
55. (d) No. of cubes = $\frac{6 \times 6 \times 6}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 27$
56. (b) 57. (a)
58. (c) $\cot 75^\circ = \cot (90^\circ - 15^\circ) = \tan 15^\circ \therefore \cot 15^\circ \times \tan 15^\circ = 1$
 $\text{Sly } \cot 16^\circ, \cot 74^\circ = 1 \quad \cot 45^\circ = 1$
59. (a) $\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \sin (A + B) \quad \sin 90^\circ = 1$
60. (b)
61. (c) $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + \cos 100^\circ$
 $+ \cos 120^\circ + \cos 140^\circ + \cos 160^\circ + \cos 180^\circ$
 $= \cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ$
 $+ \cos (180^\circ - 80^\circ) + \cos (180^\circ - 60^\circ)$
 $+ \cos (180^\circ - 40^\circ) + \cos (180^\circ - 20^\circ) + \cos 180^\circ$
 $= \cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ - \cos 80^\circ$
 $- \cos 60^\circ - \cos 40^\circ - \cos 20^\circ + (-1)$
 $[\therefore \cos (180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta$
 $\cos 180^\circ = -1]$
 $= -1$
62. (a) 63. (a) 64. (b) 65. (b)
66. (d)
67. (b) $\tan \theta = \frac{h}{h} = 1 = \tan 45^\circ \therefore \theta = 45^\circ$
68. (b) $\frac{x}{10} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\therefore x = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ m
 $\frac{y}{10} = \sec 30^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\therefore y = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ m
 Height of tree = $x + y = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $= \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 10\sqrt{3}$ m
69. (a) $DB = km. \therefore DE = EB = \frac{k}{2}$ m.
 In rt. ΔCDE , $\frac{x}{\frac{k}{2}} = \tan \theta$ or $\frac{2x}{k} = \tan \theta$
 In ΔABC , $\frac{2x}{\frac{k}{2}} = \tan (90^\circ - \theta)$ or $\frac{4x}{k} = \cot \theta$
 $\tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = \frac{2x}{k} \cdot \frac{4x}{k}$ or $1 = \frac{8x^2}{k^2}$ or $x = \frac{k}{2\sqrt{2}}$ m
70. (a) $AB =$ Width of a river = x
 In ΔABC , $\frac{x}{20} = \cot 45^\circ = 1$
 $\therefore x = 20$ m.
71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (c) 74. (c)

STUDY IN AUSTRALIA



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$$75. (d) \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3} \quad 2x_1 = \bar{x}$$

$$3\bar{x} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2} + \bar{x} + x_3 \quad x_2 = \bar{x}$$

$$\therefore x_3 = \frac{3}{2}\bar{x}$$

76. (c)

$$77. (b) \text{ Other no.} = \frac{-14}{27} + \frac{7}{9} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$78. (c) \frac{-2}{17} = -.12 \text{ (approx)} \quad -\sqrt{.01} = -.1$$

$$\sqrt{.04} = 0.2 \quad \sqrt{.0049} = 0.07$$

79. (d) 80. (c) 81. (b)

82. (c) Let the distance be x km

$$\text{A.T.S. } \frac{x}{5} - \frac{10}{60} = \frac{x}{6} + \frac{15}{60}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{25}{2} \text{ km}$$

83. (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of work is done in 10 days by 9 men
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of work is done in 2 days by

$$9 \times \frac{3}{1} \times 10 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = 90$$

No. of additional men required = $90 - 9 = 81$

84. (a)

85. (c) Let the rates of S.I. in two banks be $5r$ and $4r$

$$\frac{P_1 \times 5r}{100} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{P_2 \times 4r}{100} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{4}{5} = 4 : 5$$

$$86. (d) \text{ S.I. for 1 year} = \frac{200 \times 5 \times 1}{100} = \text{Rs } 10$$

$$A = 200 + 10 = \text{Rs } 210$$

Amount given at the end of one year = Rs 100

$$210 - 100 = \text{Rs } 110$$

$$\text{S.I. for 2nd year} = \frac{110 \times 5 \times 1}{100} = \frac{55}{10} = \text{Rs } 5.50$$

$$\text{Total amount to be paid} = \text{Rs } 110 + 5.50$$

$$= \text{Rs } 115.50$$

87. (d) Let $P = \text{Rs } x$

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{x \times 4 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs } \frac{8x}{100} = \frac{2x}{25}$$

$$\text{C.I.} = x \left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^2 - x = x \times \left(\frac{26}{25}\right)^2 - x = \frac{51x}{625}$$

$$\text{Difference} = \frac{51x}{625} - \frac{2x}{25} = 20$$

$$\text{or } \frac{x}{625} = 20$$

$$\therefore x = 13500$$

$$88. (b) \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{5}{6}, \frac{C}{D} = \frac{11}{9}$$

$$\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{11}{9} = \frac{55}{72} \quad \frac{A}{D} = \frac{55}{72}$$

$$89. (d) y = k(u + v) \quad u = k_1x \quad v = \frac{k_2}{x}$$

$$\therefore y = kk_1x + \frac{kk_2}{x}$$

$$\text{or } y = ax + \frac{b}{x} \quad [kk_1 = a \text{ another constant}$$

$$kk_2 = b]$$

$$6 = 4a + \frac{b}{4} \text{ and } \frac{10}{3} = 3a + \frac{b}{3}$$

Solving these we get,

$$a = 2, b = -8 \therefore y = 2x - \frac{8}{x}$$

90. (b)

91. (d)

92. (b)

93. (d) \therefore the sum of odd numbered digits is equal to sum of even numbered digits

\therefore Their difference = 0

0 is divisible by 11

\therefore (1) is also true

(2) is the rule of divisibility by 11

94. (a)

$$95. (b) f(2) = 2^4 - 5(2)^3 + 5(2)^2 - 10 \times 2 + 24 = 0$$

$$\therefore f(2) = 0$$

$\therefore x - 2$ is a factor of $f(x)$

96. (c)

$$97. (b) 10^x = 1.73$$

$$\log_{10} 1730 = 3.2380$$

$$\therefore 10^{3.2380} = 1730$$

$$| \because \log a^b = x$$

$$\therefore a^x = b$$

$$10^{3.2380} = 1.730 \times 10^3$$

$$= 10^x \cdot 10^3 = 10^{x+3}$$

$$\therefore 3.2380 = x + 3 \text{ or } x = 0.2380$$

$$98. (d) \log \frac{11}{5} + \log \frac{14}{3} - \log \frac{22}{15} = \log \left(\frac{11}{5} \times \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{15}{22} \right)$$

$$= \log 7$$

$$| \because \log m + \log n = \log mn$$

$$\log m - n = \log \frac{m}{n}]$$

$$99. (d) \log_5 3 \times \log_3 625 = \log_5 625 = \log_5 5^4 = 4 \log_5 5$$

$$= 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$| \because \log_a b \times \log_b c = \log_a c \text{ and } \log_e e = 1,$$

$$\log m^n = n \log m]$$

100. (a) $\therefore \log a, \log b, \log c$ are in AP

$$\therefore \log b - \log a = \log c - \log b$$

$$\text{or } 2 \log b = \log a + \log c$$

$$\text{or } \log b^2 = \log ac \text{ or } b^2 = ac$$

which is true only if a, b, c are in G.P.

(If a, b, c are in G.P. then a^2, b^2, c^2 are also in G.P.)

GENERAL AWARENESS

Engineering Services Examination, August 19, 1994

GENERAL STUDIES

We are grateful to Shri Manoj Kumar Sahoo of Bhubaneswar for sending this question paper to us.

1. Which one of the following regions receives winter rainfall caused by western disturbances?

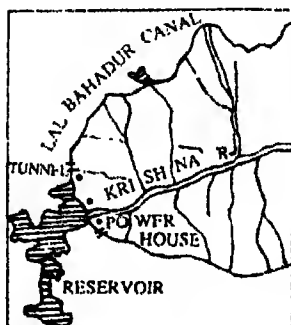
- (a) Punjab
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka Coast

2. The Naga hills form the watershed between India and

- (a) China
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Bangladesh

3. The given sketch represents the location of:

- (a) Srisailem project
- (b) Sriramsagar project
- (c) Nagarjunasagar project
- (d) Tungabhadra project



4. Which of the following are the main objectives of the Farakka barrage?

- 1. To obtain hydroelectric power and additional water for irrigation for common use by India and Bangladesh.
- 2. To save Bangladesh from the fury of periodic floods in the Ganga.
- 3. To protect and save Calcutta harbour from silting.
- 4. To improve navigability of the Hooghly.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3

(c) 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. The port of Kandla is situated

- (a) at the head of the Kori Creek of Kachchh
- (b) near Cape Ramas on the Western Coast of India
- (c) at the head of the Gulf of Kachchh
- (d) at the head of the Gulf of Khambat

6. Pruning is associated with the cultivation of:

- (a) coffee
- (b) cashew
- (c) rubber
- (d) tea

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
A. MIG airframes	1. Nasik
B. Aircraft engines	2. Koraput
C. Transport aircraft	3. Kanpur
D. Aircraft instruments	4. Lucknow

Codes:

(a) A	B	C	D
1	2	4	3
(b) A	B	C	D
2	1	3	4
(c) A	B	C	D
2	1	4	3
(d) A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4

8. Sudbury in Canada produces on a large scale

- (a) gold
- (b) silver
- (c) platinum
- (d) nickel

9. Which one of the following tribes treats their cattle with great respect and affection and do not kill them for food or for sale as meat?

- (a) Bushmen
- (b) Bindibu
- (c) Masai
- (d) Bedouins

10. The problem of transporting bulk goods on a large scale on account of shortage of railway wagons has been solved by the Indian railways by

- (a) repairing and reusing old wagons

- (b) increasing the production capacity of wagon manufacturers
(c) importing railway wagons from abroad
(d) supply of wagons by consumers who had bought them from identified wagon manufacturers
11. The longest passenger rail route in India links
(a) Tiruvananthapuram and Guwahati
(b) Kanyakumari and Jammu Tawi
(c) Jammu Tawi and Guwahati
(d) Tiruvananthapuram and Jammu Tawi
12. Fishing is highly developed along the Western Coast of India as:
(a) the continental slope along the Western Coast is well developed
(b) the continental shelf along the Western Coast is well pronounced
(c) the continental slope along the Western Coast is not well developed
(d) the continental shelf along the Western Coast is not well developed
13. Mild and rainy winters, warm and dry summers are the characteristic features of
(a) Monsoon region
(b) Mediterranean region
(c) Tropical grasslands
(d) Temperate grasslands
14. In the recent past, which one of the following items has shown a declining trend in the exports from India?
(a) Cotton textiles
(b) Jute goods
(c) Machine tools
(d) Tobacco products
15. During the 1981-1991 period, the population of which one of the following States had registered the maximum growth rate?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Meghalaya
(c) Nagaland
(d) Sikkim
16. The Indus Valley civilization belongs to the
(a) Neolithic Age
(b) Palaeolithic Age
(c) Chalcolithic Age
(d) Mesolithic Age
17. Mahavir Vardhaman was the
(a) First Thirthankar
(b) Tenth Thirthankar
(c) Twentysecond Thirthankar
(d) Twentyfourth Thirthankar
18. Consider the following statements:

Assertion A: Buddhism became very popular in India during the life time of its founder.

Reason R: Buddha preached in the language of the

people and did not harp on the caste system.

Of these statements:

- (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

19. Consider the following statements:

Assertion A: There was a general tendency among the Chola kings to change the then existing names of all the places situated within their territory and call them after the names of Chola kings.

Reason R: This was to mark out the places by their very names as belonging to the Cholas.

Of these statements:

- (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

20. Greco-Roman influence in Indian art is found at

- (a) Bharhut (b) Bodh Gaya
(c) Sanchi (d) Gandhara

21. The finest and most elaborate temple of Chola architecture is the

- (a) Subrahmanya temple at Thanjavur
(b) Brhadisvara temple at Thanjavur
(c) temple of Kailashanatha at Kanchipuram
(d) temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
A. A great mathematician and astronomer	1. Brahmagupta
B. A great scientist	2. Vrihad Vagabhatta
C. A great mathematician	3. Aryabhatta
D. A great physician	4. Varaha Mihira

Codes:

(a) A	B	C	D
2	1	3	4
(b) A	B	C	D
4	3	2	1
(c) A	B	C	D
3	4	1	2
(d) A	B	C	D
4	3	1	2

23. "Though endowed with extraordinary intellect and industry, he lacked practical judgement and common sense." The sultanate king referred to in this quotation is

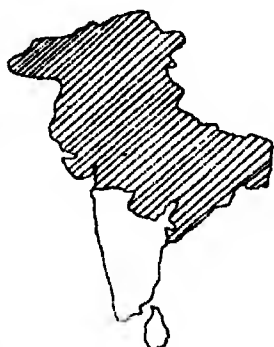
- (a) Balban
(b) Alauddin
(c) Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq
(d) Ibrahim Lodi

24. Mughal art was known as Miniature paintings because

- (a) the pictures were small in size
- (b) the pictures covered small themes
- (c) it followed the style known then by that name
- (d) they were mainly the small-sized reproductions of the normal sized originals

25. In the outline map shown in the given figure, the shaded portion relates to the empire of

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shahjahan



26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Known for his wit and humour | 1. Abul Fazal |
| B. An experienced General | 2. Faizi |
| C. A historian | 3. Birbal |
| D. A scholar and a poet | 4. Raja Bhagawan Das |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

27. Consider the following statements associated with the great uprising of 1857:

- 1. It was an organised revolt against the British.
- 2. In this uprising both Hindus and Muslims joined hands against the British.
- 3. It was a conspiracy to restore supremacy of native rulers of India.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1 and 3 are correct

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct

answer using the codes given below the Lists:

- | List-I
(Governor General) | List-II
(Event) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Warren Hastings | 1. Anglo-Burmese War |
| B. Cornwallis | 2. Battle of Plassey |
| C. William Bentinck | 3. The Charter Act of 1813 |
| D. Amherst | 4. Abolition of Sati System |
| | 5. Regulating Act |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| (c) | A | B | C | D |
| | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |
| | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

29. The Non-cooperation Movement in 1920 was withdrawn

- (a) because of Gandhiji's ill-health
- (b) due to the extremist policy then adopted by the National Congress
- (c) on a fervent appeal from the Government
- (d) because of violence at Chauri-Chaura

30. Consider the following statements:

Assertion A: Khilafat Movement was launched in India to drive out the British from India.

Reason R: After the World War I, the British rule in India became more repressive.

Of these statements:

- (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

- | List-I
(Cell organelles) | List-II
(Physiological phenomena) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Mitochondria | 1. Photosynthesis |
| B. Chloroplast | 2. Transpiration |
| C. Stomata | 3. Respiration |
| D. Cell wall | 4. Osmosis |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

32. The variety of coal in which the deposit contains

recognizable traces of the original plant material is

- (a) peat (b) anthracite
(c) bitumen (d) lignite

33. Which of the following characteristics of virus best denote its unique nature?

1. It can attack bacteria.
2. It can be crystallised.
3. It can replicate.
4. It can invade human body.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 3 and 4

34. A deficiency in the secretion of hormone from the thyroid gland leads to

- (a) sluggishness and growth retardation
(b) high blood pressure
(c) delayed development of secondary sex characteristics
(d) defective carbohydrate metabolism

35. During an accident, a person received injury on the head. On medical examination, it was found that the cerebellum had been injured. The injury would affect the victim's

- (a) hearing
(b) muscular coordination
(c) memory
(d) vision

36. Mineral deposits on the ocean-floor are characterised by the occurrence of:

- (a) calcium bearing minerals
(b) phosphorus bearing minerals
(c) petroleum
(d) manganese nodules

37. Prolonged consumption of pigeon pea (arhar or tur dal) adulterated with kesari dal (*Lathyrus sativus*) leads to

- (a) dropsy
(b) glaucoma
(c) liver cirrhosis
(d) paralysis

38. The organ, of the body which is mainly damaged in hepatitis, is

- (a) kidney (b) spleen
(c) liver (d) lung

39. Which of the following diseases is/are likely to spread in the entire community if a leaky septic tank contaminates the water supply?

1. Cholera
2. Typhoid
3. Tuberculosis
4. Leprosy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 alone (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

40. Which of the following agricultural practices have been primarily responsible for the pollution of our water resources?

1. Use of livestock manure.
2. Use of chemical fertilizers.
3. Excessive use of chemical pesticides.
4. Deforestation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4

41. A soil is depleted of nitrogen because of repeated growing of a cereal like wheat. In order to enrich the soil again, one should grow

- (a) soybean or alfalfa
(b) soybean or eucalyptus
(c) alfalfa or maize
(d) alfalfa or eucalyptus

42. A scientist was treating pathogenic bacteria with different chemicals to see which of them would stop the activity of their ribosomes. Which one of the following processes is the target?

- (a) DNA synthesis
(b) Protein synthesis
(c) Digestion of proteins
(d) Production of adenosine triphosphate

43. Ground water obtained from alkali soils will have a high

- (a) sodium and calcium content
(b) pH value
(c) sodium, chloride and sulphate content
(d) calcium and magnesium content

44. Thought, feeling and perception get altered when one is under the influence of

- (a) tranquilisers (b) hashish
(c) morphine (d) amphetamines

45. If a person can see an object clearly when it is placed at about 25 cm away from him, he is suffering from

- (a) myopia
(b) hypermyopia
(c) astigmatism
(d) none of the above

46. Consider the following statements:

The Indian Parliament can invade the State List if

1. a subject in the State List assumes national importance
2. a proclamation of emergency has been issued by the President of India

3. the Supreme Court of India authorises the Parliament to do so.

Of these statements:

- (a) 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 alone is correct
- (d) 3 alone is correct

47. Consider the following statements about copper vapour lasers:

Though originally invented in 1966, they are now being developed further for a wide variety of applications because

- 1. they can produce short and long wavelength radiations.
- 2. they can be focused on very small areas.
- 3. of their very high pulse repetition frequency and narrow pulse-widths.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) 2 and 3 are correct

48. Which one of the following is the essential implication of the Pressler Amendment?

- (a) The United States extends aid and development assistance to all less developed countries provided they had a democratic system of government and believed in the principles of basic human rights.
- (b) The United States provides military assistance to only those countries which are friendly towards the US.
- (c) The United States withdraws its economic and particularly military assistance to those countries which have been engaged in promoting terrorism of one kind or another in their neighbouring countries.
- (d) None of the above

49. Which one of the following sets of countries have recently been admitted to the European Union?

- (a) Greece, Norway and Finland
- (b) Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden
- (c) Austria, Greece and Finland
- (d) Austria, Greece, Norway and Sweden

50. Which one of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Maldives
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Myanmar

51. Which of the following are true of the National Human Rights Commission of India?

- 1. It enjoys the powers of a Civil Court.
- 2. It consists of eight members.
- 3. It will have its own nucleus of investigating staff and can seek the assistance of Central and State investigative agencies.
- 4. It need NOT seek the permission of the Central Government to establish offices at other places.

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

52. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed

- (a) by the General Assembly
- (b) from among the officers of the permanent secretariat of United Nations on the principles of seniority and merit
- (c) by the General Assembly upon the recommendations of the Security Council
- (d) by the Security Council

53. The Simla Pact between India and Pakistan was signed by

- (a) Indira Gandhi and Zia-ul-Haq
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- (c) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto

54. Consider the following statements about the recent elections held in South Africa:

1. It was the first ever election held in South Africa.
2. The elections were held to the 400-member National Assembly.
3. In the KwaZulu-Natal province, the Inkatha Freedom Party secured more than 50% of the votes.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1 and 3 are correct

55. Consider the following statements about the Israel-PLO accord:

1. It was signed in May 1994 in Cairo.
2. Its signatories were Yasser Arafat and Shimon Peres.
3. It provided for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza and Jericho.
4. It provided for the Palestinian police forces to police the self-rule zones.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
- (b) 2 and 4 are correct
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

56. Consider the following statements about ASLV launched in May 1994:

1. It was launched from Sriharikota.
2. It was the fourth of the series of ASLV launches of which the first two fared miserably and the third was partially successful.
3. It put a 113 kg Rohini satellite into orbit.
4. The satellite was put into orbit at about 900 km

from the earth.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (b) 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) 2 and 4 are correct
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

57. When the West Indian cricketer Brian Lara scored 375 runs, he surpassed the earlier record of 365 runs scored by Gary Sobers against

- (a) Australia
- (b) India
- (c) England
- (d) Pakistan

58. Article 40 of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall take steps to organise X and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." In this statement 'X' stands for

- (a) village panchayats
- (b) Zilla parishads
- (c) inter-State councils
- (d) none of the above

59. The Jnanpith award this year has been given to

- (a) U.R. Ananthamurthy
- (b) Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
- (c) Sitakanta Mahapatra
- (d) Vidyanivas Misra

60. According to the Union budget as presented in the Parliament in 1994, the rupee is fully convertible in

- (a) Capital Account
- (b) Current Account
- (c) Savings Account
- (d) all the above

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (a) CM March '79, page 549.
4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (d) Handbook of Agriculture (ICAR), p. 868.
7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (c)
10. (b) The production of wagons increased from 3,46,102 in 1990-91 to 31,46,394 in 1991-92—India '93, page 595.
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c)
15. (c) 58.86%. General Knowledge Refresher by O.P. Khanna, 36th Edition, page 105.
16. (c) Ancient India by R.S. Sharma, page 34.
17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (c)
25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (c)
29. (d) 30. (d) 31. (d) 32. (a)
33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (d)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (b)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (b)
45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (d)
49. (b) 50. (d) 51. (d) 52. (c)
53. (c) 54. (b) 55. (c) 56. (a)
57. (d) 58. (a)
59. (c) The award is for 1993, given in 1994.
60. (b)

Facts about Science

Atomic Energy.

Atom: Smallest unit into which matter can be divided without charged particles being released. It also is the smallest unit of matter with the characteristic properties of an element.

An atom consists largely of empty space and various constituent particles. Near the centre of the atom is a dense core, or nucleus, comprising protons and neutrons. These so-called nucleons are minute but extremely massive; as a result, the nucleus constitutes more than 99.9 per cent of the mass of the entire atom, though it occupies only about 10^{-14} of the volume. The nucleons cling together to form the nucleus because of an attractive force that they exert on one another when in close proximity. This force is called the nuclear, or strong, force.

The nucleus is positively charged, since the protons each carry one unit of positive electric charge while the neutrons carry none at all. As tiny as they are, both the protons and neutrons are made up of still-smaller particles called quarks. Each nucleon consists of three of these apparently fundamental particles.

The nucleus is surrounded by a diffuse cloud of electrons, particles with a negative electric charge and almost no mass. Because opposite electric charges attract, the negatively charged electrons are bound to the positively charged nucleus. In neutral atoms, the number of electrons equals the number of positive charges on the nucleus (*i.e.*, the number of constituent protons), but any atom may have more or fewer electrons than positive charges and thus be negatively or positively charged as a whole. Such charged atoms are called ions.

The most significant characteristic of an atom is its atomic num-

ber, which is the number of protons in its nucleus. The great importance of this property stems from the observation that all atoms with the same atomic number have nearly identical chemical properties and thus constitute a given element. Not all the atoms of an element have the same number of neutrons in their nuclei. Atoms with the same atomic number but a different number of neutrons are isotopes of that element. Isotopes have identical chemical properties, but they can have very different nuclear properties. These include mass, tendency to become radioactive in nuclear reactions (*i.e.*, radioactivity), and magnetic properties.

Atomic number: The number of a chemical element in the periodic system, whereby the elements are arranged in order of increasing number of protons in the nucleus. Accordingly, the number of protons, which is always equal to the number of electrons in the neutral atom, is also the atomic number. An atom of iron has 26 protons in its nucleus; therefore the atomic number of iron is 26.

Atomic radius: Half the distance between the nuclei of identical neighbouring atoms. An atom has no rigid spherical boundary, but it may be thought of as a tiny, dense positive nucleus surrounded by a diffuse negative cloud of electrons. The value of atomic radii depends on the type of chemical bond in which the atoms are involved (metallic, ionic, or covalent bond). When the neighbouring atoms are not alike, as in sodium chloride, part of the observed distance between atoms is assigned to one kind of atom and the rest to the other kind.

Atomic time: Time scale generated by atomic clocks, which furnish time more accurately than was possible with previous

astronomical means (measurements of the rotation of the Earth and its revolution about the Sun). International Atomic Time (abbreviated TAI, from the name in French) is based on a system consisting of about six primary, laboratory-constructed, cesium-beam atomic clocks along with a larger number of secondary, commercially made cesium clocks. Signals from these atomic clocks are transmitted to the International Time Bureau at Paris, which uses them to form TAI. It is estimated that the second of TAI reproduces the SI second to within about 1 part in 10^{13} . Two clocks that differ in rate by this amount would drift apart by only three milliseconds in 1,000 years.

Atomic weight: Ratio of the average mass of a chemical element's atoms to some standard. Since 1961 the standard unit of atomic mass has been 1/12 the mass of an atom of the isotope carbon-12 (an isotope is one of two or more species of atoms of the same chemical element that have different atomic masses). The atomic weight of carbon is 12.011, the average that reflects the typical ratio of natural abundances of its isotopes.

The concept of atomic weight is fundamental to chemistry, because most chemical reactions take place in accordance with simple numerical relationships among atoms. Since it is almost always impossible to count the atoms involved directly, chemists measure reactants and products by weighing and reach their conclusions through calculations involving atomic weights.

Atomic-weight scales: The original standard of atomic weight, established in the 19th century, was hydrogen, with a value of 1. From about 1900 until 1961, oxygen was used as the reference standard, with an assigned value of 16. The unit of

atomic mass was thereby defined as 1/16 the mass of an oxygen atom. In 1929 it was discovered that natural oxygen contains small amounts of two isotopes slightly heavier than the most abundant one and that the number 16 represented a weighted average of the masses of the atoms of the three isotopic forms of oxygen as they occur in nature. This situation was considered undesirable for several reasons, and, since it is possible to determine the relative masses of the atoms of individual isotopic species, a second scale was soon established with 16 as the value of the principal isotope of oxygen rather than the value of the natural mixture. This second scale, preferred by physicists, came to be known as the physical scale, and the earlier scale continued in use as the chemical scale, favoured by chemists, who generally worked with the natural isotopic mixtures rather than the pure isotopes.

Although the two scales differed only slightly, the ratio between them could not be fixed exactly, because of the slight variations in the isotopic composition of natural oxygen from different sources. It was also considered undesirable to have two different but closely related scales dealing with the same quantities. For both of these reasons, chemists and physicists established a new scale in 1961. This scale, based on carbon-12, required only minimal changes in the values that had been used for chemical atomic weights.

Atomic bomb: Weapon with great explosive power that results from the sudden release of energy upon the splitting, or fission, of the nuclei of such heavy elements as plutonium or uranium.

When a neutron strikes the nucleus of an atom of the isotopes uranium 235 or plutonium 239, it causes that nucleus to split into two fragments, each of which is a nucleus with about half the protons and neutrons of the original nucleus. In the process of splitting, a great amount of thermal energy, as well as gamma rays and two or more

neutrons, is released. Under certain conditions, the escaping neutrons strike and thus fission more of the surrounding uranium nuclei, which then emit more neutrons that split still more nuclei. This series of rapidly multiplying fissions culminates in a chain reaction in which nearly all the fissionable material is consumed, in the process generating the explosion of what is known as an atomic bomb.

Many isotopes of uranium can undergo fission, but uranium-235, which is found naturally at a ratio of about one part per every 139 parts of the isotope uranium-238, undergoes fission more readily and emits more neutrons per fission than other such isotopes. Plutonium-239 has these same qualities. These are the primary fissionable materials used in atomic bombs. A small amount of uranium 235, say 0.45 kg, cannot undergo a chain reaction and is thus termed a subcritical mass; this is because, on average, the neutrons released by a fission are likely to leave the assembly without striking another nucleus and causing it to fission. If more uranium-235 is added to the assemblage, the chances that one of the released neutrons will cause another fission are increased, since the escaping neutrons must traverse more uranium nuclei and the chances are greater that one of them will bump into another nucleus and split it. At the point at which one of the neutrons produced by a fission will on average create another fission, critical mass has been achieved, and a chain reaction and thus an atomic explosion will result.

In practice, an assembly of fissionable material must be brought from a subcritical to a critical state extremely suddenly. One way this can be done is to bring two subcritical masses together, at which point their combined mass becomes a critical one. This can be practically achieved by using high explosives to shoot two subcritical slugs of fissionable material together in a hollow tube. A second method used is that of implosion, in which a core of

fissionable material is suddenly compressed into a smaller size and thus a greater density; because it is denser, the nuclei are more tightly packed and the chances of an emitted neutron's striking a nucleus are increased. The core of an implosion-type atomic bomb consists of a sphere or a series of concentric shells of fissionable material surrounded by a jacket of high explosives, which, being simultaneously detonated, implode the fissionable material under enormous pressures into a denser mass that immediately achieves critically.

Fission releases an enormous amount of energy relative to the material involved. When completely fissioned, 1 kg of uranium-235 releases the energy equivalently produced by 17,000 tons, or 17 kilotons, of TNT. The detonation of an atomic bomb releases enormous amounts of thermal energy, or heat, achieving temperatures of several million degrees in the exploding bomb itself. This thermal energy creates a large fireball, the heat of which can ignite ground fires that can incinerate an entire small city. Convection currents created by the explosion suck dust and other ground materials up into the fireball, creating the characteristic mushroom-shaped cloud of an atomic explosion. The detonation also immediately produces a strong shock wave that propagates outward from the blast to distances of several kilometres, gradually losing its force along the way. Such a blast wave can destroy buildings for several kilometres from the location of the burst. Large quantities of neutrons and gamma rays are also emitted; this lethal radiation decreases rapidly over 1.5 or 3 km from the burst. Materials vaporized in the fireball condense to fine particles, and this radioactive debris, referred to as fallout, is carried by the winds in the troposphere or stratosphere. Since the radioactive contaminants include such long-lived radioisotopes as strontium-90 and plutonium-239, they can have lethal effects for weeks after the explosion.

उसकी आंखों में बसे सपने साकार आपके.
आपके हाथों में है उसका भविष्य.



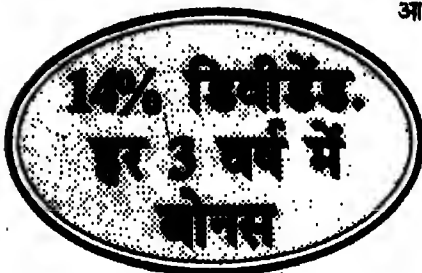
बाल उपहार वृद्धि निधि.

आपके प्यार की तरह,

यह बढ़ता जाए, बढ़ता जाए, बढ़ता ही जाए.

कितना लाड़, कितना दुलार उसकी हर ज़रूरत के लिए, दिनभर का हर पल आप सुरक्षित बनाते हैं उसके लिए, क्या यही वह सही समय नहीं जब आप उसके भविष्य के बारे में भी सोचें? आज, छोटी सी योजना बनाइए और उसे उज्ज्वल भविष्य का उपहार दीजिए, आप सोचते होंगे कैसे? सीधी बात है, आपके लिए हमारे पास है—बाल उपहार वृद्धि निधि, जिसमें आप एक बार निवेश कीजिए या हर साल थोड़ी थोड़ी रकम जोड़ते जाइए, फिर

आपके लाड़ले के 21 वर्ष के होने तक निवेश को बढ़ता हुआ देखिए, जबकि आपका लाड़ला लखपति बन जाएगा. जरा सोचिए, यह उपहार उसके कितने काम आएगा? ऊंची शिक्षा के द्वार खुल जाएंगे, या अपने खुद के बिजनेस में काम आएगी या अपना छोटा सा घर बनाने में सहायता पहुँचाएगा यह उपहार 18 साल के होने पर यदि वह चाहे तो साल में दो बार पैसा निकाल सकता है, जबकि बकाया रकम उसके 21 वर्ष के होने तक बढ़ती जाएगी. बाल उपहार वृद्धि निधि, एक दिन आपका लाड़ला आपके गुण गाएगा.



भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट

आपके बेहतरीन कल्प के लिए

यूनिट ट्रस्ट और सिन्डिकेटेड में किए गये सभी निवेशों में बाजार-निर्भर होता है एक सिन्डिकेटेड बाजार को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्वों व शक्तियों के अनुसार योजनाओं के दान ए भी में उतार-चढ़ाव आ सकता है. सीबीडीएफ कोमल योजना का नाम है और यह किसी भी रूप में योजना की गुणवत्ता, इसकी आगामी संभावनाओं या आय का प्रभाव नहीं है. निवेश करने से पहले ऑफर डॉक्यूमेंट पढ़ने की कृपा करें

मुख्य कार्यालय : बम्बई, ऑफिसियल कार्यालय : जीवन भारती, 13वीं मंजिल, टावर 41, 24, कनाद सर्किल, नई दिल्ली 110001. शाखा कार्यालय : ☐ नई दिल्ली : तेज बिल्डिंग, 8-बी, महादुराहा बजार मार्ग, फोन : 3318636, 3318786. ☐ बम्बई : अनेक भवन, तीसरा तल, बंसार रोड, फोन : 365212. ☐ कोलकाता : 16/79 ई. विजिल लाईन्स, फोन : 311858. ☐ लुधियाना : सोहन पैलेस, 45B, माल रोड, फोन : 400373. ☐ रायचूर : गिरीश प्लाजा बिल्डिंग, 5, पार्क रोड, फोन : 232501. ☐ चेन्नई : जीवन प्रकाश, सैक्टर 17-बी, फोन : 543683. ☐ शिवपुरी : 3, माल रोड, फोन : 4208. ☐ अमरावती : के.व्हाफ, जीवन प्रकाश, रोडव रोड, मन्नादा गाँवी रोड, फोन : 350651. ☐ पुणे : पुणे सिटी टावर, 63, लोड रोड, फोन : 53849. ☐ बाराकली : पद्मनाभ ताल, डी-58/2ए-1, पद्मनी मार्केट, रवबाबा, फोन : 83870. ☐ चेन्नई : एनएच 1, 68/3 टावर रोड, फोन : 26720. ☐ चेन्नई : सेंट्रल कोमल कारीदमबाद : डी-614 नेहरू राउन्ड, एनआईटी, पोटलवार-121001.

TEST OF REASONING—H

Questions 1 to 5 are based on letters in the word 'SOPHISTICATION':

1. How many letters occur only twice in the word?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) 5
2. How many letters from the alphabets have been used in the word?
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11
(d) 12 (e) 13
- Let the first two letters interchange their positions then third and fourth and then fifth and sixth and so on till the end.
3. Which letter will be between 9th letter from the beginning and 8th from the end?
(a) S (b) T (c) I
(d) C (e) A

4. Letter P would be between:

- (a) I & S (b) O & I (c) H & S
(d) I & T (e) H & I

5. If all the letters in the word were arranged alphabetically, the letter on 7th number from the beginning would be:

- (a) H (b) I (c) P
(d) O (e) N

Given below are jumbled letters of certain words. Match them with the right clue:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 6. SLOUT | (a) A bird |
| 7. RASPROW | (b) A musical instrument |
| 8. DRAMAS | (c) An Indian river |
| 9. RASHNIK | (d) A flower |
| 10. RUGAIT | (e) An Indian city |

Find out a three-letter word for each question which, if added before the set of letters in questions would form words. Example:

aract; er; egory; holic. The word is 'cat' so as to form cataract; cater; category; catholic.

11. date; sion; age; kind
12. rack; rel; ter; onet (Clues : These words are a
13. sion; der; nis; ant vehicle, a male, a number
14. pet; ton; eer; bon and a rod)

15. A man started from his home and went 1 km north, he turned right and went 1 km. He then turned left and went 1 km. He again turned left and covered 2 km and finally turned left and after going 2 km reached his destination. How far is he from his starting point as the crow flies?

- (a) 1 km (b) 2 km (c) 3 km
(d) $\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}$ km (e) at home

In a small city, the Bus-Stand is 1 km to the north of

school and 1 km to the east of Railway Station. Hospital is 1 km to the south of the Temple which is 2 km to the east of school. The Dairy is 2 km to the west of Post Office which is 3 km to the south of the Bus-Stand.

16. Which two among School, Hospital, Post Office, Bus Stand, Railway Station, Temple and Dairy are the farthest?

- (a) Station and Temple (b) Dairy and Hospital
(c) Bus Stand and Hospital (d) Dairy and Temple
(e) None of these

17. Which three are in a line?

- (a) Railway Station, Bus Stand and Temple
(b) Dairy, Post Office and Hospital
(c) Temple, Hospital and Railway Station
(d) Railway Station, School and Hospital
(e) Bus Stand, School and Post Office

'A' started from point 'X' for point 'Y' at 60 km per hour and his friend 'B' started from 'Y' for 'X' at 45 km per hour. The distance between 'X' and 'Y' is 49 km and both the friends started at 10 A.M.

18. At what time will they cross each other?

- (a) 10.32 A.M. (b) 10.25 A.M.
(c) 10.28 A.M. (d) 10.24 A.M.

19. If after crossing each other, 'A' was detained by the traffic police for 15 minutes, who would reach his destination earlier and by how much time?

- (a) A, by 5 seconds
(b) B, by 20 seconds
(c) A, by 1 min and 20 seconds
(d) B, by 1 minute 10 seconds
(e) Both would reach at the same time

A bus had 63 passengers. The ratio between men and women was 4 : 3. Half of the men and two thirds of the women were married but only 11 couples were together.

20. How many married women were travelling who did not have their husbands with them in the bus?

- (a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 8
(d) 7 (e) None of these

21. How many unmarried men were travelling in the bus?

- (a) 18 (b) 16 (c) 22
(d) 15 (e) None of these

For questions 22 to 27 find out the right set of letters for question mark(?):

22. AB CE EH GK ?

- (a) IM (b) HM (c) JN (d) IN

23. MLN QPR ? YXZ CBD

- (a) UTV (b) WUV (c) TSU (d) VUW

24. PRT QSU SUW VWY ?

- (a) YAC (b) ACD (c) WYA (d) ZBD
 25. TRQ ? WUT ZXW DBA
 (a) VTS (b) USR (c) UTS (d) UTQ
 26. BY EV HS ? NM
 (a) KP (b) NT (c) JQ (d) JP
 27. KLM NPR SVY ZDH ?
 (a) IMQ (b) JOT (c) INS (d) JNS

Find out the right couple of letters for the letter series:

28. DHKORVYCF--
 (a) GN (b) JN (c) CM
 (d) IM (e) JM
 29. YXVSOJDW--
 (a) NE (b) NF (c) OF
 (d) OE (e) PD
 30. BADCGFKJPO--
 (a) UV (b) XW (c) ZY
 (d) UT (e) VU
 31. ZAYBXCWDVEUFT--
 (a) SC (b) HS (c) HR
 (d) GR (e) GS
 32. JMPSVYBEHK--
 (a) PR (b) NQ (c) PS
 (d) NS (e) QT

Six words STRING, FARMER, COLUMN, SPREAD, INDIAN and FORMAL have been coded in six different ways. The same codes have been used for six different words in the same order. Find out the words which have thus been coded.

33. LZMMDQ _____ STRING RSQHMF
 34. DZOBFBQ _____ FARMER GZSLFQ
 35. TUSJLF _____ COLUMN DPMVNO
 36. ROINUJ _____ SPREAD DAERPS
 37. UGPTQK _____ INDIAN JPCMFT
 38. ESRCTE _____ FORMAL OFMRLA

39. If FRANCE is coded as 123456 and GERMANY is coded as 7628349, then FARMER would be coded as:

- (a) 132852 (b) 132762
 (c) 123862 (d) 132862

Find out the missing numbers for questions 40 to 42. The line-wise and column-wise total for each question has been given below:

40.

9		
	9	
5		7

20

41.

	6	5
8		
		4

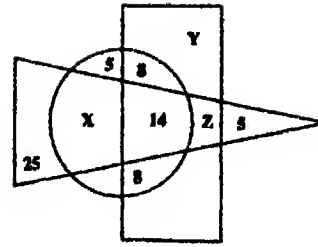
13

42.

		D ⁴
	E	
G ⁷		14

23

If the value of the triangle is 70, circle is 60 and the rectangle is 80 and the figures divide each other in equal parts, find the value of X, Y and Z.



43. The value of 'X' is:
 (a) 18 (b) 24 (c) 22 (d) 17 (e) 20
 44. The value of 'Y' is:
 (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 26 (e) 25
 45. The value of 'Z' is:
 (a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 10 (e) 4

According to a certain code:

+ means 'is equal to'

× means 'is not equal to'

□ means 'is less than'

+ means 'is not less than'

Δ means 'is greater than'

φ means 'is not greater than'

46. If A Δ B; B + C and D □ C then:
 (a) C □ A (b) C + A (c) C + A
 (d) C Δ A
 47. If A + B; B φ C; D Δ A then:
 (a) B + D (b) B Δ D (c) A □ C
 (d) B □ D
 48. If AB + BC; D + B and C Δ D then:
 (a) A + D (b) A Δ D (c) B Δ D
 (d) A □ D
 49. If ABC □ BCD and BC □ A then:
 (a) B Δ D (b) D Δ C (c) B + C
 (d) D φ C

Find the odd-man out:

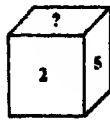
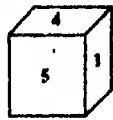
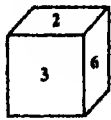
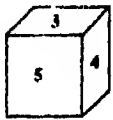
50. A B C D E
 51. A B C D E
 52. A B C D E
 53. A B C D E

54. If the six sides of the cube are to be coloured in

such a way that no two adjacent sides have the same colour, the minimum number of colours required would be:

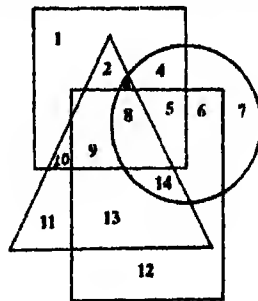
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 (e) 6

55. Find out the missing number of the dice:



- (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

In the figure given below, the square represents lawyers, the circle businessmen, the rectangle educated persons and the triangle women. Each section of the figure is numbered.



Which number represents:

56. educated women who are lawyers but not business persons?

- (a) 2 (b) 9 (c) 3
(d) 8 (e) 10

57. educated men who are businessmen as well as lawyers?

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 7
(d) 1 (e) 5

58. uneducated women who are lawyers as well as business persons?

- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 9
(d) 10 (e) None

59. uneducated men who are lawyers but not businessmen?

- (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 5
(d) 7 (e) None

60. educated men who are businessmen but not lawyers?

- (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 5 (d) 6 (e) 7

Which is strongest?

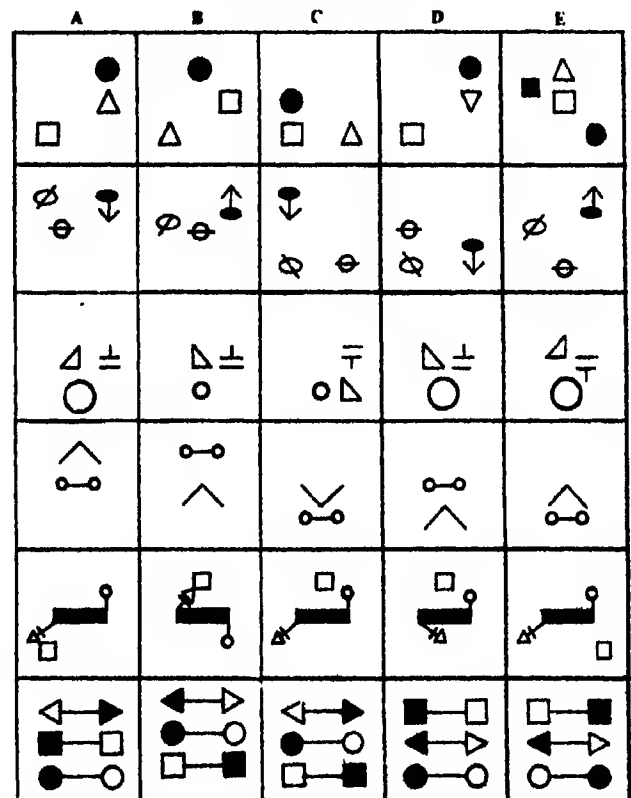
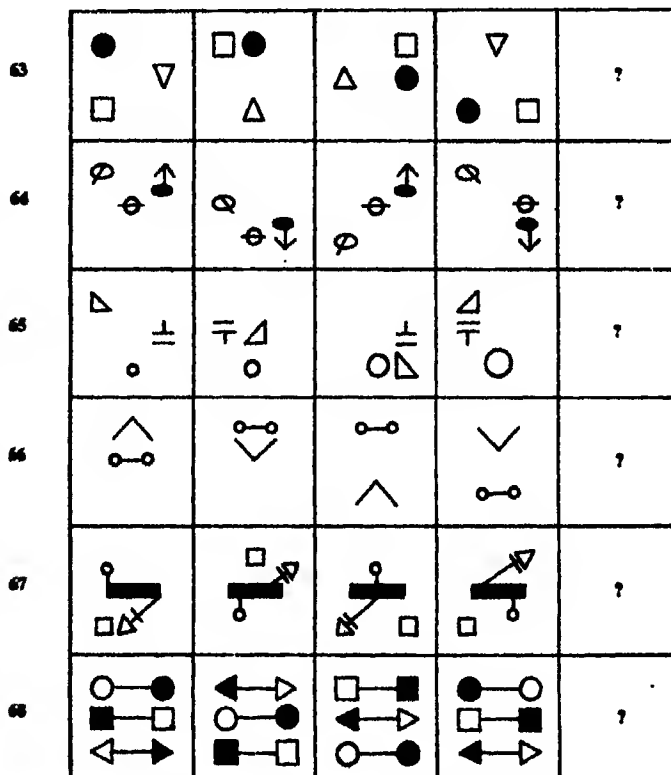
61. (a) injure (b) kill (c) beat
(d) thrash (e) whip
62. (a) cold (b) cool (c) pleasant
(d) freezing (e) shivering

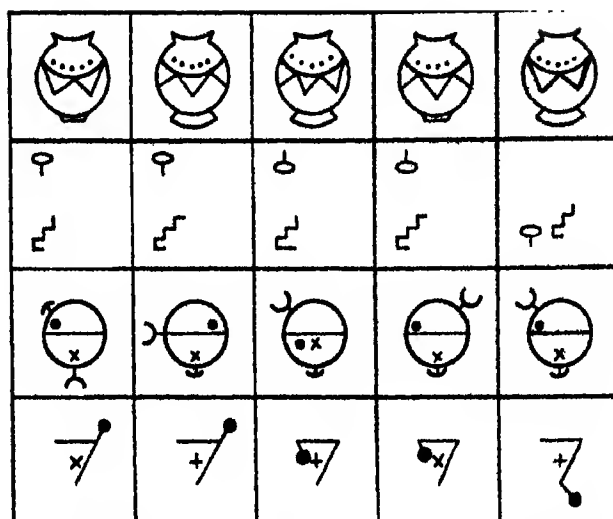
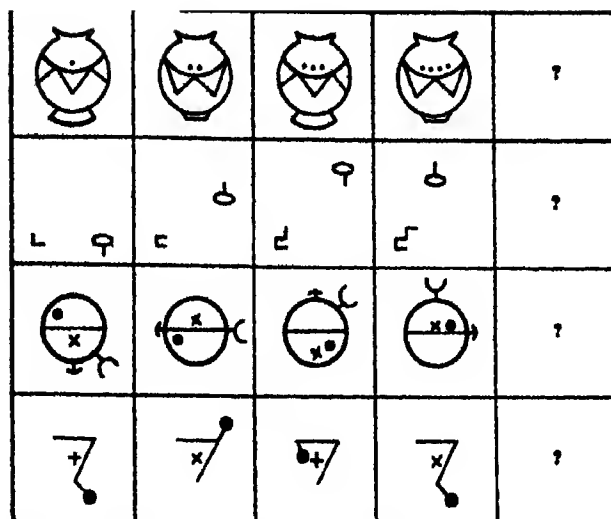
NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D, E and F. You have to say which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figure.

PROBLEM FIGURES

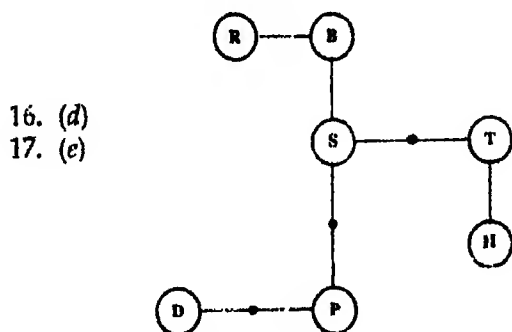
ANSWER FIGURES



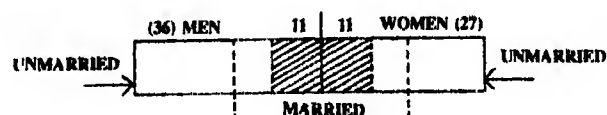


ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (e)
 6. (d) LOTUS 7. (a) SPARROW
 8. (e) MADRAS 9. (c) KRISHNA
 10. (b) GUITAR 11. MAN 12. BAR
 13. TEN 14. CAR
 15. (a)



18. (c) 19. (c)
 20. (d) 21. (a)



22. (d) First letters have a gap of one letter A, C, E, G ... and for the second one gap increases by one letter.
 23. (a) Each set has a gap of one letter in between.
 24. (d) The sets have gap of one letter among its letters and the gap between sets increases by one letter.
 25. (b) Again the sets of gap of letters which increases by one.
 26. (a) First letter of each set has gap of two letters and the other letter is of the same number in the alphabetical order from end.
 27. (c) For each set the gap increases by one letter.
 28. (e) The letters have gap of three and two letters simultaneously.

29. (c) The gap increases by one letter.
 30. (c) Make pairs of two and each pair has gap of one added letter.
 31. (e) There are two series, A, B, C, D ... and Z, Y, X, W ...
 32. (b) The letters have gap of two letters each.
 33. MANNER 34. CANCER 35. STRIKE
 36. JUNIOR 37. TEMPLE 38. SECRET
 39. (d) Match the letters with numbers.
 40. 9 3 8
 6 9 5
 5 8 7
 41. 2 6 5
 8 1 4
 3 6 4
 42. C³ P¹⁶ D⁴
 M¹³ E⁵ E⁵
 G⁷ B² N¹⁴
 43. (e) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (d)
 48. (b) 49. (b)
 50. D. All the other forms have curve lines.
 51. B. All the others have one line less in the inner figure.
 52. C. All the others have two curve lines and one straight line.
 53. B. The arrangement of arrows is wrong.
 54. (b) 55. (b) 56. (b) 57. (e) 58. (a)
 59. (a) 60. (d) 61. (b) 62. (d)

For the next set of questions, study each individual figure independently as well as in relation with others. Mark its movement and its speed, which might be up and down, side-wise, along certain points, diagonally or clockwise/anti-clockwise. The speed might be uniform or may increase or decrease by one step. The figures might get bigger or smaller, might turn or swing, some figures may disappear or may be added. Thus, on the basis of reasoning, reach the right conclusion.

63. D 64. B 65. D 66. E 67. C
 68. C 69. B 70. A 71. E 72. B

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd man out:

1. (a) wanted (b) required (c) wished
(d) tried (e) expected
2. (a) tour (b) travel (c) migrate
(d) journey (e) hike
3. (a) cow (b) camel (c) goat
(d) dog (e) sheep
4. (a) sword (b) paper (c) mast
(d) table (e) stick
5. (a) triangle (b) quadrilateral (c) square
(d) pentagon (e) arc
6. (a) uranium (b) calcium (c) coal
(d) petroleum (e) electricity
7. (a) leg (b) hand (c) finger
(d) cheek (e) ear
8. (a) chess (b) carom (c) ludo
(d) cards (e) hockey

The pair of words in questions 9 to 16 has a certain relationship. Tick mark the pair from (a), (b), (c) and (d) which has a similar relationship:

9. silver : iron
(a) copper : wire
(b) ink : pen
(c) glacier : snow
(d) crow : sparrow
10. toothpaste : brush
(a) feet : shoes
(b) ink : pen
(c) bus : travel
(d) law : court
11. skull : brain
(a) arm : hand
(b) mountain : stone
(c) eye : sight
(d) shell : nut
12. summer : rains
(a) winter : cold
(b) infancy : childhood
(c) moon : sun
(d) tea : coffee
13. smile : laugh
(a) heartbreak : cry
(b) race : run

- (c) warm : hot
(d) careless : alert

14. taunts : unpleasantness
(a) humour : wit
(b) friendship : sacrifice
(c) dirt : disease
(d) democracy : right
15. barren : fertile
(a) limited : boundless
(b) true : faithful
(c) uneven : rough
(d) education : intelligence
16. octopus : water
(a) caveman : arrows
(b) Russians : communism
(c) monkey : tree
(d) bird : nest

Match the questions given below with A, B, C, D, E, F and G on the basis of relationship among items. The items may not be in the same order:

17. face : nose : mouth
A. hospital : bed : ward
18. evaporation : cloud : rain
B. mountain : snow : forest
19. insect : mosquito : flies
C. cake : chocolate : sugar
20. physics : chemistry : botany
D. beverage : coffee : tea
21. oil : carton : tin
E. shoes : bags : leather
22. clay : pottery : brick
F. accident : injury : pain
23. atmosphere : oxygen : water
G. oak : pine : eucalyptus

Ajay, Micky, Titu, Bonny and Sherry are sons of Mavis, Ruby, Sona, Clara and Reena but not in the same order. Match the right mother and son on the basis of the information given below:

- Ruby is not Micky's or Titu's mother.
Ajay's or Sherry's mother is not Reena.
Titu is not Sona's son.

Sherry is not Ruby's or Clara's son and his mother's name does not start with the same letter as his.

Ajay's mother is not Ruby or Sona.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 24. Mavis | A. Ajay |
| 25. Ruby | B. Micky |
| 26. Sona | C. Titu |
| 27. Clara | D. Bonny |
| 28. Reena | E. Sherry |

A story book for children has 8 stories. Each story is told in three more pages than the previous one. If the total number of pages in the book is 124, then:

29. The first story in the book has ... pages.
- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) 8 | (b) 7 | (c) 5 |
| (d) 3 | (e) None of these | |

30. In how many pages has the sixth story been told?
- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 20 | (b) 18 | (c) 22 |
| (d) 24 | (e) None of these | |

In a staff of 30, five members know Hindi, English and Malayalam; the number of persons knowing two languages Hindi and Malayalam and English and Malayalam is the same while four persons know English and Hindi. Four know only Malayalam, three only English and again four Hindi only.

31. How many members know two languages, Hindi and Malayalam?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) 7 | (b) 9 | (c) 6 |
| (d) 5 | (e) None of these | |

32. How many persons know English?

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 15 | (b) 21 | (c) 13 |
| (d) 16 | (e) None of these | |

33. How many persons know Hindi?

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 21 | (b) 18 | (c) 16 |
| (d) 20 | (e) None of these | |

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- | |
|---|
| (a) necessarily follows from the Statements. |
| (b) is only a long drawn one. |
| (c) definitely does not follow from the Statements. |
| (d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate. |

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the Statements given.

Statements:

34. 1. The former Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr Nawaz Sharif stated that Pakistan possessed an atom bomb.

2. He also mentioned that India had an atom bomb too.
3. India declared that the second statement is not true.

Conclusion: His first statement must be false too.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

35. 1. One of the police officers accused the CM of his State of sheltering some of the underworld dons.
2. The police officer was attacked on his way to the high court.

Conclusion: The CM instructed the underworld dons to get rid of him or to teach him a lesson.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

36. 1. Party X believes in secularism.
2. Two members of the party were suspended from membership of the party for their alleged anti-party statements.

Conclusion: They made some remarks against secularism.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. A group of classical dancers gave their performance in a famous auditorium.
2. The dance programme was given sufficient publicity.
3. More than half the seats remained unoccupied.

Conclusion: People are not much interested in classical arts which are appreciated by very few.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. Most of the passengers, travelling from Delhi to Ghaziabad by train do not buy tickets.
2. Ramesh often travels from Delhi to Ghaziabad.

Conclusion: Ramesh does not buy ticket.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. Our Censor Board is very strict regarding obscenity in films.
2. Some magazines which publish obscene pictures as well as literature are in regular circulation.

Conclusion: There is no Censor Board for Magazines.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. Our Prime Minister is going to visit country X.

2. He would be accompanied by the Finance Minister and leading members of the business community.

Conclusion: He wants to work out a common strategy for economic co-operation.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

41. 1. Mr Rudra regularly writes crime stories for magazines.
2. I purchased a crime-story magazine from a book-stall.

Conclusion: It must have one or two stories by Mr Rudra.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something taken for granted or hinted at. Tick-mark (✓) the right answer as follows:

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit.
(d) Either I is implicit or II.
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

42. Indians mostly prefer to eat with their hand rather than use the confusing cutlery.

Implications:

- I. Fingers dipped in food and then licked add special flavour to food.
II. In confusion, one might start eating with knife and cut one's tongue.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

43. None of the Indian lawyers are practising the legal profession abroad.

Implications:

- I. They get enough cases in India so they need not go abroad.
II. Their degrees are not recognized in foreign countries hence they are not eligible to practice there.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

44. A regular supply of contrabands has been reported from one of the sea-ports.

Implications:

- I. The authorities are mixed up with the smugglers.
II. The smugglers are too smart for authorities.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

45. Coffee ads on TV have suddenly disappeared.

Implications:

- I. With 70% export, the coffee producers need no ads for selling the 30% in India.
II. TV ads have become pretty expensive.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

46. Most of the new-comers on silver screen are children of stars or film directors.

Implications:

- I. They have inherited the art of acting from their parents.
II. Other young people are neither interested in films nor have any talent for acting.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

47. Kavi Sammelans and Mushairas come in full swing only after midnight.

Implications:

- I. Only the ardent lovers of literature remain there after midnight and the rapport between the poets and their audience becomes perfect.
II. Poets feel rather sleepy before midnight.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

48. The police attaches great importance to finger prints in identifying criminals.

Implications:

- I. No two persons in the world have identical finger prints.
II. The impression of finger prints is a witness by itself.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

49. Government gives compensation to those who suffer during riots.

Implications:

- I. Helping the sufferers is the moral duty of the government as it is supposed to maintain peace in the country.
II. If sufferers get enough money, they forget the loss of life and property.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick mark (✓) your answers as under:

- (a) Only conclusion I follows from the statements.
- (b) Only II follows from the statements.
- (c) Both I and II follow from the statements.
- (d) Either I or II follows.
- (e) Neither I nor II follows.

Statements:

50. 1. All rats are dogs.
2. Some dogs are bulls.

Conclusions:

- I. Some rats are bulls.
 - II. No bull is a rat.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

51. 1. Some stones are bricks.
2. Some bricks are rocks.

Conclusions:

- I. Some rocks are stones.
 - II. Some stones are not rocks.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

52. 1. All women are doctors.
2. All doctors are nurses.

Conclusions:

- I. All nurses are women.
 - II. Some nurses are women.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

53. 1. Some trees are birds.
2. All birds are snails.

Conclusions:

- I. Some snails are trees.
 - II. Some birds are not trees.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

54. 1. All tall persons are fair.
2. Some fair persons have blue eyes.

Conclusions:

- I. No dark person has blue eyes.
 - II. Some tall persons have black eyes.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

55. 1. Mohan is taller than Ramesh but shorter than Naresh and Suresh, who is taller than Vivek.
2. Vivek is taller than Mohan but shorter than Naresh who is taller than Suresh.

Conclusions:

- I. Ramesh is the shortest.
 - II. Naresh is the tallest.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

56. 1. Only those students were admitted to college who were either hockey-players or dancers.
2. All players were singers.

Conclusions:

- I. All singers were admitted to the college.
 - II. Some singers were hockey-players as well.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

57. 1. All the cancer patients were cured.
2. All the cured patients grew fat.

Conclusions:

- I. All cancer patients grew fat.
 - II. Patients suffering from other diseases were not cured.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

58. 1. All teachers are businessmen.
2. Some businessmen are dacoits.

Conclusions:

- I. Some teachers are dacoits.
 - II. No dacoit is a teacher.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In each question given below, a problem is followed by two proposed Courses of Action I and II, that might help in solving the problem. Tick-mark the right answer as under:

- (a) Only I is the right Course of Action.
- (b) Only II is the right Course of Action.
- (c) Both I and II are right.
- (d) Either I or II is the right Course of Action.
- (e) Neither I nor II is the right Course of Action.

59. Customers in a certain area are constantly complaining of adulteration in spices.

- I. A team of plain clothesmen should be sent to collect samples of spices from all the shops in that area for testing them.
 - II. All the shops that sell spices should be sealed.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

60. Some cases of cholera were reported from a distant village.

- I. Medical help should be rushed to the affected area.
- II. Volunteer organizations should be requested to lend a helping hand in checking the disease from spreading.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

61. Students have gone on strike as a protest against increase in the examination fees.

- I. The fees should be reduced again.
- II. The authorities should hold a talk with leaders of students' union to convince them that due to rising prices, the rise in fees is justified.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

62. A husband and wife, who purchased a car with their joint income are seeking divorce.

- I. The car should be sold and money divided between them.
- II. They should make some mutual arrangement to use the car by turns.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

63. The employees of an office have a habit of coming late.

- I. Disciplinary action should be taken against all of them.
- II. The officer himself should come early to say 'hello' to them so that they feel ashamed and give up their habit of coming late.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

64. The number of stray dogs on streets is increasing day by day causing many accidents.

- I. All these dogs should be killed.
- II. These dogs should be sterilized so that they do not multiply further.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

65. A childless couple were caught stealing a new born baby.

- I. The couple should be handed over to police for legal action.
- II. After their release from prison, they should be asked to adopt an orphan.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. It is feared that some mud houses might collapse during heavy rains.

- I. The houses must be evacuated and the dwellers sent to a safe place.
- II. All mud houses should be demolished.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In making decisions about important questions, it is advisable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and

weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may be of minor importance, may not be directly connected with the question or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which is strong and which is weak and then tick mark your answers as follows:

- (a) Only I is strong.
- (b) Only II is strong.
- (c) Both I and II are strong.
- (d) Either I or II is strong.
- (e) Neither I nor II is strong.

67. Should movies like 'The Bandit Queen' be shown in India without any cuts by censors?

- I. Yes, if they can be shown abroad, what is wrong with showing it in India!
- II. No, the majority of Indian audience is not mature enough to digest raw violence and complete exposure.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. Do the dead really go to Heaven or Hell according to their deeds?

- I. Yes, there must be proper judgement and rewards and punishments according to the deeds of human beings by the Supreme Power!
- II. No, after death, a person dissolves into thin air and that is the end of everything.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. Should doctor be contacted for minor ailments?

- I. Yes, they might be fore-warning of some serious disease.
- II. No, such ailments are not worth making fuss and get cured by themselves.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. Are children staying in hostels since childhood, less attached to their parents than other children who stay with their parents?

- I. Yes, being away from their parents and living on their own makes children very independent and almost strangers to their parents.
- II. No, the separation makes them starve for the love of their parents and they crave for that love.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. An aeroplane was seen in flames. What was the reason?

- I. Something went wrong with the mechanical system.
- II. Someone deliberately put some explosives or a time-bomb in it.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

72. Do wars solve bilateral disputes?

- I. Yes, the two parties face each other and the war decides who is right and who is wrong.
- II. No, the only seeds that a war sows are destruction, hatred, suffering and poverty and dis-

putes remain unsolved.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

73. Are killers mentally unbalanced persons?

I. Yes, having urge to kill is proof enough in itself that the person lacks basic human qualities and values.

II. No, the way killers plan their activities shows that they possess a lot of intelligence.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

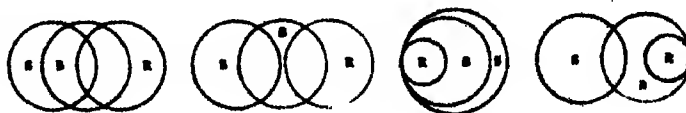
1. (d) All the others mean nearly the same.
2. (c) It is the only word that suggests going and settling elsewhere.
3. (d) All the others come in the category of cattle.
4. (a) All the others are primarily made of wood.
5. (e) All the others are enclosed spaces surrounded by straight lines.
6. (b) All the others are sources of energy.
7. (c) All the others are two in number.
8. (c) All the others are indoor games.
9. (d) Both belong to the same category.
10. (b) One is a medium for using the other.
11. (d) A soft material is protected by a hard crust.
12. (b) One follows the other.
13. (c) The relation shows weaker and stronger moods.
14. (c) One causes the other.
15. (a) The items are opposites.
16. (c) The relationship is that of a creature and the place of its dwelling.
17. B. One consists of the other two.
18. F. One causes the other.
19. D. Two of the items are members of one general term.
20. G. They are three items belonging to the same category.
21. A. One is inside the other and the third one is inside the second one.
22. E. Two of the items are made from the third one.
23. C. One of the items is one of the contents of the other two items.
24. E
25. D
26. B
27. A
28. C
29. (c)
30. (a)
31. (d)
32. (d)
33. (b)
34. (d)
35. (b)
36. (d)
37. (a)
38. (d)
39. (a)
40. (a)
41. (b)
42. (c)
43. (b)
44. (d)
45. (a)
46. (c)
47. (a)
48. (c)
49. (a)

The best way to solve the next set of questions is by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and then reach the fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by a circle irrespective of its size.

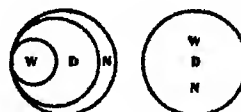
50. (d)



51. (b)



52. (b)

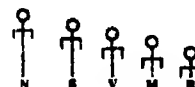


53. (a)

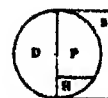


54. (e) Like question no. 50.

55. (c)



56. (b)



57. (a)



58. (d) Example, question no. 50.

59. (a)

60. (c)

61. (b)

62. (d)

63. (d)

64. (d)

65. (c)

66. (a)

67. (b) The first argument is not very convincing hence lacks force.

68. (e) The first argument is based on assumption and the second one on supposition hence neither is strong.

69. (a) The first one has weight while the second one shows a light-hearted attitude.

70. (c) Both the arguments are strong and convincing in their own way.

71. (d) It could be either.

72. (b) The first argument is very weak.

73. (a) The first one is strong while the second one is not related directly to the question and is related to an entirely different aspect.

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MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Plants are fashioned by cultivation, and man by education."

—Rousseau

There is no denying the fact that the cultivation of plants as well as of human minds is not the result of some feat or fluke, but an outcome of constant care and consistent application of human faculties. If the selection of seeds is an imperative for the former, education is the *raison d'être* of the latter. Man by nature is impulsive and inquisitive and in order to harness both the traits, the torch of education has to be kept burning till the thirst for knowledge becomes a possessive passion of life. Without periodic pruning, plants tend to develop all sorts of shapes and weeds begin to grow around them. With a view to giving them proper contours and attractive looks, plants have to be looked after well. In the same vein, man, if allowed to grow physically but hampered to cultivate his mind and spirit with the all-embracing aura of education, will become an ugly creature and thus pose a serious threat to social harmony and personal perceptions. A sculptor chisels the stone and creates an aesthetic piece of sculpture. An educationist works on human impulses and emotions and rids them of their distortions and prejudices.

"Face is the index of mind"

'What the mind tries to conceal or conceive, face reveals' is the most common belief among people. Various moods of mind become prominent on the human face. However hard one may try to hide the true feelings, more often than not, the face betrays and exposes

the real intentions. By nature we tend to put up appearances when all is not well with us, but the face, like a perfect mirror, reflects the emotions of anxiety that have already affected the mind. Like the lines of a human palm that a palmist claims to read to predict, the face reader can also decipher the intricacies of human mind from the curves/complexion writ large over the face. Some times the adage 'faces are often deceptive' becomes an equally stark reality of life. The mean motives or diabolical designs of a villain may pass our comprehension and we may be taken for a ride by the more canny or crafty fellows. But such an occurrence may be an exception and exceptions, as we all know, do not prove the rule. Therefore, the axiom 'face is the index of mind' is true in most cases where interaction between individual takes place in ordinary life.

"All the World is a stage"

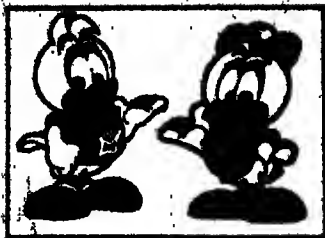
—Shakespeare

From the first breath to the last, human beings keep playing different roles on the stage of this world. The world as a vast stage is always ready to receive those who are determined to show their merit and mettle. Some human beings inherit the roles that they are to play from their immediate ancestors, although their gestures and gesticulations may be vastly different and their sights may be fixed on much higher targets as compared to those of their forefathers. There are a countless number of others who do not have any cut out roles for them but make their own choice and thus embark upon the uncertain road beset with trials and trepidations. Confused by sound and fury, bouquets and brickbats, we have to

show our talent as best as possible, because in an ever-increasing crowd of actors and actresses, only those stand out to become distinct and distinguishable, who perform exceptionally well and carve a noticeable niche for themselves on the shifting sands of time and tide.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

Each war leaves in its trail a mixed bag of triumphs and traumas, trophies and tears, victories and the vanquished. There are some who derive vicarious pleasure from the fire and fury of war and treat it as a source of rare thrill and the mother of all applause and accolades. Such persons are short-sighted, both in vision and valour. The real elation in life lies not so much in death and destruction as in concept and construction. After the war, when things begin to settle and people start making fresh efforts to rebuild the badly mauled human relations, the endeavour no doubt proves awful and arduous but the results of such an initiative are highly rewarding and revelling. There is no denying the fact that if war brings out the most outstanding qualities of suffering and sacrifice among the fighting forces, peace too promotes the most creative faculties of human body and mind. The great advances in science and technology, agriculture and industry and the like, are made during peace when all energies and impulses are directed towards reconstruction and realisation of dreams hitherto shattered by war. The glories of peace are there for all to see and share in the most candid curves of rising standards of living and the increasing span of life.



Asian Games—A Preview

The 12th Asian Games are going to be held in Hiroshima, Japan from October 2 to 16, 1994. In the 43-year history of the Games, this is the first time that the Asiad is being held outside an Asian Capital.

The 12th Asian Games will present the largest ever programme. In all 337 competitions in 34 sports, including some native to Asia, are to be held. 8,346 athletes and officials from 42 countries are expected to participate. Former Soviet republics like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan will be competing for the first time. Cambodia will be re-joining the Asiad after a gap of 20 years.

Historical Background

The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi, India, in 1951. A total of 11 countries had participated and competition was held in six sports: athletics, swimming, soccer, basketball, weightlifting and cycling. Japan came on top with 24 gold medals and were followed by India (15), Iran (8), Singapore (5) and the Philippines (5).

The second Games were staged at Manila in 1954. Cycling was dropped, but three new disciplines—wrestling, boxing and shooting—were added. Japan once again took the top slot with

36 gold medals. Pakistan, who entered for the first time, were bracketed with India, with five gold medals each.

The third Asian Games were held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1958. 20 countries participated. Hockey was introduced for the first time. The title was won by Pakistan, who beat India on a better goal average.

Japan continued its tradition of topping the medals tally. They were followed by Philippines and Korea. India were relegated to seventh position.

The fourth Asian Games were held at Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1962. While in splendour and grandeur the games surpassed all the previous three, the non-inclusion of Taiwan and Israel sparked off a controversy that took such an ugly turn that it strained relations between India and Indonesia. Japan maintained its superiority with a haul of 60 gold medals, India, with 11 gold medals, got the second place.

The fifth Asian Games were held at Bangkok, Thailand, in 1966. The sixth Games, in 1970, were to be held in Seoul, S. Korea. But, Seoul expressed its inability and Bangkok came forward to host the Games once again.

The seventh Asian Games, held at Tehran, Iran, in 1974, were the best ever seen. Iran opened a new chapter by inviting China to

participate. The Tehran Games added a lot of pomp and pageantry into the Asian Games. Japan continued its dominance. Iran and China came second and third, respectively.

Pakistan were awarded the eighth Games at Islamabad in 1978. But, owing to internal trouble, they could not honour their commitment. Thailand was once again requested to stage the Games. They agreed on the condition that the Games be financed by the member-countries. They were given 2.7 million US dollars by 11 countries. The Games were held at Bangkok. Japan got stiff opposition from China but managed to finish at the top. India were placed sixth.

The ninth Asian Games were held in New Delhi, India, in 1982. More than 4,500 sports men and women from 33 countries participated. The ever-reigning champions, Japan, were relegated to the second position, for the first time, by China. China, with 61 gold medals, topped the medals tally. They were followed by Japan, South Korea, North Korea and India.

The tenth Asian Games were held at Seoul, South Korea, in 1986. China managed to retain their top position with the barest possible margin of one gold. China got 94 gold medals against 83 by South Korea. Japan was relegated to third position. India's perfor-

mance was the most pathetic till date. India could manage only 5 gold medals.

The eleventh Asian Games were held in Beijing, China. A total of 5,231 athletes and officials from 36 countries participated. Missing were Iraq, suspended by the Olympic Council of Asia for its invasion of Kuwait, and Jordan, who officially pulled out for "financial reasons".

China reigned supreme throughout the games. They out-classed everyone in every sphere and finished with 183 gold, 107 silver and 51 bronze. They were followed by South Korea and Japan.

India finished 11th on the medals table, with a lone gold from Kabaddi. This was the worst ever performance in Asian Games.

Asian Sports

The Asian Games, despite having a format similar to the Olympic Games, have their own distinct flavour which is added by the inclusion of Asian sports such as Kabaddi, Sepak Takraw and Taekwondo.

Kabaddi is popular in India and Bangladesh. It first appeared on the Asian Games schedule in 1990. The game demands lots of stamina and speed.

Taekwondo is a Korean martial art and is currently practiced in 108 countries around the world. It was introduced in Asian Games in 1986.

Sepak Takraw is a 500-year-old Malaysian sport which combines the ball handling skills of soccer with the thrilling moves of

Volleyball. This game made its debut in 1990.

Hiroshima City

Hiroshima is best known to the world as the site of the first atomic bombing. On August 6, 1945, the city was reduced to ashes. In the five decades since, Hiroshima has

become a thriving manufacturing and transportation centre of Japan. Today it is a lively city of 1.9 million people.

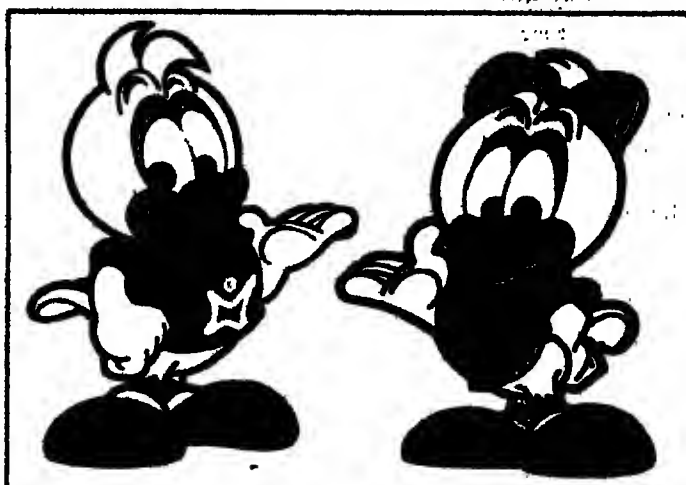
A total of US \$ 18 billion has been invested in facilities and infrastructure improvements, to host the 12th Asian Games.



**THE 12TH ASIAN GAMES
HIROSHIMA 1994**

Hiroshima Games Emblem

The emblem represents both a dove in flight and the first letter of the host city's name. The dove represents the wish of the people of Hiroshima for world peace. The dynamic design of the mark symbolises the energy and the spirit of Asian Games.



Hiroshima Games Mascots

A pair of doves, named Poppo and Cuccu, these are not only the first boy-girl Mascot duo in Asian Games history, but also an endearing reminder to the slogan of the Games of "Asian Harmony". Doves are a universal symbol of peace.

The Electoral Maze

The Election Commissioner's sustained campaign on the issue of photo-cum-identity cards for voters, has led the people to believe that it is the panacea for the ills that dog our electoral system. Actually it is a measure of only peripheral relevance and significance. The proposition is: "The issuance of I-cards to voters without comprehensive electoral reforms will be an exercise in futility."

Mr A Why is the EC being so obdurate over the I-card issue, not to mention the rigid time frame? Given the logistics in Arunachal Pradesh, insurgency in Manipur, the influx of 15-20 million illegal immigrants in other Eastern States... and a host of other problems, some States will have a tough time meeting the 1st January, 1995 deadline stipulated by the E.C., beyond which no elections will be held in these States. Just because an Indian citizen does not have an I-card, will his right to vote be snatched away? Even in the well-administered States, the element of popular inertia and political apathy needs to be considered. In Maharashtra for instance, the turnout for issuance of I-cards has been barely 50%, dipping to a dismal 6% in some constituencies. In rural areas, the percentage is even lower. At this rate, 20-25% eligible voters will get disfranchised, leading to a total distortion of the popular mandate. Psephologists tell us that a 10% swing is sufficient to completely wipe out a major political party. That is exactly what happened to the Congress in U.P. in 1991. Mr Seshan should have realised that the worst ills of our electoral system are the use of money-power

and muscle-power, and that I-cards will have no impact in these crucial areas. Bribery and coercion will go on as before. A voter with an I-card can easily be purchased or prevented from voting as a man with no card. At best the I-cards can check impersonation to some extent. But that can have only a marginal impact on the outcome of an election. I wonder if the exercise is worth the stupendous effort and the whopping sum of Rs 600-800 crores that will be expended on it. Mr Seshan should realise that the Election Commission has the legal status of only a Tribunal, that its powers are limited to those available under Art 324 of the Constitution and the Representation of People Act, 1951, and that those powers are mostly of a regulatory character. Any major and meaningful electoral reform can be undertaken only by the Parliament. By exaggerating the importance of I-cards and focussing public attention on the same, and in the process diverting it from the basic reforms presently under consideration of the Parliament, he has actually done disservice to the cause. Knights Errant are clearly out of place in a modern democracy.

Mr B I definitely do not share Mr A's pessimism over the outcome of the E.C.'s heroic efforts to cleanse the Augean Stables of our electoral politics. He is viewing the issue of I-cards as an isolated measure and not in the context of the gamut of electoral measures undertaken by Mr Seshan. It is no body's case that the issuance of I-cards alone would remove all our electoral ills. But in conjunction

with several other measures that have been taken, it would certainly be a major improvement on the current electoral practices. Take for instance Mr Seshan's directions to the State Governments to tighten the local law-and-order outfits, to identify sensitive and trouble-prone areas, to undertake a special drive to identify habitual criminals who are regularly used for booth capturing etc and to unearth illicit arms and liquor factories. All these measures taken together are bound to go a long way to control impersonation, intimidation, booth capturing and large-scale violence. Again, his involvement of Income Tax Commissioners as observers to monitor poll expenses and the arrangements to be made to collect through videography evidence of corrupt practices is bound to have a sobering effect on the political parties and their candidates, as will the E.C.'s insistence on punishing government officials for acts of omission and commission during poll duties. The prohibition of the announcement by any government of concessions to any category of voters during the run-up to an election is again a wholesome measure. As for the time frame, it can hardly be said that there has not been sufficient notice as a commitment in this regard was made in 1988. All political parties were represented in the Dinesh Goswami Committee of 1991 and all had agreed on this measure. Mr Seshan had a point when he said recently that if 16 months were not adequate for providing photo-identity cards "we would not be able to do it even in 16 years or 1600 years". The Establishment

really works only under pressure. T.N. Seshan should know, he has been there all his working life.

Mr C I must point out at the very outset that I do not agree with Mr A's assessment that Mr Seshan's crusading zeal and aggressive style will prove counter productive or that his undue emphasis on the issue of I-cards has led to a weakening of popular support for the demand for comprehensive electoral reform. On the contrary, opinion polls have shown quite decisively that his aggressive campaigning has aroused considerable popular interest and has created strong public opinion in favour of electoral reform. Again, I do not agree with him that the powers of the Election Commission are severely limited. It is a Tribunal only in the sense that appeals lie from its decisions to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Otherwise, Art 324 vests vast powers in the commission to make appropriate orders for the proper conduct of elections, some of which cannot even be questioned in a court of law. Again, I see no merit in the arguments of Mr A that since the Election Commission does not have all the powers to meet the situation as it has developed, it should not even exercise those powers that it does possess, and should not seek to remedy even those ills that lie within the parameters of its existing powers to remedy. You can hardly ever do anything if you keep on waiting for perfect conditions to be created for your job. Moreover, our existing electoral laws are deficient only in certain specific spheres. Generally speaking, these are quite adequate and the problem is not of a lack of laws but the lack of their strict implementation. It is just this hiatus between prescription and practice that Mr Seshan is attempting to bridge. I am quite sure in my mind that given proper implementation quite satisfactory results can be achieved even under

our existing laws. After all it was under these very laws that our first general election was conducted. Even the then opposition parties had to concede that the same were by and large free and fair. And in the by-elections held some months ago, was not there a discernible change of climate so far as poll violence and booth capturing etc are concerned? Finally, may I ask my friends how are they sure that the two electoral Bills presently before the Parliament will actually be passed? Haven't electoral reform Bills lapsed in the past? How are we sure that they will not be mutilated out of shape at the Committee stage? And even if they retain their present shape are there no crucial areas of reform which they don't even touch upon? Mr Seshan's measures may be all that we may eventually have by way of electoral reform. Personally, I do not think that their impact will be as insignificant as some people believe it will be.

Mr D With due respect to my friend Mr C, I am constrained to point out that his faith in the adequacy of our existing legal framework for ensuring free and fair elections is totally misplaced. To me the system appears to be in an advanced stage of putrescence. Ground realities will certainly bear out the inadequacy of our existing arrangements. According to a well-informed Chief Minister, 20-25 per cent bogus voting was usual in our elections. An M.P. admitted that he had spent Rs 8 crore to get elected to Parliament as against a ceiling of Rs 2 lakhs! Another M.P. stated that his expenditure on posters alone exceeded that ceiling! Add to these the fact that there were thousands of cases of poll violence and booth capturing in the last general elections. Repolling had to be ordered on such a scale as to make the exercise a mini general election in its own right. Elections have been fought and won on the strength of blatant communal propaganda. In fact Mr Seshan has

himself admitted that the Election Commission lacks sufficient powers to deal with the situation. In a recent (Sept 25) speech at Meham in Haryana he said that unless new laws were enacted and more powers were given to the Commission, it was not possible to conduct totally free and fair elections. When it comes from the horse's own mouth, I think there remains little scope for doubt. But I will certainly go along with Mr C in that we should not expect too much from the Parliament. It is clearly dragging its feet on the issue. In fact it has always dragged its feet. Our major political parties, in fact, are not interested in electoral reform. The present lawlessness works to their advantage vis-a-vis smaller parties and independents. Their approach, moreover, is blatantly partisan. Take the classic case of deregistration of communal parties. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Constituent Assembly (sitting as Parliament) itself. But no action was taken. There was no need, Muslims then being solidly behind the dominant party. Now the same dominant party is keen on the ban not only on the basis of religion but caste also because the Muslims and the Dalits are no longer its pocket boroughs. The BJP will have nothing to do with a ban on communal parties. The Janta Dal and its likes want to banish from politics, religion but not caste, for obvious reasons. Similarly no major party wants to return to the pre-1974 position when party expenses were included in a candidate's poll expenses and the ceiling was real and not a farce as at present. Unless and until public opinion forces the Parliament to undertake a major overhaul of our electoral laws, Mr Seshan, with all his measures, cannot ensure free and fair poll. The ball is obviously in the court of 'We, the people of India'.

Psychosis: Distortion of Reality

PSYCHOSIS is a severe disorganisation of personality and intellectual functioning. It is distinguished from neurosis, which is less severe, by distortions of reality and more intense, severe, and disruptive symptoms that affect all areas of an individual's life.

Psychosis is usually characterised by delusions, hallucinations, or severe thought disorder or combinations thereof.

Delusions are false beliefs that are usually bizarre. Hallucinations are false perceptions, such as hearing imagined voices or seeing imagined things. Thought disorder is intellectual disorganization that prevents one from functioning at the same level as he or she did prior to the psychosis.

The degree of withdrawal from external reality is greater in the psychotic person than in the neurotic.

Psychoses are of two general classes: organic and functional. Organic psychoses are those which are caused by an identifiable organic brain dysfunction. Among common organic psychoses are paresis (syphilitic infection of the central nervous system); delirium tremens and Korsakoff's syndrome (psychoses of alcoholism); senile psychosis; and the psychoses of LSD, amphetamines, and other drugs.

Functional psychoses are those for which an organic cause is not known. Some are depressive psychosis, paranoia, schizophrenia, and psychotic depression.

Fortunately, most people suffering from this malady are, in fact, mild cases of flustered behaviour. They are "alarmists" who have let this per-

sonality trait dominate their behaviour pattern.

How often can emotional conditions develop into catastrophic breakdowns?

Many contend that neuroses are more prevalent than ever before, that people are given to unreasonable fears of failure in their careers and personal lives that they worry today without really knowing what they are worrying about.

But these conditions are avoidable, at least as far as "relatively normal" persons are concerned. If we understand our emotions better, we can keep them from running away with us. We can rein them.

Face the fact, to begin with, that emotional upsets are rampant. No one is an exception. Only some extra sensitive and fragile personalities go under. Others stand the testy times well and emerge stronger.

In one study the question, "Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?" brought an affirmative response from one in five—an extraordinary number.

It represents only those who admitted they had approached the breaking point. Naturally, that critical point varies with individuals; some can "take" more than others. But once that is conceded, it is possible to sketch a person whose emotional turmoil is nearing an explosion.

This fragile personality should ask the following questions:

Am I troubled by headaches or pains in the head? Do I find it difficult to get up in the morning? Do I find myself short of breath even when I

am not exercising or working hard? Have I ever been bothered by a hard heartbeat? Have I ever had dizzy spells? Do my hands often sweat and feel damp and clammy? Have there been times when I could not take care of things?

Few of us could dismiss all these questions with a flat no, which provides an idea of the number of tensions we carry in our daily life.

So, while we cannot establish "good" and "bad" emotional ratings on the basis of yes and no answers, we do know that a large number of people do have emotional problems. That such people would benefit by a clearer concept of the nature of their malady.

We do not have to borrow trouble which is what many people seem to be doing these days. More and more personality development experts now suspect that our preoccupation with the problem of tension has led us to believe that all tension must be avoided.

Some have even come to feel that something is wrong with them if they ever feel depressed or "blue"—if, in fact, they are not living in a state of perpetual euphoria.

Do such idealistic states exist? Dr Robert F. Peck, a psychologist, asked that question and supplied this thoughtful answer:

"For more than half of us, life is a matter of settling for a good deal less than we want. We are decidedly not happy at the many moments when we think about our losses and our disappointments. Too many hurts, big and little, have chipped the bright colors away."

This is more realistic, less story-book approach to life—and it helps explain why so many of us periodically suffer from avoidable maladies of the mind and the body.

People always have suffered fits of tenseness but they did not always get tense about being tense, as so many of us do today.

The fact is that some tension is desirable. Dr Hans Selye, a leading authority on stress, calls it "the spice of life", and Dr Harry J. Johnson feels that a *reasonable* number of tensions "are a spur to ambition, achievement and happiness".

It is the kind of tensions, and the way we handle them, that determine whether we will attain a reasonable degree of emotional stability. There is a sharp difference between normal and abnormal tension.

Think of the body as stiffening into a state of readiness in which it is prepared to grapple with the problem facing it. Adrenalin pours into the blood-stream and the liver releases sugar for use by the tensed muscles. The nervous system becomes highly sensitive to sight, smell and sound, and heart beat, blood pressure and breathing quicken.

These physical reactions are essential to the conduct of everyday life. It is tension, basically that allows man to mobilize his best resources to meet the countless outer and inner conflicts which life presents.

It is not often possible to avoid nerve-grating situations in our highly competitive, quickly paced society. Not in our work, and certainly not in our personal lives. Why not convert them into result-oriented situations?

Evidently such tension should not be a cause for alarm. It lasts while the situation lasts, it subsides when its causes disappear. It is, for want of a better expression, "normal" tension. Abnormal, or pathological, tension is quite another matter and it is where trouble begins.

Pathological tension is the kind

displayed by the person who is almost never calm, who flares up at slight provocation and makes his family and colleagues jumpy.

He is responsible for the saying that there are two kinds of jitters—people those who have the jitters and those who give them to others!

This jumpy person's physical reactions to tension do not let him relax. When, for others the causes of emotional disturbance have passed, for him they stay put.

His blood pressure remains high, his muscles stay taut, he is too nervous to eat, he gets dizzy spells and sometimes feels a tightness in his chest that has no relation to the heart.

This jittery and jumpy personality can affect other people's lives in drastic ways. We all know of auto accidents caused by people whose hands were on the wheel but whose emotions were sky high.

The problem, then, narrows down to one of recognizing the signals of a serious case. Both breakdowns and emotionally induced ailments are the results of a process that usually takes place over a long period of time.

Since we really know ourselves rather well—when we want to—we can also spot the signals if we want to. How many of these do you recognize as recent changes in your way of life?

Symptoms

THE "beat" feeling. This is the perennial tiredness that has no connection with sleep. It is a weariness of spirit rather than body. You know of no illness but you just have not the energy to do things you normally do without complaint.

Phantom anxiety. You are subject to moods in which you are depressed or feel threatened. But you cannot put your finger on what is wrong. Sometimes the mood is accompanied by a "hot" feeling, perspiration, or a flutter of your heart.

Much ado about nothing. You

flare at your wife or children over what, you realize later—and guiltily—was nothing more than a minor irritation.

It is always "their" fault. You find that situations rarely trouble you as much as people do. You feel that they are difficult to get along with, all of them.

Suggestions

WHAT can you do? It depends on the nature of your problem and the kind of person you are.

Do not make big decisions when you are upset or tired. Resentment at having to carry them through is an unfailing source of tension. It aggravates the situation. Besides, it is rare that an important decision made at the peak of an emotional crisis turns out a correct one.

Do not keep your emotions secret. It is sad to think thousands of people are going from pillar to post looking for cures when all they need is help with their emotions.

Take interest in other people. Not only will this use up some of your self-brooding time, but you learn that other people have problems too. That they work them out without falling apart. So can you.

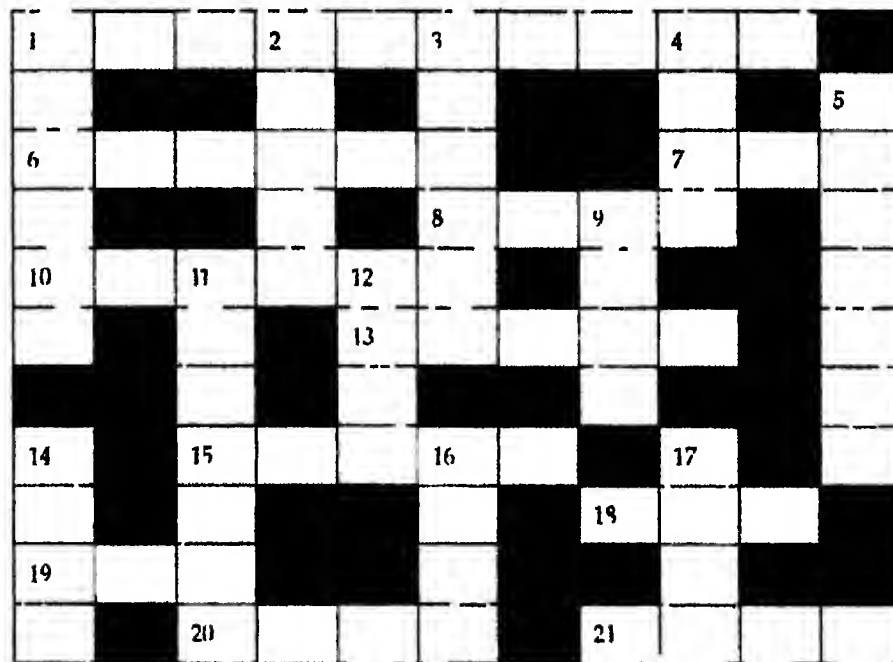
If you feel you are always being "left out of things", at least make sure it is true. Drop a hint that you are available. More often than not you find yourself "in".

Duck your problem for a while. Ignore it and turn to your favourite relaxation. Be prepared to come back and deal with your difficulty when you are more composed.

Some personal problems are too complex for individual resources to handle. Achieving peace of mind means working out our problems by ourselves when we can, and seeking the assistance of others when we need it.

It is a mark of strength to recognize when one needs help, not a mark of weakness.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CROSSWORD NO. 18



ACROSS

- 1 Evergreen cone-bearing trees carrying needle-shaped leaves (10)
- 6 City of South Italy. Once a famous Roman resort (6)
- 7 State of matter in which molecules move freely (3)
- 8 Large marine food fish (4)
- 10 Brightly coloured songbirds of Europe and Asia (6)
- 13 This gas is used to fill fluorescent tubes (5)
- 15 Lyrical poem in contemplative tone lamenting the dead (7)
- 18 Hardy wild ox of Tibet (3)
- 19 Grass grown extensively in Eurasia and N America. Its black grain is used in making bread, whisky and livestock feed (3)
- 20 Capital of Italy (4)
- 21 Famous volcanic mountain in Sicily (4)

DOWN

- 1 A gorge, relatively narrow but of considerable size

- bounded by steep slopes (6)

- 2 Eskimo hut (5)
- 3 Annual Christian festival commemorating resurrection of Jesus (6)
- 4 Until 1924 capital of Mongolia. Ulan Bator was known by this name (4)
- 5 A broad channel formed by mingling of sea and river water (7)
- 9 Reddish-orange glow is produced when electric current is passed through this gas (4)
- 11 An positive or negative whole number or zero (7)
- 12 Openwork fabric woven in ornamental designs (4)
- 14 Capital of Switzerland (4)
- 16 Unit of hereditary material (4)
- 17 SI unit of power (4)

(Answers to G K Crossword No 18 will appear in December '94 issue)

Answers to G K Crossword No 17

- Across 1 Abacus 4 Oudh 6 Iran 7 Worm 8 RNA 9 Hub 11 LPG 12 Chess 15 DNA 16 Oahu 18 INA
19 Gir 20 Lira 21 SOs
- Down 1 Accra 2 Asia 3 Uranus 4 Orwell 5 Hume 9 Hemu 10 BSF 13 Hague 14 Joule 15 Dakar
17 Hare 18 Iris



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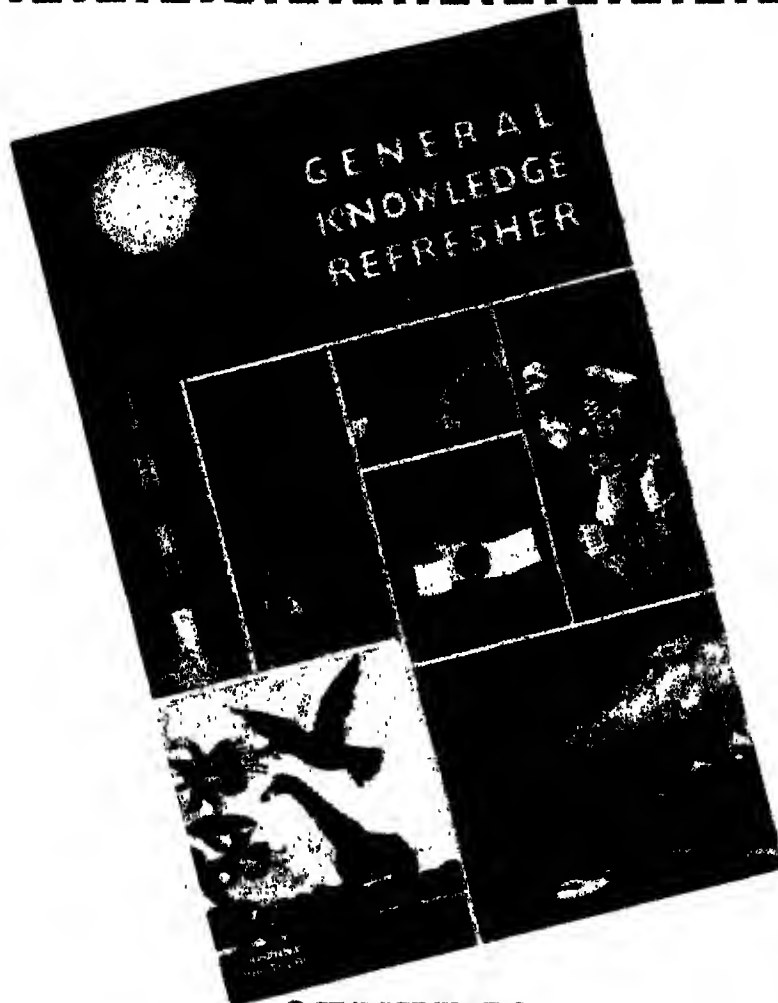
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RNI No. RNI/434/59

Dear Reader,

India is a country of great diversity. It is a country of many languages, many religions, many customs and many traditions. It is a country of great unity and brotherhood. It is a country of great progress and development. It is a country of great hope and future. It is a country of great pride and honour. It is a country of great love and compassion. It is a country of great strength and courage. It is a country of great wisdom and knowledge. It is a country of great beauty and grace. It is a country of great peace and harmony. It is a country of great joy and happiness. It is a country of great life and vitality. It is a country of great love and compassion. It is a country of great strength and courage. It is a country of great wisdom and knowledge. It is a country of great beauty and grace. It is a country of great peace and harmony. It is a country of great joy and happiness. It is a country of great life and vitality.

You may think of saving the earth, the water, the air, the sun—or you may not. But your independence and sovereignty rest heavily on how well you defend your own rights as a citizen. Are you keen to increase your capacities to the full in different directions? Do you have faith in yourself and in society at large? Will you do your bit to support tomorrow's tomorrow?

Give yourself honest answers to these questions and live up to your own ideals of citizenship. Then, India can with confidence meet all the menacing gestures the enemy, far or near, may make.

But the defence sources lately tend to become unlike our genuine defence units. Must we let them become false and fake ones? Business, trade and commerce have begun to creep in; that is, extraneous factors are creeping in.

We should caution against such factors. Let the defences remain pure, untainted, unlike non-Indian mercenaries.

With best wishes,

Chandika

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the editors will be final.

COVER-UPS OF CORRUPTION

Indian democracy has not yet matured enough to prevent those with history for indulging in corrupt practices from being elected to high offices. A Seshau here or a Khairnar there cannot rid India of deep-rooted corruption. A more aware and educated common man is required to save our democracy from corruption.

M. Sathya Ram Gopal
Hyderabad

Corruption in India is not just a political or economic phenomenon; it is a way of life. Poverty, backwardness and lack of idealism are some factors responsible. The proverb about the fish rotting from the head holds good in our country.

Dipanjana Pal
Serampore, West Bengal

ANOTHER BID ON COUNCIL

India has always played an active role in all important UN missions. As the founder-member of NAM it commands respect among majority of developing countries. Above all India represents the second largest cluster of world population. All these factors make India's claim to the permanent seat in the UN Security Council very strong.

Suresh Verma
Sunder Nagar, H.P.

Till India is able to have cordial relations with its neighbours, especially Pakistan, it would be very difficult for India to muster enough support to get a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

Ashok Tiwary
Patna

BURNING UTTARKHAND

The neglect and ignorance

of the Central and State governments, on the volatile matter of Uttarkhand can lead to a situation similar to that of Kashmir, Punjab and even Assam. The growing discontent among the masses can result in situation going out of hand. The government should awake from its slumber and initiate concrete steps before it is too late and matter goes out of hand.

Manish Ranjan
Mussorie

BOOK IN THE AGE OF AUDIO-VISUAL

There is no doubt about the fact that the impact of Science and Technology, in today's world, is tremendous. Computers, Video and Television have become major tools of imparting knowledge and information. But, this does not mean that this would lead to total annihilation of the traditional knowledge imparting tools like books. Both mediums have their own rules to play, books as a form of communication medium will survive no matter what heights are attained by the audio visual media.

S. Sabarinathan
Pondicherry

DEMOCRACY OR DICTATORSHIP FOR INDIA

From time to time discussions have been held to find out if dictatorship could be better for India. I feel that the discussions are futile. What is of prime importance is not the form of government but ways to give a thrust to development within the present structure. As Alexander Pope said, "For forms of government let fools contest, whatever is administered best, is best."

Ch. Sriram Sundar
Rajahmundry, A.P.

CORRUPTION

We Indians often condemn corruption and blame the politicians and the system for the rot. Ironically, when the time comes for voting, the corrupt practices of the politicians are forgotten and we often end up electing the corrupt leaders, who very cleverly instigate us to vote in the name of petty issues like religion, caste or language. Who is to be blamed for the corruption in Indian society? The politicians or the people of India who elect them?

Abdul Mubeen
Aligarh

RESERVATION

It is unfortunate that a sense of irresponsibility has befallen the Indian people. The politicians would never have been able to politicise the policy of reservations without the support of the people. The politicians and the people who have elected them have both shown selfish interests. Sooner or later the current politicalisation of reservations will prove suicidal for the country. But, in these days of debased values, who is prepared to hear a genuine concern?

Arun Kumar
Kaunta, Bihar

POLITICS OF RESERVATIONS

It is quite evident that even after more than 40 years of reservation policy the condition of the backward classes has not changed. In fact in some cases it has gone from bad to worse. It would be interesting to know what more bad it would be if the reservations are abolished for the next 40 years!

Rajib Chatterjee
Asansol

To fulfil their own political ambitions, the governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, with able support of the Central government, have raised the quota for reservations to more than 50 per cent—the limit set by the Supreme Court. A wrong precedent has been set. This would lead the country to further chaos and conflict and the common man will suffer further.

Girish C. Barik
Utkhunda, Orissa

EXAMINATION PATTERN

The majority of tests/competitive exams, conducted by our educational boards and commissions, are what our might call achievement tests. They test what a person has learnt to do

rather than what he could learn to do.

In the developed countries like USA and UK the evaluation procedure is largely internal and held at regular intervals. In contrast the decisive examinations in the Indian system are held at the end of the year and that too by an external agency.

More and more examinations are being held in Objective-type pattern which is not adequate for testing abilities which are an integral part of a student's education. The objective-type system does not test the students' ability to write, to summarise, to organise or the ability to solve novel problems without hints.

A wide discussion is required to select the proper system. It is hoped that the concerned authorities would take an immediate action in this regard.

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Secularism has the Last Laugh

The wait has been worthwhile. It took the Supreme Court several months to carefully unravel the Ayodhya imbroglio and arrive at clear conclusions. But the judgement it has finally delivered is truly of historic significance. It is proof of honesty and clarity. The judgement as a whole is such as to give cheer to everyone who desired India's basic secular ethos to be preserved against what the Supreme Court calls the Ayodhya "storm". Secularism must never be devalued; it ensures patience and tolerance.

The mindless demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya by Hindu fanatics two years ago had shocked the nation. The Government promptly and courageously vouchsafed to rebuild the mosque at public cost. But where to locate it? That was the fiercely contested issue.

The entire judgement running to 98 pages provides a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the Ayodhya problem. It demonstrates that the core of the dispute is nothing but political wrangling in a religious garb. The Supreme Court rightly decided that any opinion it may express would, instead of calming the atmosphere, only make it more complex. In the case of the Government, which had made the Presidential reference seeking the Supreme Court's opinion, a judicial response seemed likely to be used simply as a bargaining counter in the strategic negotiations the Government was conducting with different political and religious groups.

Besides bringing out the essentially political

nature of the Ayodhya tangle, the Supreme Court has delivered itself of some highly significant pronouncements which will do lasting good to the secular and democratic polity that India cherishes. Considering it wrong to draw a distinction between one faith and another, the Supreme Court has upheld the State's right to acquire any religious property anywhere. This is an important prop to the principle of equality before the law, for no longer can matters of faith be regarded as falling beyond the jurisdiction of law.

The Supreme Court has simultaneously pulled up the Government for trying to encroach on the authority of the judiciary. It has declared as unconstitutional Section 4(3) of the 1993 Ayodhya Act that led to abatement of all legal proceedings pending before the lower courts. Such an arbitrary extinction of the litigants' rights "without providing for an alternative dispute resolving mechanism" amounted to "negation of the rule of law".

As a practical consequence, all the numerous cases before the Lucknow court frozen by the Government now stand revived. There would probably be litigation with a vengeance. This may seem to take us back to square one. Hypocrisy, riding roughshod over others' rights, seeking refuge under religious dogma—all this must go out if life in society is to be secular. Ayodhya will still, thanks to the Supreme Court's trail blazing judgement, mark a turning point in India's progress.

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New Hill Entity

Despite initial doubts and forebodings, the stage now seems set for the creation of a new hill entity in U.P. on the broad pattern of Himachal Pradesh. U.P., which is a very large State, faces many complex problems, calling for speedy solutions. The situation in the hilly area is one of them. The violence that has become a part of the agitation was to be expected. But for obvious reasons the Central Government has ruled out the formation of a full-fledged State. At best some sort of autonomous body or a Union Territory would be brought into existence with popular support.

UTTARAKHAND is also known as Uttranchal, comprising the 8 hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital.

The U.P. Cabinet, it is understood, recently approved the report of a sub-committee constituted to study the feasibility of creating such a new State. The sub-committee suggested Jarsaind in Chamoli district as the new State's capital. The names Garhwalis and Kumaons are associated with the concept.

The hill districts are sparsely populated. Since the political parties do not command many votes in the area, they have not, until recently, backed the cause of the hill entity. These parties have not taken much interest in its development problems. But some of them are now trying to capitalise on it. The communications are still poor and the terrain is inhospitable. That is one reason why satisfactory industrial growth has not taken place in these districts.

The exercise of political power is now a key issue. But the long-suffering people want development. A denial of opportunities for growth and prosperity could lead to a situation where alienation and even secessionist tendencies begin to manifest

themselves. Wide-ranging public support to the cause seems assured.

Distinct Identity: Besides language, there are cultural and geographical features that give groups of people distinct identities. These groups have growing ambitions and seek to achieve certain ends. If they decide that autonomy or Statehood is the best means of achieving their aims, then their wishes must be respected. Of course Statehood is not a magic wand; it may resolve none of the basic problems. But, then, it is for the people to learn through experience. They may even have to suffer in the process and then benefit from the devices and wise counsels.

In the final analysis, the critical question is whether Statehood, based on pluralism, provides the best framework in which people can become arbiters of their fate. The answer, given the present political order, is a resounding 'yes'. If that means we should have more States in keeping with the spirit of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution, then so be it.

But there is no denying the fact that many of our problems can be traced to over-centralisation of power, first in New Delhi and secondarily in the State capitals. This has led to a rather odd distribution of resources. For instance, an arrangement known as the freight equalisation formula in steel pricing has worked against Bihar and perpetuated its backwardness. Centralised planning has meant neglect of local needs or their subjugation to the priorities of more developed States. Growing regional disparities, caused by over-centralisation, pose the greatest threat to national integration. They have got intensified under liberalisation; an ILO study confirms this, as

does a look at disparate investment flows into the States.

There are stated to be Central compulsions against small entities. There is an even stronger cultural argument for more States. Besides the 16 major languages, there are at least 50 significant languages or dialects in India, many with a literature of their own, some of it going back four or six centuries. For instance, Bhojpuri, Pahadi, Maithili, Malwi, Konkani or Santhali are tremendously rich in their power of expression and have a highly developed vocabulary. These languages have been reduced to mere dialects or subordinate tongues that are not recognised as full-fledged media of communication and instruction.

Hill State Dimensions	
Area	50,000 sq miles
Population	5.5 million
Districts	Eight
Seats in Vidhan Sabha	19
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Negligence Sequel: Uttarakhand is famous for its natural, cultural and spiritual heritage as well as bio-diversity. But the region has been the victim of political negligence, discrimination and criminal politics. It was declared a backward area in 1974. The residents of Uttarakhand are carrying on a movement in order to create a separate hill State but the agitation has lately become, as indeed it was bound to become, violent. On October 2 this year, for instance, at least 10 persons were killed and over 150 injured, many of them seriously in clashes and firing between supporters of Uttarakhand at

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Muzaffarnagar. Three persons died the next day. They are against the imposition of the 27 per cent reservation for OBCs in admission to schools, colleges and the services. They are opposed to the entire Uttarakhand area being declared as backward.

Every part of the Himalayas, it is argued, has been given autonomy; then why not this part? Uttarakhand is bigger in area and population than Himachal Pradesh, with similar conditions. Interestingly, the hilly entity movement has drawn strength for peasant women, ex-soldiers, petty government employees and students largely having a rural background but letting their leaders acquire a political touch, almost inevitably.

The Himalayan region, stretching from Arunachal to Kashmir, comprises either States—Arunachal, Sikkim, Himachal and Kashmir—or autonomous regions like Gorkhaland, or nations such as Bhutan and Nepal. There is one exception—the eight mountain districts of Kumaon and Garhwal which are part of the huge State of Uttar Pradesh. The upsurge for Statehood in this area is as much part of the relentless logic of the political economy of such regions as of their cultural and ethnic exclusiveness.

Leaders of the national movement had a special affinity for the area and the Congress was a strong presence. Till the rise of the Mandal and Mandir era, local Congress leaders were able to turn the political unimportance of the region into an asset. Politicians like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna and Narain Datt Tiwari served not only as Chief Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh but as important national-level figures.

Higher rates of literacy as well as lack of avenues for employment in the mountain region led to the emergence of a unique political economy which has sometimes been termed as the "money order economy". The "money order" aspect of the economy has not changed but the pattern of employment has. As rates of literacy in the plains have shot up, the hill people have moved further afield to Bombay and Gujarat for

semi-skilled and skilled jobs.

The backward castes constitute two per cent of the population in the mountain region. There has till now been a guarantee of sorts that hill people will corner most of the jobs in their own region because most plains people viewed such jobs as "punishment" postings, 27 per cent of the jobs now reserved. The danger is not merely that outsiders will come to take up the jobs in the hills, but that these jobs may remain vacant.

In some form or other, the idea of a State, autonomous unit or region called Uttarakhand, Gaganalaya, Ut-taranchal has been around for quite a while. In the 1950s P.C. Joshi and the Communist Party put forward the idea; in the 1980s the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal was created though its electoral performance was mixed. In the early 1990s the Bharatiya Janata Party backed the demand but dumped it on the Centre.

While the move for Statehood has gained a sense of immediacy from the issue of reservations, it has also become entangled in a set of short-term political battles.

The region provides five members to the Lok Sabha. Any decision with regard to the hill districts of U.P. has implications for ongoing agitations in Bodoland and Jharkhand, not to speak of a dozen other regions where separatist feelings simmer below the surface.

A 1974 judgement of the Supreme Court, which had set out certain parameters for treating the UP hill areas as backward areas which need to be given special treatment, is being studied by experts.

Over the past two decades, each government in Lucknow had important leaders from the hill areas as ministers and a special department was created for hill development with one cabinet minister in charge in the early eighties when Mr V.P. Singh was Chief Minister. Due to the composition of the SP-BSP ruling combine, there is no minister from the hills in the Mulayam Singh Government.

Vote Banks: A notable fact is that India's larger States (U.P., Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan) are mismanaged, badly governed and educationally backward. There is a strong case for splitting up these into smaller entities. There are demands for carving out a separate Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Bundelkhand and Vidarbha from West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, U.P. and Maharashtra. It is mainly socio-economic reason that compels large sections of people in these areas to take to the streets.

These regions by themselves do not constitute large vote banks though they are endowed with mineral and natural resources. For example, Jharkhand would return less than a dozen MPs while Uttarakhand would yield a maximum of five MPs. This only contributes to their being neglected even more. The outsiders with cash and clout launch projects which may not fit in with the general environment, natural and social. The locals, poor and voiceless, are mute spectators to the exploitation of resources that they feel should benefit them and improve the quality of their life. If the blunder of linguistic formations is not to be repeated through creating new States to satisfy regional aspirations, then those in authority need to seriously address themselves to the key issue.

Unassailable Case: The issue involves the problems, aspirations and sentiments of our fellow citizens living in the hills of Uttar Pradesh. Their grouse is that successive governments have neglected and exploited them. Even though as many as three Chief Ministers—Govind Ballabh Pant, H.N. Bahuguna and Mr N.D. Tiwari—came from the hills, there is widespread poverty and backwardness. Roads, transport and communications are lacking. People are condemned to living a hard life.

The people in the hills are educated, intelligent and hard-working, besides being patriotic, honest and lovable. With a large proportion of ex-servicemen in their midst, they are trained fighters and can wield sophisticated weapons with great facility. The youth—sons and daughters of the Himalayas—are a

valuable national asset.

The case for a separate Uttarakhand is unassailable. There is, in fact, every justification for redrawing the map of U.P. or that of India itself. The caste composition of the population of any area need hardly be considered relevant in as much as it goes against all our attempts at modernisation and secularisation of society and building a united India. The size and the cultural and economic diversity of U.P. has often evoked comments about its ungovernability as an administrative unit. Also as the State with the largest number of seats in the Lok Sabha, its dominance and clout in national politics has for long caused resentment in other areas.

The U.P. legislature has passed a resolution unanimously supporting the demand for Uttarakhand; so the Rao government would be taking a serious risk in not acting fast. In keeping with the best federal traditions, the size and influence of every State in the Union should be more or less similar, if not equal.

U.P. is larger than most sovereign nations of Europe. There is no reason why, on ethnic, cultural, geographical, economic and administrative grounds, it should not be divided into four or five States. No doubt, this cannot and should not be done in haste. Also it would have to be a part of the redrawing of the map of the whole of India. It may have to await careful consideration by a second States reorganisation commission.

But meanwhile to defuse the situation not only in Uttarakhand but also in other areas like Bodoland and Jharkhand, it would be prudent to agree to respect in principle the wishes of the people concerned.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Uttarakhand agitation has not so far slipped into the hands of professional politicians. Political parties have also been kept away. In the vanguard are students, ex-servicemen, teachers, educated unemployed youth, professionals and others. All castes, including the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs, and all communities including Hindus,

Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and others are together fighting for a separate entity.

Case against more balkanisation: More States mean more expenditure, more duplication of officials. More and larger bureaucracies mean more taxes on the people. Is there real merit in separate Statehood? Should there be more States based on geographical or cultural distinctions, tribal identities and linguistic peculiarities? Will the creation of State after State not lead to the balkanisation of India? There is a strong case for more and more autonomous States and decentralisation is in the national interest.

The cause of backwardness of many regions—and hence of the demand for Statehood—really lies in the generic problems of underdevelopment, lack of capital and entrepreneurship, mismatch between natural resources and means of their exploitation. These cannot be addressed merely by carving out more States. It is dangerous to replace the main criterion we adopted for State reorganisation in 1956, namely language. Accepting geographical or ethnic distinctiveness as a legitimate criterion will encourage fissiparous tendencies.

Accord on Jharkhand: An accord on Jharkhand provided an example of a small entity. On September 26 this year the long-awaited agreement on the formation of the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council was signed between the Centre and the Bihar Government in New Delhi. The agreement was signed by Minister of State for Home Rajesh Pilot and Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav in the presence of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

According to the agreement, the Autonomous Council will cover 18 districts of the Jharkhand area in South Bihar. The council will have sufficient autonomy to promote rapid economic growth of the area inhabited mainly by tribesmen.

As a prelude to the agreement, Mr Pilot held a series of negotiations

with Mr Laloo Prasad Yadav and leaders of various factions of the Jharkhand movement during the past two years.

The groups which signed the accord were cautious and appeared unhappy, oddly enough, because both the Congress and the Janata Dal hailed the accord. Suspicious of the deal which may have been struck in Delhi, they question why they were not taken into confidence while the accord was being signed. All earlier accords, for example, with the late Mr Longowal, with the Mizos, with the Bodo students, with AASU or with Mr Subash Ghising, they point out, were hammered out with the aggrieved parties. In this case also it should have been possible for Mr Pilot to invite the Jharkhand leaders, they contend.

The distrust threatened to upset the accord with one of the JMM factions called for a bandh on October 3 and the All-Jharkhand Students Union threatening to go ahead with the one-thousand-hour long bandh. The ostensible ground for their hostility was expectation of more sweeping financial administrative and judicial powers. They were offered an autonomous council, and not a separate State.

Mr Yadav himself may have added to their fears, immediately after he returned from Delhi. He said that only functional powers would be given to the Council and that a special session of the State legislature would be called to withdraw the earlier Development Council Bill passed by it and ratify a new one. The only difference between the old and the new Bills, he emphasised, was in its nomenclature. Earlier it was a Development Council. Now, he said, it was an Autonomous Council!

The proposed Council will have direct control of as many as 40 government departments; it will have the powers to levy local taxes, create Class III and IV jobs and fill them up. The Council is obviously the first step towards greater autonomy for the region.

Role of Planning and Planning Commission in the Era of Liberalisation

Planning Commission is the apex organisation which is responsible for executing several plans of development all over the country. While the Finance Commissions, the statutory constitutional bodies, have been relegated to the secondary position of distributing revenues for non-plan and non-developmental funds, the Planning Commission, an extra-constitutional agency has assumed a prominent role in the economic development of the country, as most of the developmental funds are released by it to the State Governments. As per the Constitution, economic and social planning is the concurrent legislative power, but the Planning Commission was set up by the resolution of the Cabinet in 1950, with the Prime Minister as its chairman. The prime responsibility given to the Planning Commission was effective implementation of Five Year Plans. Also described as the "economic cabinet of the country" by some critics, Planning Commission in particular and Planning in general have assumed very important place in Indian system.

Advent of Liberalisation

THE year 1991 witnessed a change in the Government at the Centre. At the same time there was a discernible change in the economic policy with the introduction of liberalisation and decontrols. Industrial Policy Resolution of 1991 threw open several more areas to the private sector. The controls were relaxed and general liberalisation of the system was attempted with the general globalisation of the economy. The process of liberalisation aimed at reduction of controls and regulations

drastically, relaxation of Foreign Exchange and Regulation Act (FERA), freer trade with no trade barriers and free flow of foreign investments.

Planning Commission basically has a regulatory function in which the activities and schemes of development are monitored. The process of liberalisation of economic system is likely to alter its existing role considerably. In a deregulated economy, the planning assumes the role of virtual indicative planning. Even the planning departments of State governments also undergo considerable change from the traditional role. Indian Plans are already distinct from "regimentation plans" of Soviet Union and were termed as "democratic plans". During the past over 4 decades of planning the market forces have largely guided the decisions of the planning process. Today there is a recognition that in many areas of activity, development can best be ensured by freeing them from unnecessary controls and regulations. Under the changed and liberalised scenario it is not a choice between the market mechanism and planning, but the challenge is to properly dovetail the two in such a manner that they become complementary to each other. As the process of liberalisation gains momentum, the role of planning in India is likely to undergo further changes.

Role of Planning

WHEN the planning was conceived in India and the Planning Commission was set up in 1950,

the role envisaged for the planning was quite comprehensive. During the planning era, Public Sector has expanded with a wide ranging influence on the economic life of the country. The controls and regulations which were the dire need after independence to protect the domestic infant industries in the country were stretched to such a limit that these activities dampened people's initiatives and their sense of responsibility towards the nation. Although it is claimed that India followed the "democratic planning" as against "centralised planning" witnessed in the erstwhile USSR, but the tendencies of extreme centralisation were seen in Indian context also. As the developmental funds are controlled and regulated by the Commission for the Union as well as the States, its importance has grown out of proportion. The priorities of local needs in the far flung areas of the States are also determined in New Delhi. The Public Sector performance has not come up to the mark and the advent of private sector in almost all areas of the economy in a big way has rendered the concept of Public Sector redundant in the modern day context. The role of resource allocation, hitherto considered the most important function of Planning Commission is also required to be re-defined.

Thus under the changed circumstances the entire role of Planning Commission is required to be re-defined. The prevailing multi-agency approach also needs to be

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amended to provide coordinated policy formulation as integrated approach. Such an approach can lead to better results at lower costs and lesser loss of time. The local planning agencies at District, Block or even Panchayat level also need to be strengthened. These agencies have to play increasingly greater role to ascertain the local developmental needs and to decide about the resource allocation at local level.

In addition, Planning has to assume a different role by promoting the private sector, as against its traditional role of guarding and encouraging the Public Sector. The process of liberalisation and decontrols has encouraged a large number of private investors, both domestic, as well as foreign, to invest in the Indian economy at a large scale. The Government has already carried out disinvestment from the Public Sector Enterprises, which is an indication of the Government's renewed confidence in private sector. Under such a situation, the role of Planning Commission has to transform towards broad indicative planning rather than strictly regulatory role.

It would, however, be wrong to presume that the role and importance of Planning is going to be undermined. In a developing country like ours where a large proportion of population lives below poverty line, social sector is utterly underdeveloped, industry is in the process of developing and other facilities require active Government support for development, Government's role in overall planning cannot be over-emphasised. Active Government involvement in creating infrastructure like building of schools, hospitals, institutions of excellence and scientific research is very essential. The country has to plan and structure the system of education to cultivate necessary calibre, skills and value systems. This effort will have to be substantially supported by the private sector. But the planning process cannot be allowed to be left to the private sector entirely, as our private sector is not yet fully equipped with the tools to

handle the entire range of the needs of country particularly of the poorer and weaker sections. Performance of Indian planning has been laudable in the field of poverty alleviation and upliftment of the down-trodden. In the field of eradication of poverty and upliftment of the poorer sections by ensuring social justice, the planning will continue to play a major role. Another area where planning has an important role to play is the balanced regional development. If this objective is left to the market forces, most concentration of new industries will be around the industrially developed areas and backward and interior areas poor in infrastructure will be completely ignored. Planning process has to ensure the flow of financial resources and investment in the desired pockets by making special provisions for Tribal Areas, Hilly Areas and other backward areas.

Similarly, the role of Public Sector in several areas cannot be undermined. Despite the need for privatising some of public sector enterprises, in the field of communication, transport, energy, irrigation and defence production, public sector has to play a very special role. The areas like environment, forest, civil and police administration and management of rare minerals, land and water resources have to be managed by Government agencies and need constant and detailed planning.

Role of Planning Commission

INDIAN Constitution refers to several other Commissions but the Planning Commission does not find any mention in it. The function of Planning Commission is to prepare plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources which would initiate the process of development to raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. In other words the task of preparing and finalising plans rests with the Planning Commission and the implementation is

left to the State governments. But over the years this developmental body has grown in its stature and it is felt that in a federal system like ours, Planning Commission has been added as a federal instrument to encroach upon the autonomy of State governments. As the States have to depend upon the Planning Commission for development, it has acquired a very important place.

Another recent development is introduction of Panchayati Raj and decentralisation of Planning will have direct bearing on the role of Planning Commission. This constitutional amendment will result in dilution of control of Planning Commission over the finances. Decentralised planning process will mean that the resources will be transferred to the local planning bodies. The Panchayati institutions at local, block and district level will not only be responsible for execution of all the plans, but will also have to ensure monitoring and supervision.

Conclusion

SINCE independence, Planning Commission and Planning as such have played distinct role in economic development of the economy. Immediately after the independence, the most important task was the restructuring of the economy. The economy now is prepared for a big leap in industrialisation.

The beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan witnessed the era of liberalisation and de-controls which calls for relatively larger role for private sector. The basic concept of economy i.e. mixed economy is continuing with changed proportion of importance to private and public sectors. The role of planning has also automatically undergone change. The role will further change with the speeding up of the process of globalisation. Planning machinery has done outstanding job during the era of controls and regulations, and is likely to do better during the changed economic scenario.

Tackling Terrorism

TADA—Grossly Misused Law



EXTREMISTS, especially their militant and desperate wing comprising terrorists, belonging to various countries, have posed a major challenge to civilisation and society. In fact the menace of terrorism has assumed grave proportions in several parts of the world. International terrorists were at one time responsible for over 500 attacks every year, about 200 of these being against the U.S.A., its embassies, diplomats and other citizens in various regions. American allies and supporters in many countries were also the targets of violent attacks by terrorists on certain occasions. Several other countries have also been victims of terrorist activity, which knows no frontiers, respects no laws and treats international agreements as mere scraps of paper.

Terrorists believe in the cult of the bomb and the gun—violence by all available means. By using these weapons, modern, sophisticated as well as home made and others, these lawless elements kidnap men and women, commit murders and destroy property, all in a clandestine manner. Their aim is to wreak vengeance against those whom they regard as oppressors, usurpers, enemies of their subversive programmes and obstacles in the achievement of their goals. Their attacks have a specific aim, and they seek to attain certain predetermined goals. In almost all cases these goals are illegal, unethical, unjustifiable and disruptionist;

sometimes they seek to promote separatist causes, redress of ethnic grievances or to bring about a social and political revolution or upheaval of some kind. Persuasion, discussion and carrying conviction by argument or other peaceful methods are not their forte.

Can terrorism be fought in India without the enforcement of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act? Over 67,000 persons were arrested under TADA during the past five years. While the various governments seek or favour continuation of the Act, human rights activists clamour for its repeal. The main provisions of the legislation are: (a) death penalty for terrorists guilty of killings; and (b) establishment of specially designated courts for speedy and expeditious trial of offenders. The measure was later ex-

The Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act—TADA—enacted in 1985 has been misused by many States. The obnoxious measure, under which about 67,000 persons were detained on various charges, is to come up for review before Parliament in May, 1995. The over-whelming opinion of political parties and eminent citizens favour repeal of this law.

Review petitions are pending before the Supreme Court. At least two of the ferocious fangs of Section 5 of the Act have been softened and its sweeping scope has already been curtailed to some extent. Is it not time to bury this law?

But the Union Law Minister declared more than once that TADA had become indispensable to ensure the maintenance of law and order and had become indispensable. The Government had stated that for several reasons this law would therefore not be repealed.

The National Human Rights Commission Chairman, Mr Justice Ranganath Mishra stated on October 1 this year that the Central Government had assured that TADA would be repealed within a couple of months. That step would be widely welcomed. Andhra Pradesh, according to him, accounted for the highest number of human rights violation cases. About 800 cases from that State were pending before the Commission.

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Draconian Law



WHILE India's Supreme Court considers the constitutionality of TADA amid frequent claims of its alleged misuse, the law itself is on trial. "This draconian law must go" insists former Chief Justice, Mr Ranganath Mishra, now Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). But this is one law which the police do not want removed, though human rights groups say it negates the fundamental rights of citizens. But the figures quoted by the Union Minister of State for Internal Security of 67,000 odd people booked between 1985 and 1994 under TADA, in some 44,000

cases, of which 53,000 people were bailed out, 8,000 cases were tried and only 725 people convicted.

"The fact that less than one per cent people were convicted only goes to show the law has not been properly framed or implemented", says the Minister. TADA has been openly misused by State governments and the authorities at some level. A feeling has thus emerged among the common man that one was not getting justice. "The day the common man loses faith in the legal system is a sad day for democracy".

For the first time, the National Human Rights Commission, that was set up last year to look into such complaints, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, has questioned the constitutional validity of the law meant to swiftly deal with growing terrorists menace.

That it has been grossly misused was admitted even by the Union Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan. In August Mr Sharad Pawar, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, where civil rights activists allege widespread human rights abuses, termed TADA as a "draconian piece of legislation". He said a commission of enquiry set up by him had found 50 per cent of TADA cases in the State to be "bogus" and there were allegations that more Muslims than Hindus were being booked under this Act.

Meant to tackle terrorists, human rights groups say TADA has been indiscriminately invoked to deal with militant tribal groups in the North-East, tribal uprising in various States, which can at best be treated as an economic problem rather than a law and order one. Similarly, opponents of the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) have TADA slapped on them.

The President of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee, Mr M.T. Khan, alleged that the State police was indiscriminately using TADA against innocent tribal youth, particularly in Telengana region, branding them as Naxalites. He alleged that about 2,000 people, mostly tribals, died in "fake police encounters" in the State since 1986.

In Gujarat, it is members of minority communities who complain

of "misuse" of TADA. However, a review committee appointed by the Government met 16 times since 1991 and dropped all those cases where arrest under the Act was not justified, according to State government officials.

In Tamil Nadu, where TADA was invoked within days of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991, the State government says it has been used judiciously. Another State which advocates TADA is Assam, where the Government officials say it was essential to tackle extremist outfits like ULFA and Bodo.

It may be recalled that TADA was enacted in 1985 in the immediate aftermath of the transistor bomb blast in New Delhi in May 1985. The second reason that prompted this law was to prevent the spreading of terrorist activities from Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir to Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. The Act was originally brought into force in Delhi, Chandigarh and Punjab for a period of two years. Today 22 of the 25 States and 23 of 24 metropolitan cities are covered by it.

Untenable provisions



THE provisions of TADA that are especially unreasonable and have provoked NHRC to call for its repeal are: Onus of proving innocence lies on the accused; production of undisclosed witnesses by prosecution and acceptance of confessions extracted by the police as evidence. One glaring discrepancy in the Act was that TADA did not spell out who a "terrorist" was. The Act only defines the expressions "terrorist activities" and "disruptive activities" and even those definitions are wide enough to cover activities, private or public, violent or non-violent.

Authorities, meanwhile, are quick to defend another provision of TADA under Section 5 which calls for prosecution for mere possession of a weapon. This strict liability provided by Parliament could not be linked to a lawful or unlawful object to un-

authorised possession of arms and ammunition since any such linkage would defeat the purpose of the provision.

The question mark over TADA also looms when detentions shot up from 26,000 in 1990 to 31,000 in 1991 and jumped to 50,000 last year. As Amnesty International says in its 1994 report: "Many were apparently held on suspicion of committing ordinary criminal offences in States where there is no organised or armed opposition violence, but others were clearly held for political reasons."

In the first case it heard the Supreme Court upheld TADA but cautioned against its repeated arbitrary use. In the second case, it interpreted the 180 days detention as the maximum that the police could avail itself of without filing a charge-sheet against the suspect. This verdict enabled the Bombay detenu, Bhai Thakur, to secure his release on bail.

Until now the Union Government and its apologists have defended TADA as being unavoidable to crush Terrorism and related disruptive acts. TADA came into existence in 1985, but even in Punjab, the only State in recent years where terrorism has been successfully neutralised, peace returned seven years later and because of a combination of other factors! Even when TADA was in force and being energetically used, terrorism erupted in the Kashmir Valley, proving thereby that the law by itself is no deterrent to violent elements. Also there is no use blaming the police alone for the gross abuse of TADA.

The law itself has uncivilised features which can only be abused with no room for moderation. For instance, Section 5 makes the possession of arms and ammunition as a substantive offence, rolling in it the intention to commit a terrorist act, the action itself and the consequences. There is no need for the police to establish a tenable or even tenuous link among the three, and the mere possession presupposes intention, action and consequence.

Such a stringent clause is not there even in the Ireland. Emergency Act of 1978 Section 20(8) makes it virtually impossible for the court to

grant bail if the public prosecutor objects to it, whatever be the merit of the detention. The combined effect of Sections 14(3) and 19 is to more or less bypass Article 227 of the Constitution and take away the powers of the High Court to hear appeals against the judgement of a Sessions Judge.

A few well-meaning persons have argued that often laws have exceptions to the accepted procedure since they are meant to meet an extraordinary situation. But TADA is packed with several such exceptions. It is this aspect of the measure that has prompted the National Human Rights Commission to seek its removal from the statute-book.

Irony of Measure: Justice Mishra of the Supreme Court expressed the view that the Act, under which over 65,000 cases have been registered so far, should be repealed in toto. Ironically, it is invoked more often in States not touched by terrorism at all. "If this is not possible, at least the obnoxious provisions of the Act must be removed", he said. Justice Mishra said there are two major points on which TADA is being attacked by many. Stressing the need to remove provisions relating to confessions and witnesses, Mr Mishra said experience shows a confessionist often extracted under suspicious conditions. The Act says that certain confessions made to police officers would be taken into account. This deviation from the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act is not justified, the former Chief Justice of India said.

Again, a fair trial requires that details of witnesses, be recorded and disclosed. Whereas the Act provides that such details of identity need not be disclosed at all, he said. Under the Act, a designated court may, on an application by a witness or by the public prosecutor in relation to such a witness, or on its own motion, keep the identity and address of any witness secret.

Concerned at frequent violation of human rights through TADA, he said the Act is even used in communal cases, and against bootleggers. Special laws are needed under extraordinary situations, but should not defy the fundamentals of jurisprudence.

Justice Mishra informed that TADA is being used throughout the country, except in four States—Haryana, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. As for misuse of the Act, he said Gujarat, though absolutely unaffected by terrorist violence, tops the list accounting for over 19,000 cases, followed by Punjab with about 16,000 and the troubled State of Jammu and Kashmir over 10,000 cases.

On the rising number of custodial deaths and violence, the NHRC chairman said the commission has directed the district magistrates and superintendents of police in various States to report all cases of custodial deaths, and rape involving the police, to it within 24 hours of their occurrence or of the case having come to their knowledge.

On August 21 this year Union Minister for Internal Security Rajesh Pilot announced that the Centre would withdraw the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) from April 1995 when it comes for renewal if it was found to be misused by the State governments. He said there were complaints from Gujarat, Maharashtra and other States regarding misuse of TADA by the police. The Centre had introduced TADA to counter anti-national activities in Punjab. It was extended to rest of the country as Punjab militants were active in other States as well.

The Minister assured the Muslim delegations and leaders which called on him that he would go through their complaints regarding misuse of TADA harassment by the police in connection with the riots in December, 1991 and January, 1992 and the serial blasts of March 12, 1993. "There are other laws in the Criminal Procedure Code which are equally stringent and I have suggested that these could be put to use instead of applying TADA everytime. If these laws are used stringently, there would be no need to use TADA even in serious offences", Mr Pilot said.

The cases put before Mr Pilot included screening of the TADA cases relating to the riots, streamlining the huge number of cases at the designated TADA court, hearing of riot

cases where an accused had to wait for months to have his bail application heard, inquiry into police excesses and bringing to book police personnel found guilty. They also included compensation to families of 18 Muslims reported "missing" in the riots when it was clear that they had died in the riots or were victims of police excesses.

NHRC review



EARLY in August, TADA cases were reviewed by the Commission at a meeting with senior Home Ministry officials and Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries of eight States and a Union Territory which had not submitted data on detentions made under the controversial Act. The meeting undertook a joint review of the use and abuse of TADA and cases pending for a long time.

Besides, Gujarat, which has the dubious distinction of booking the maximum number of TADA cases, the States which were called for deliberations were Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Asked what other measures the commission was taking to get the TADA Act scrapped, Justice Mishra said the best weapon was public opinion and a human rights culture; the Act could be challenged only in the form of a review petition before the Supreme Court, which had upheld it. Meanwhile, leaders of several university students unions have threatened to launch an indefinite nationwide movement if their demand to repeal TADA and the release of innocent persons arrested under the Act was not met within 60 days.

Addressing a joint press conference, the leaders of Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Jawahar Lal Nehru University condemned "the repression and arrest of innocent people" under TADA

and demanded the Government to withdraw it immediately. The President of the AMUSU, Mr Khalid Massod, said State governments were misusing the Act politically and against innocent people.

Complaints of misuse



THE Opposition members in the Lok Sabha on August 24 this year complained of the gross misuse of TADA and demanded its repeal. At the time TADA legislation was brought before the House, the fear had been expressed about its likely misuse which had proved right despite the Government's assurance that it would be applied only to combat terrorism and other disruptive activities.

TADA was supposed to be used only against terrorists and in areas facing terrorism, but it was being invoked to deal with law and order problems by the State governments in Maharashtra, Gujarat and elsewhere where the problem of terrorism did not exist.

Mr L.K. Advani (BJP) pointed out that TADA was an abnormal law and against the democratic spirit. It was being used for settling political scores. It was not proper to give the impression that certain communities were its principal victims. The "BJP is of the view that TADA should be used only in the States where there was terrorist problem and if that was not possible, the law should be repealed."

Parliamentary Affairs Minister V.C. Shukla contended however there was a serious situation in the country and "we do need a law" for dealing with the law and order problems arising out of this situation. He assured that this law would not be used for political purposes. The members said there was no justification for continuance of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and the National Security Act (NSA).

Withdrawal of Act opposed



ON August 23 Rajasthan Bharatiya Janata Party President and an M.P. alleged that the Centre is under pressure from some influential persons to withdraw the Act to serve their vested interests.

On August 24 Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh expressed himself in favour of retention of TADA on the statute-book. He said he was not in favour of scrapping TADA as suggested by the Union Minister of State for Home (Mr Rajesh Pilot) and the National Human Rights Commission. In reply to a question, he said Punjab was not among those States which had allegedly misused the provisions of TADA to detain innocent persons. As a matter of fact, the number of TADA detainees in the State at present was very limited. The Government wanted to retain the option of using TADA in Punjab for some time more in view of the peculiar situation prevailing there as also because of past experience.

Action against Punjab cops: On August 3 the National Human Rights Commission urged the Government to take stringent action against erring Punjab police personnel guilty of violation of human rights and ensure that the State police be cleaned of its image as a law unto itself.

In its report to the Union Home Ministry, the Commission, headed by Mr Justice Ranganath Mishra, recommended that the Government should initiate action to re-establish accountability of the police to the magistracy at the district level.

The commission, which visited Punjab in April this year, said in the public mind there was a prevailing feeling of the police being above the law, working arbitrarily and answerable to none. There were even allegations that the subordinate police were not heeding the instructions of the superiors. The commission received 171 complaints largely alleging human rights violations by the police forces on the one hand and by the terrorists on the other.

Gujarat's Disclaimer: The acting Chief Minister, Mr C.D. Patel, claimed on August 24 that there was no misuse of the provisions of TADA in Gujarat and said the State was being "unnecessarily maligned" in this regard. At present 84 cases in which TADA had been applied were still pending involving 1,075 accused. Of these, 900 were arrested and the remaining 175 were still absconding. Of the total 900 arrests, the designated courts or the official review committee of the State Government had released 679 on bail or had dropped TADA charges after reviewing the cases while 221 were still in custody awaiting trial under the Act.

Refuting the criticism that TADA was being misused in the State for political reasons, Mr Patel claimed that not a single detention of TADA on political ground was recorded in the State, nor was anyone released under political pressure. He also disagreed that the police were largely misusing TADA provisions and pointed out that a senior government official of the rank of Additional Chief Secretary (Home) alone had the powers to apply TADA against an accused.

Asked if TADA was applied after such careful considerations by a senior official, why was it that in so many cases the charges were later dropped by the review committee or the accused released on bail by the courts, he said: "It is possible because when the ACS (home) takes decision on applying TADA, the only document he has before him for consideration is the FIR filed by the police. Later it may be found that in the same area there was no other incident, or the particular incident was a stray case, the application of TADA may be dropped".

Defending the State police, the acting Chief Minister, who had earlier held the Home portfolio, said Gujarat with a long sea-coast of 1,600 km and a land border of 550 km was required to invoke TADA to curb smuggling and other anti-social and anti-national activities.

The Assam Chief Minister, Mr Saikia, stated on August 21, 1994, that Assam has an astounding 4760

TADA detenus. Section 144 has been imposed throughout the State, and there is heavy army deployment in addition to the fact that the Disturbed Area Act is in operation at all times.

"To those who accuse me of human rights violations, all I can say to them is that even the latest Amnesty report has not identified a single case of violation in Assam", Mr Saikia said.

Minority Cells' opposition



PARTICIPANTS at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee (I) minority cell in New Delhi on August 26

demanding the total withdrawal of TADA, saying it was being misused against the minorities, especially the Muslims. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss the implementation of the 15-point programme for minorities, review complaints against the misuse of TADA, the fundamental rights of religious and linguistic minorities and adequate representation of minorities in the government, public and private sectors.

More than 200 Congress (I) members from all over the country participated in the meeting presided over the AICC (minority cell) chairman Tariq Anwar. It was addressed, among others by Railway Minister C.K. Jaffer Sharief. The meeting adopted three resolutions relating to TADA, the 15-point programme and to the fundamental rights of minorities.

The resolution on TADA asked the Government to evolve a machinery for reviewing all TADA cases, both at the Centre and in States. It said the TADA detainees against whom no charge-sheet had been prepared should be released forthwith.

The chairman of the All-India Congress Committee (I) minority cell, said that the Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, had agreed to set up a committee under the chairmanship of a retired High

Court judge to review all TADA cases in the State. Mr Pawar had taken the decision on the demand by the minority cell that members of the Muslim community in particular were being detained under the TADA. The cell demanded withdrawal of the Act and review of all cases in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr Digvijay Singh, on August 27 described TADA as "unreasonable" and said his Government would withdraw all cases registered under the Act. About 150 cases under TADA were pending in Madhya Pradesh. These would now be withdrawn.

All terrorism condemned



THE United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted a key resolution on March 6, 1994, at its meeting in Geneva,

recognising for the first time that terrorism can destroy human rights and fundamental freedom of people as well as threaten the territorial integrity of nations. The development was significant for India who had been lobbying for several years to include terrorism as a major source of human rights violation.

The unanimous passing of the resolution would help India in countering the Pakistani propaganda of Human Rights abuses in Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution vindicates India's argument that fundamental rights can not be guaranteed when terrorists are holding entire communities to ransom.

Nuclear terrorism: Some thefts and seizures of weapon-grade nuclear material have been reported from Germany in recent months. Enriched plutonium and uranium have been in demand in the markets, open and hidden channels. The quantities so far recovered are relatively small, but the possibilities are right there. The Germans suspect that the source was the former Soviet Union

Territory. The denial by the Russian sources shifts the onus to other nuclear States, the USA, the UK, France and China. The arrests of a German, a Pole and a Pakistani in August indicate that large-scale smuggling of fissile material has been going on.

The leakage of the weapon grade fissile material is far more serious than the Iraqi or North Korean attempts at acquiring nuclear weapons. The fissile material may land up in the hands of some "rogue States" and also criminals and terrorist organisations. This is a matter of grave concern for all nations, especially those which are vulnerable to international terrorism like India, Sri Lanka, Israel, the USA and the UK. An American report on the terrorist threat in South Asia did not envisage the possibility of collapse of a major nuclear power and fissile material going out of it with the active connivance of countries like Pakistan and North Korea. There are already reports of Russian mafia connections with fissile material smuggling.

The recent exposure of the smuggling of Russian nuclear material and the possibility of the Pakistani involvement in it has exposed the flaws in the policies of existing the nuclear powers. It had been assumed that nuclear weapons were safe in the hands of the declared nuclear weapon-States. This has been proved false. What is surprising is the selective concern of the Western powers about the possible filtration of nuclear material from the erstwhile Soviet Union. Pakistan claims that it acquired the requisite nuclear capability needed for its security and that it has significantly added to its defensive strength by achieving a credible deterrence.

Early this year, the Pakistani Foreign Minister had linked the "resolution of the Kashmir dispute" with the possibility of the nuclear war. And in December 1992, Ms Benazir Bhutto had disclosed that the Pakistani leadership had intended to use nuclear weapons in a pre-emptive manner.

Discipline in Public Life

DISCIPLINE for democracy, development and decency in public life needs no reiteration, nor does it require any expert to espouse its cause for personal poise and social solidarity. 'Discipline should be the order in public life' is the crying need of the hour more than ever before. Discipline, stands for training, especially of the mind and character, aimed at producing self-control, obedience in the face of temptation or provocation.

Discipline in public life ensure peace and harmony which in turn offers impetus to the forces of progress and prosperity. No country, big or small, can afford to play duck and drakes with the deity called discipline. All talk of equity or social justice becomes a cry in the wilderness or a pompous promise if the 'powers that be' fail to comprehend and carry out the dictates of discipline at all costs and in all situations. With discipline as a way of life, all plans, policies and programmes are bound to bear fruit. Whenever people in public life or in private enterprise dilute the demands of discipline, most aspirations and achievements go astray, leading to failure and frustration at various levels. Discipline for countries like India which are standing at the threshold of economic-breakthrough, and a stupendous store of opportunities, is the most immediate and urgent pre-requisite. Discipline for the rulers and the ruled is an essential ingredient if we mean business in fields and factories.

The recent outbreak of 'plague' and the wrong signals that this 'limited epidemic' sent across the world, was not an act of God as some would like us to believe but the

regretful result of unpardonable negligence on the part of civic authorities. The woeful way the routine calls of duty and discipline by paid public servants were given a go-bye is a matter of crying shame for one and all. The heaps of garbage in towns, cities and metros were allowed to rot and their removal left to rag-pickers, speaks volumes of the callous attitude towards discipline and devotion to duty. It is high that we sit up and do some serious heart searching.

The ease with which State/opposition sponsored 'Bandhs' are organised in our country is an other area of concern. With discipline in public life under a cloud, the entire socio-economic momentum is brought to a grinding halt. When such is the sadistic approach towards discipline there is nothing that can come to our rescue if some bigger calamity overtakes us in future. The remedy of so many ills that afflict us today lies not in tall talk but in the restoration of discipline in public life. Discipline is the only route that can take us to our rightful place among the comity of nations.

The steady slide in discipline among elected representatives of people manifests itself, more often than not, in State legislatures, where less light and more heat is generated over issues of public interest. Sometimes the 'drama of the absurd' is enacted in such a way that all decency of debate and deliberation are thrown to the winds and only lung-power or muscle-power becomes the norm of the proceedings. Defections, floor-crossings, abductions and the like are a painful pointer to the near collapse of discipline in public life. Still, worse things happen at the time of elections. In place of issues, in-

timidation of voters, and instead of performances, pressures become prominent. Vilification, vituperation and even violence become the *modus operandi* of those who ought to have presented themselves as specimens of discipline and decorum. Such is the sad scenario that one has to witness every now and then, on 'one pretext or the other'.

The way Germany and Japan have become economic giants, after having been reduced to ashes after the second world war is not something that we can attribute to some fluke or freak of fortune. Both the countries have come to occupy their present economic supremacy due to the unstinted faith of their rules and the ruled in the golden principle of hard work and discipline in their private and public life. In India we have vast man-power, technological expertise and natural resources. If we could make discipline a part and parcel of our psyche and our day-to-day dealings, there is nothing that we cannot aim at and achieve. Short of plucking the stars from heaven, we can change the face of India if we sincerely and seriously enforce the pristine principle of discipline in all walks of Indian life, without fear or favour. Those sitting at the helm of affairs as well as those who are wielding State power, have to become models of perception and performance, concept and conduct. There is no short cut to development, nor any substitute of discipline. In fact discipline, democracy and development go together and any deviation in their combination can leave us far behind the race of economic independence and political stability. All said, 'discipline should be the order in public life' with no ifs and buts attached to it.

The Dilemma of Career Seekers

Plethora of careers and opportunities is a relatively recent phenomenon. It is corroborated by the reports of reduced unemployment, despite rapidly increasing population. About 2 decades ago, the opportunities were mainly available in the Government Sector. Trade and industry was underdeveloped and provided very few opportunities with very little avenues for growth and career advancement. Moreover, the remuneration offered by the private sector was also not very attractive. Self-employment and entrepreneurial openings also did not offer any attractive returns. Hence most of the candidates relied on Government jobs, both civil as well as defence.

Multiple Opportunities

Of late the situation has changed drastically. The lure of Government jobs is no longer strong enough to prevent the job-seekers from taking up jobs in the private sector as well as self-employment. Government jobs and UPSC competitions are still attractive, but to lesser number of candidates every year. Self-employment opportunities have grown so important that people who taste early success in this field never try for any job or competition. The self-employment opportunities range from computer training centres, stenography classes, type schools providing high tech services like micro-filming, off-set printing, professional photography, graphic arts, fabrication, civil works etc. to setting up of small scale and large manufacturing units, export business etc. There is hardly any field in the Indian economy today where business does not flourish, be it a small enterprise such as a STD, PCO or a large business of clearing agency for exports or dealership in automobiles, gas or petrol/diesel. This aspect of self-employment al-

though needs a lot of personal attention and hard work, but at the same time is highly rewarding, as compared to a fixed salary job. Growth of business and income levels is not related to the age or experience of a person, but on his/her hard work, imagination and business sense. Only the selection of work/job must be appropriate and commensurate with the aptitude and academic/professional qualification of the person concerned.

Second set of career opportunities are offered by the private sector. With the rapid growth of industrial sector during the eighties the opportunities in the business, trade and industry have grown enormously during the recent years. Top managerial professionals with specified experience are required by several private businessmen and industry. If the number of such vacancies advertised in various newspapers is any indication, most of the personnel seekers are unable to find suitable men for jobs advertised by them. In addition to the top managerial requirement, private sector also needs software and computer professionals, executive secretaries and a large number of personnel for middle and lower level positions. Number of technically and professionally qualified persons in India is very high, providing the private sector with the opportunities to employ personnel of their choosing. This area of employment is different from the Government jobs where the advancement and promotions are based on the seniority of a person and merit is largely ignored. On the other hand, private parties look for performers and on the basis of their outstanding performance promote them on out of turn basis. In fact the entire career

graph of a person depends upon their capability to produce results quickly. The salary and perks at the lower level are almost at par with the Government. However, at the middle and top level, pay and allowances are much more attractive. With the recent amendments in the Company's Act the upper limit on the salary drawn by the managers in private Companies was enhanced considerably. Recent advent of multinational Companies in a big way has also caused increase in the existing level of pay and allowances at all levels in the Private Sector in general. This has resulted in the top brains preferring career in the multinational and other Indian companies. Most of the outstanding and technical manpower like doctors, engineers, computer professionals, management students etc., are making a bee-line for joining private jobs. Even at the middle and lower levels, the manpower prefers the private parties over the Government sector. Main attractions are, as has already been pointed out, better salary and perks, early performance linked promotions and a pre-determined advancement graph. Moreover, one does not have to remain tied up with one company or one job throughout the career.

Government sector, though has lost some of its traditional lustre, yet remains quite popular with the job seekers from middle classes and rural families. The aura and authority associated with the Government jobs still acts as quite an attraction for Government jobs. Notwithstanding the declining popularity of Government jobs at the lower and middle levels, Government jobs in top class services like IAS, IFS, IPS, Engineering Service, Forest Service, IRS, Postal Services etc. still force aspirant

youth to burn the midnight oil to get through in the competitions. The factors which weigh heavily in favour of these jobs are extreme job security given service conditions, social status and time bound promotions. In addition the amount of authority associated with these posts also make them superior to others. Despite the fact that pay and allowances in the Government jobs are not relatively higher, a large majority of candidates dream of getting into top services in the Government sector. About two decades ago, the professionally qualified candidates like Engineers, Doctors and Managers wanted to join the Government or public sector jobs in respective services, but of late this trend has been reversed. Technically qualified people prefer to join the private jobs and lesser people are available in these categories to join Government institutions. The uniformed forces, particularly the armed forces find a slightly different trend. At the officers level, there are very few takers while at the lower level, the number of people ready to join is increasing geometrically. As a result the quality of officers in the armed forces is getting affected as more intelligent and qualified urban candidates prefer to lead a more comfortable life in civil employment.

Dilemma for the Youth

Young aspirants for jobs, after completing formal education and training are encountered with a "Catch-22" like situation where it becomes difficult for them to choose an appropriate career. While Government jobs allure them towards authority and job security, the candidates are equally tempted by high salaries and excellent perks offered by the private sector. At the same time the expectations of very high earnings in self-employment are yet another attraction with some uncertainty about future. Under such a complex situation, the career seekers are bound to be puzzled. The choice of a career is a real problem which, if not solved timely, may ruin the career of even bright candidate. A candidate in two minds about the future course of efforts, may not be able to concentrate, in case he plans to appear in

a competitive examination, and at the same time, has some sketchy plans for self-employment.

This type of a situation is likely to be faced by a candidate when he/she does not have pre-determined goal in mind. Fear of unemployment and failure are other factors which might force a candidate to try his/her hand at any career which comes across his/her way. With such a state of mind, it may be difficult for any candidate to be successful in any venture or job. The most important factor, therefore, is that the candidates must choose one goal for themselves well before completing their education, so that immediately on completion of educational qualifications, a candidate strives to achieve the desired career without any loss of time. Even during the academic studies some time can be devoted to make one competent enough to qualify for the career, as and when required.

Analyse Inner Strength and Set Goals

Every human being has certain inherent strengths and weaknesses, which must be recognised by making honest introspection. An objective self-assessment of own strengths and weaknesses would reveal to an individual his/her own inner potential. The assessment of inner potential can also be obtained by talking to some successful persons on various subjects, observing own reactions in the times of distress and comparing own achievements with the achievements of the group as a whole on several issues of importance. This self-analysis also bring out the aptitude of a candidate.

A detailed self-analysis provides one with a deep and fruitful insight into hidden potentials and strengths and weaknesses which would assist a candidate to choose a career. For instance the strength could lie in educational and professional qualifications, experience, moral strength, ability to convince people, business acumen and aptitude, capacity and quest for producing results etc. Similarly, the weaknesses could be in terms of qualifications, lack of experience, lack of self-confidence, lack of confidence in dealing

with people etc. An objective analysis will ensure selection of a proper direction to one's career. After choosing one of the three paths, the candidates can set goals to be achieved by them in a given time frame.

General Awareness

An essential pre-requisite for excelling in any of the career paths is through preparation at the pre-entry stage. Professionally and technically one has to be absolutely sure of oneself. In addition, general awareness of the environmental variables is a must. This awareness includes knowledge about day to day science, about the socio-political system, economic planning, budgetary process, economic geography, current happenings in the country as well as in the world etc. Such an awareness cannot be acquired overnight and needs constant input over years. Regular reading of standard newspapers and competition magazines right from the student days is required to succeed in this field. A sharp mind with a detailed knowledge of the environment around is bound to succeed in any sphere ranging from self-employment to the Government service. In case of competitions and interviews for the Government jobs, such awareness goes a long way in helping a candidate to succeed by having edge over others. Same is true for getting selected for a private job. In case of self-employment, a person fully conversant with surroundings and environment—political, social and economic, is bound to succeed and put his/her competitors in shade.

A candidate who is technically and professionally fully equipped to take on the challenges of life and is confident of handling the situation on the basis of his/her knowledge, is bound to stand ahead above others in every walk of life. Awareness of the surroundings also make one feel more confident. A candidate having these qualities is not likely to face any dilemma and on the basis of his realised strengths and weaknesses, may choose most suitable line of career. Not only proper and appropriate career will be chosen, but he/she is also bound to be quite successful in such a career.

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER

Solved Questions on Expected Topics for Civil Services (Main) Exam. 1994.

Q. 1. What is SEBI? When was it set up? With its revised status, what all actions have been taken by it? How SEBI exercises control over the merchant banking?

Ans. In the Budget speech for 1987-88 it was announced that a Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) will be established to regulate the Capital Markets in the country. SEBI was set up in 1988 as a non-statutory Board. It was on January 30, 1992 that an ordinance establishing SEBI as a statutory body was issued. Consequent upon setting up of SEBI the Capital Issues (Control) Act 1947 was repealed in May 1992 and the office of Controller of Capital Issues (CCI) was also abolished. With this development the companies are free to approach the Capital Markets without prior Government approval by getting the issue offer documents cleared from SEBI. The earlier controls over price and premium fixation have also been dismantled. The companies are now free to fix the price of their securities as well as rights issues.

After acquiring the statutory status, SEBI has taken several actions to improve the existing practices and introduce greater transparency in the capital markets with the aim of achieving healthy capital market development. Some of the steps are as under:

(a) SEBI is now authorised to inspect all the stock exchanges and give its recommendations for improvement. Same right of inspection is also available to it in respect of mutual funds.

(b) The intermediaries like stock brokers and sub-brokers are required to be registered under the provisions of SEBI Act 1992. They are required to fulfil certain prescribed eligibility norms.

(c) SEBI has streamlined the process of capital issues to protect the interest of investors. Companies issuing capital in the primary markets are required to disclose all material facts and specific risk factors. SEBI has further advised the stock exchanges to collect from the companies making public issues a deposit of one per cent of the issue amount which could be forfeited in case of non-compliance of the provisions of listing agreement, refund orders or share-certificates.

(d) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) such as pension funds, mutual funds, investment trusts, assets or portfolio management companies etc are allowed to in-

vest in the Indian Capital Market, provided they register with SEBI.

(e) SEBI has set up an advisory committee for primary and secondary capital markets to provide wider consultations with the investors etc.

(f) SEBI has issued guidelines for the composition of stock exchanges to make it more broad based. These guidelines provide for minimum 5 elected members, not more than 4 nominated members by the Government or SEBI and 3 or fewer members nominated as public representatives, besides its Executive Director.

Merchant Banking has also been brought statutory under the regulatory framework of SEBI. The merchant bankers are now to be authorised by SEBI. The merchant

bankers now have to adhere to the stipulated capital adequacy norms. Merchant bankers, in addition have to abide by a code of conduct which specifies a high degree of responsibility towards investors in respect of the pricing and premium fixation of issues and disclosures in the prospectus or offer letters for issue. Specific capital adequacy norms have been prescribed for the commercial banks in accordance with internationally accepted Basle

Committee norms under which the banks have to maintain minimum capital funds equivalent to 8 per cent of the aggregate of the risk weighted assets and other off-balance-sheet exposures. Indian banks having branches abroad were required to achieve this norm of 8 per cent by March 31, 1993 and for other banks this date has been fixed as March 31, 1996. The private banks entering the merchant banking are required to achieve these norms right from the beginning.

Q. 2. Indian bureaucracy, although has had an important role in the overall development of the country, but is also responsible for strict controls and stringent regulations in the system. Under the new policy of liberalisation, what is the role which Indian bureaucracy is expected to play.

Ans. The so-called "steel frame" or Indian bureaucracy has played a very vital role in the economic development of the country. Immediately after the independence, the Government adopted a mixed-economy model for economic development. Moreover, to protect the infant industries from stringent competition from

In this issue, as in the previous three issues, we are giving this Special Feature which has been specially prepared for the benefit of those preparing for the Civil Services (Mains) Exam. While in previous issues we had given selected questions from previous examinations, this issue incorporates topics which our experts feel might be asked in this year's examination.

We are confident that the readers will find this feature useful. This feature not only provides valuable material but also gives the readers an idea on how to attempt these questions.

abroad strict licencing regulations and controls were adopted by the Government which were adequately enforced by the bureaucracy. The responsibility to handle the huge public sector was also largely manned by the bureaucrats.

However, the concept of controls and regulations which were so important till recently, appear to have outlived their utility after the policy of liberalisation and globalisation adopted by the Government after July 1991. Under the changed policy scenario of liberalisation, decontrols and delicensing are the keywords so that the foreign capital inflow as well as import of state-of-the-art technology are facilitated. The role which the bureaucracy is expected to play is also likely to undergo a radical change to enable it to uphold its image on the one hand, and to facilitate the implementation of new economic and liberalisation policy on the other. The following role of the bureaucracy is likely to emerge.

(a) Till recently the bureaucracy used to act as controlling, regulating and licencing agency so that no economic and trading activity could take place beyond the ambit of rules. Under the changed scenario the role of bureaucracy is to transform to that of a facilitating agency. As facilitators, the bureaucrats will have to ensure that unnecessary procedures and regulations were done away with so that new technologies and foreign investment could flow freely into the country.

(b) In a liberalised scenario, the routine work of a generalist will be required to be handled with more technical expertise. As a result, the bureaucracy has to arm itself adequately with some kind of specialised knowledge and competence. The existing practice of plain administrative flair and acumen will need replacement accordingly.

(c) The management of public sector require more professional handling. With the ongoing disinvestment of public sector equity, private control is likely to desire professional administration. As the Government equity is likely to be more than 50 per cent, it is likely that the bureaucrats may continue to dominate the management of these enterprises. They however, need more professional qualifications and experience to handle the changed situation properly.

(d) Over the years the bureaucracy has developed a colonial attitude and self-made aura. Attitudinal change is the most desirable attribute required in the bureaucracy so that the foreign investors, promoters and technology importers are not discouraged from entering India.

(e) The bureaucracy not only has to conduct itself, but will also have to pave way for simpler procedures, rules and regulations so that the national objectives are achieved adequately.

Q. 3. Describe India's developmental performance during the last three decades. What have been the shortcomings?

Ans. The process of economic planning in the form of five-year plans commenced in fifties. The pace of

economic development was rather subdued during the first two five-year plans, as the first plan was basically a rehabilitation plan and the period of the second one was used in setting up basic and heavy industries. The process of rapid economic development commenced with the beginning of sixties. During the last three decades the nation witnessed rapid economic development in all walks of life. The performance of Indian development during the past three decades is summarised as under:

(a) **Agriculture:** Indian Agriculture has grown tremendously during the last 3 decades. The green revolution was initiated in sixties and Indian agriculture was transformed from subsistence farming to high productivity sector. This was made possible by extensive use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizer, extensive irrigation system and strict land reforms. As a result, the foodgrain production which was about 51 million tonnes at the time of independence has now risen to about 180 million tonnes. The area under irrigation has also increased drastically. Use of better seeds, increase in the cropping area and availability of agriculture credit are other factors responsible for this. It is expected that by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in 1997, the foodgrain production would increase to 210 million tonnes.

(b) **Industry:** At the time of independence Indian Industry was very backward and inadequate. After the planning era commenced, mainly during the past three decades, Indian Industry has made outstanding strides. Almost everything is manufactured in India today. One of the major parts of Indian exports today constitutes industrial goods—mainly engineering goods, leather goods, readymade garments, chemicals and processed foods. Barring the past three years, growth rate of industrial sector has been very impressive. It is expected that during the current financial year, the growth of industrial sector will be over 5 per cent.

(c) **Growth Rate:** Despite high population growth rate, the average annual growth rate has been quite impressive. Upto the 5th Five-Year Plan this rate was around 3.5 per cent per annum which increased to about 5 per cent thereafter. The higher growth rate has resulted in increased levels of economic activity and income generation in every sphere of the economy.

(d) **Impressive Social Sectors:** The performance of social sector has also been very impressive. Literacy rate which was just 16.6 per cent in 1950, rose to 36 per cent in 1981 and is expected to be about 45 per cent at present. Life expectancy at birth which was just 32 years in 1951 is at around 58 years now and is likely to be over 65 by the turn of the century. Health and family welfare services have also shown impressive growth.

Shortcomings

It would, however, be wrong to presume that economic development in India has been all round and there have been no failures. Several grey areas have marred the overall performance of the economy. Economic inequalities has been one such area. Even today more than 30 per cent of the population still lives below

the poverty line. Moreover, the process of economic development has not been able to generate adequate employment opportunities. The increase in population has been over 2 per cent per annum which has virtually nullified the entire developmental effort. Moreover, the stability has not been the hallmark of march to economic development. One of the most serious failing has been the mistaken priorities. To much reliance on heavy industrialisation, criminal neglect of small scale and cottage industries, undue emphasis on populist schemes and measures and gross neglect of rural sector have been the examples of misplaced priorities. Although the gigantic efforts put in for economic development during the past three decades has been commendable, yet a lot more is required to be done to put the country in the bracket of highly developing economies.

Q. 4. What are non-conventional energy sources? What are Indian achievements and position in this regard?

Ans. Conventionally fuelwood, cowdung, coal, lignite, hydropower, oil and natural gas and nuclear resources form part of energy sources in India. These conventional sources provide over 95 per cent of total required energy and are mainly non-renewable, except for hydro-power, and to some extent, nuclear sources. Non-conventional sources include solar thermal power, biogas, wind energy, solar photovoltaics and tidal energy. Most of these sources are cheaper and renewable as compared to the conventional sources. However, in most of the countries in general and India in particular, these sources have not yet been fully developed and commercially exploited. The overall limitation and scarcity of fossil fuels in our country has given rise to the urgent need for developing and exploiting these alternative energy sources. In addition considering the cost of transportation of energy to far flung and rural areas locally available non-conventional and renewable energy sources become more important for meeting localised rural energy needs.

Indian position and achievements with respect to the various sources, according to the 8th Five-Year Plan document are as under:

(a) **Biogas:** Family size bio-gas plants have picked up in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and several other States. Upto the end of Seventh Plan, about 14 lakh such plants were set up in the country. During the Eighth Plan, under the National Project on Biogas Development, 7.5 lakh more plants are planned to be set up. The plan also aims at popularising the use of human excreta in the bio-gas plants.

(b) **Solar Thermal Energy:** India has vast potential for Solar Thermal Energy due to large availability of sunlight. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan manufacturing base for thermal devices like solar cookers and solar heating system has been largely developed. Preparatory plan work for a solar thermal power plant in Rajasthan was completed. During the Eighth Plan use of Solar Thermal Energy for industrial water heaters, solar cookers, solar timber kilns, solar desalination etc would be commer-

cialised. It is also expected that solar thermal power plant in Rajasthan would become functional which will be a major breakthrough in the R & D in this field in the country.

(c) **Solar Photovoltaics:** Single crystalline photovoltaic cells are indigenously manufactured in India by BHEL and Central Electronics Ltd. Significant progress has been made in setting up of a pilot project for the manufacture of amorphous silicon during the Seventh Plan. Solar photovoltaic cells are used under the Rural Electrification Programme in the remote villages where it is not possible to take the electric lines. During the current Five-Year Plan, development of amorphous silicon cell would be the main thrust area. Power generation systems of 10 to 100 KW capacity are being taken up wherever necessary and feasible. The main constraint in adopting this source of non-conventional energy is cost and it is expected that mass production of these cells will result in bringing down the cost of production considerably.

(d) **Wind Energy:** Under a major demonstration programme on wind energy, 32 MW capacity wind farms have been set-up in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa. BHEL has already developed wind machines with 200 MW capacity with the assistance of imported parts. With the coming of private sector in this field, it is expected that the technology will be shortly indigenised. About 2540 wind pumps were installed during the Seventh Plan. For the Eighth Five-Year Plan a target of atleast 100 MW is kept by using indigenous wind machines. The operational programme of wind pumps for drinking water and irrigation is being expanded and modified.

(e) **Other Sources:** Tidal energy, which is an extension of wind energy is already being tested on commercial basis in Gujarat. In addition micro hydel projects upto 3 MW capacity are also being developed. Utilisation of urban waste, use of compressed natural gas, use of battery powered vehicles, geo-thermal energy, chemical sources of energy, hydrogen energy and magneto hydro dynamic are other sources which are being developed. An outlay of Rs 857 crore has been provided in the Central Sector for the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and an additional allocation of Rs 305.11 crore is made under New and Renewable sources of Energy under the State Sector for the Eighth Plan period.

Q. 5. What do you understand by information technology? What are its achievements and its usefulness for our country, particularly towards upliftment of the poor?

Ans. The emphasis on Science and Technology (S & T) during the Seventh Five-Year Plan are being continued in the Eighth Plan also. One of the important areas of development has been information technology. Information technologies have undergone tremendous transformation during the last about one decade. Information technology in general has revolutionised the areas like telecommunications, meteorology, remote sensing, audio-visual entertainment, Computer aided forecasting etc.

The schemes of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research also mainly pertain to the National Information System for S & T (NISAT). The INSAT I-D has revolutionised the information technology by assisting in setting up an information network known as NICNET which connects 450 micro terminals with several earth stations. Apart from National T.V. service and Regional TV services, it also provides nation-wide meteorological services and disaster warning system. During the Eighth Plan, the programmes under Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has become fully operational through the creation of information system including the data-banks for conducting action-oriented studies and forecasting in selected priority areas.

Usefulness: The development and spread of information technology is very useful to the public at large, more particularly to the poorer sections of the society. Development of sophisticated numerical weather forecasting models using super-computers for medium range weather forecasting and development of region-wise crop-weather relation is useful to the entire farming community, both at operational and planning levels. Similarly development and extension of disaster warning system to predict cyclones has largely helped the poor fishermen on the eastern coast. Setting up of "Problem Referral and Data/Information Network" at every district is planned which will assist in effectively implementing the programmes on eradication of rural poverty. Through improved satellite communication system, the masses have been benefited by improved communication systems. The Eighth Plan aims at achieving a major goal of making operative a Natural Resources Information System (NRIS) based on Geographic Information system. The envisaged study of land and water resources of the country at micro-level will also assist the rural poor in particular. The advances in information technology therefore have assisted in the national programme of upliftment of the poorer sections.

Q. 6. Describe briefly the achievements of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in various sectors of the economy and main objectives of the Eighth Plan.

Ans. Achievements of various sectors of Indian economy during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been outstanding. Sector-wise brief detail of achievements is as under:

(a) **Agriculture:** During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, unfavourable weather conditions affected the agricultural production. During the year 1987-88 a severe drought resulted in a very low production of foodgrains at 140.30 million tonnes. However, despite these setbacks during the 7th Plan, the average annual production of foodgrains was around 155 million tonnes as compared to the average annual production of 138 million tonnes during the Sixth Plan. The production of oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane also registered appreciable increase. Even the agriculture credit increased impressively from Rs 5810 crores in 1984-85 to Rs 12,750 crores by 1989-90.

(b) **Industry:** The average annual growth rate of industrial sector including mining, manufacturing and electricity generation during the Seventh Five-Year Plan was at an impressive 8.5 per cent, which was marginally lower than the target of 8.7 per cent. This performance during the Sixth Plan was just 3.5 per cent. The Industrial Policy statement of July 22, 1991 reduced the industrial activities exclusively reserved for the Public Sector from existing 17 to 8. In other words 9 additional sectoral activities were thrown open to the private sector.

(c) **Energy:** The total installed capacity of power at the beginning of Seventh Plan was 42,585 MW. During the Plan an addition of 21,401 MW was done which was more than 50 per cent addition to the existing capacity. The production of lignite in 1989-90 was 11.24 million tonne, which was just 4.7 million tonne at the end of Sixth Plan. The number of villages electrified at the beginning of Seventh Plan was 3,70,322 which covered 76.9 per cent of the rural population. About 1,00,000 additional villages were electrified during the Seventh Plan.

(d) **Transport:** In the transport sector also significant achievements were made during the Seventh Plan. The length of total railway route in the country increased from 61850 KM in 1984-85 to 62597 KM in 1989-90. Total length of roads also increased from 1686000 KM to 2103200 KM during the same period. Similarly traffic handled in major ports and cargo handled by the Airlines also increased significantly.

(e) **Social Sector:** During the Seventh Plan, high priority was accorded to education, health, housing and social welfare. In education, upto 1991-92, 2.53 crore additional children were admitted in the educational institutions. About 3 crore adults were also covered under the Adult Education Programme. The total actual expenditure on education during the Seventh Plan was Rs 3422.93 crore as against the target of Rs 2388.64 crore. In the field of health, spectacular success has been achieved during this Plan. At the end of Seventh Plan, crude Birth rate was 29.9 and Infant Mortality Rate (MR) was 80. Life expectancy at birth had risen to 58 years in 1990. Health Care Services, Family Welfare Programme and Eradication Programmes for various major diseases also recorded good performances. Housing also achieved outstanding results: During the Seventh Plan, development of women under various developmental schemes was achieved successfully. Employment generation programmes under IRDP and JRY were effectively implemented. Nutrition programmes for women and children were also effectively implemented.

Main Objectives of the Eighth Plan

As per the Eighth Five-Year Plan document, the following objectives have been enumerated:

- (a) Generation of adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by turn of the century;
- (b) Containment of population growth through active cooperation from people and effective scheme of incentives and disincentives;
- (c) Universalisation of elementary education and

complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group of 15 to 35 years;

(d) Provision of safe drinking water and primary health care facilities including immunisation and complete elimination of scavenging;

(e) Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generate surpluses for exports;

(f) Strengthening the infrastructure (energy, transport communication, irrigation) in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis.

The Eighth Plan will strive to achieve these objectives keeping in view the need for continued reliance on domestic resources, increasing technical capabilities for development of Science & Technology and modernisation and competitive efficiency to ensure that the economy could keep pace with global development.

Q. 7. What is "Prithvi"? What is its strategic importance for India? With India's commitment to peaceful co-existence, how do the tests of 'Prithvi' fit in its policy?

Ans. *Prithvi* is an indigenously developed surface-to-surface short-range missile with a range of 150 to 250 kilometres. With a dozen successful test fires including "user trials" recently, the missile is practically ready for mass commercial production and induction into armed forces. *Prithvi* tests were first initiated in Feb 1988 and the subsequent indigenous developments have today turned it superior to the *Patriot* and *Scud* missiles which were intensively used during the Gulf war of 1990.

Prithvi is of immense strategic importance to India. While *Nag*, *Akash* and *Trishul* missiles are aimed at replacing the existing weaponry available with Indian Defence Forces, and *Agni* is only technological demonstration, *Prithvi's* commercial production and induction in the armed forces would mean added capability with them. *Prithvi* will provide the armed forces with the capability to deliver conventional as well as nuclear warheads with precise accuracy. The trials have proved *Prithvi* to be highly accurate and even superior to *Scud* and *Patriot* missiles due to use of liquid propulsions. Its two successful launches from tetra-mobile launcher manufactured by the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) have added to its list of capabilities. *Prithvi* is guided by an on-board computer system which can direct it to any of the six pre-programmed targets. It is believed that even Israeli *Arrows* and US *Patriots* are not effective against *Prithvi*. With its range, accuracy and computerised guiding system, *Prithvi* is viewed as a serious danger by experts in Pakistan, more particularly when US missiles are also rendered ineffective in the face of *Prithvi*. Pakistan's existing air-defence system thus becomes completely vulnerable. Strategically, large-scale use of *Prithvi* missiles by India in a future Indo-Pak war would not only destroy key installations like power stations, gas and oil installations, petrol and ammunition dumps and strategic bridges etc but is also capable of shifting the focus of war for territorial gains.

Pakistan as well as USA have shown alarm on test fire of *Prithvi* from time to time. It is propagated that the *Prithvi* test fire is incompatible with Indian policy of peaceful co-existence with the international community. USA has tried to use several pressures against India to make her desist from pursuing the development of *Prithvi*. On the other hand, India has made it clear that test fire of *Prithvi* is only experimental part of development of technology for short-range ballistic missiles and it has no plans to use nuclear warheads on *Prithvi*. Reiterating its resolve for peaceful co-existence, India is trying to develop *Prithvi* as a sound defence system against any aggression against it. The political blackmail by developed countries to pressurise India against developing any missile system only exposes the difference between preachings and practice by the developed countries. India has, at no stage deviated from its traditional policy of peaceful co-existence and the tests of *Prithvi* are only the steps towards strengthening its self-defence.

Q. 8. What were the main provisions of the Government of India Act 1919? What were its shortcomings?

Ans. The following were the main provisions of the Government of India Act 1919.

(a) **Dyarchy:** Dyarchy or dual government system was introduced in the provinces with the aim of introducing responsible Governments in the Provinces and at the same time maintaining the supremacy of the Governor in the affairs of the provinces. The subjects of administration were divided into two categories i.e. Central and Provincial. Central subjects were kept exclusively under the Central Government while the provincial subjects were sub-divided into two categories—reserved and transferred. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council without any responsibility towards the legislature. On the other hand, the transferred subjects were to be looked after by the Governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The proportion of elected members to the Legislative Council was also raised to 70 per cent.

(b) **Relaxation of the Central Control:** The Devolution Rules made under this Act separated the subjects of administration into Central and Provincial categories. Subjects of all-India importance were brought under the "central" categories. On the other hand, the matters primarily related to provincial administration were brought under the Provincial categories. This indirectly meant relaxation of Central control over the provinces and more independence to the provinces in the legislative, administrative and financial matters.

(c) **Legislature better equipped:** A bicameral legislature was introduced in India for the first time and was made more representative. The powers given to both the houses were equal except that the power to vote was given only to the Legislative Assembly. However, no responsibility was introduced at the Centre and the Governor General-in-Council continued to be responsible to the British Parliament.

Shortcomings of the Act of 1919

Government of India Act of 1919 was the first attempt by the British Government towards devolution of powers to Indian Legislature. However, the Act suffered from many shortcomings as under:

(a) Governor General-in-Council remained supreme with sweeping powers which could undo the powers of the legislature.

(b) Parliament was given mainly the functions pertaining to law and order and maintenance of peace only. Rest all powers still rested with the Governor General-in-Council.

(c) It was for the Governor General to decide in case of a dispute, whether or not a particular bill fell under the Central or Provincial category.

(d) Dyarchy introduced in the provinces was a farce. The entire finances were under the complete control of the Governor and it was difficult for other Ministers to implement any progressive schemes for want of funds.

(e) The Governors in the provinces had the absolute power to differ with the legislature as well as the Ministers and his decision in such cases was final.

Q. 9. What do you understand by Genetic Engineering? What are its main uses?

Ans. Genes are situated in the chromosomes which are themselves located in the nucleus of the cell. Much of the mystery pertaining to genes was solved by the discovery of the structure of the DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) in 1953. Further discovery of genetic code revealed that there is a pre-determined arrangement for specific partners where little molecules formed the letters of a fixed code or the words of a new language. This gave rise to the investigations to see if this code could be permanently changed by manipulating the genes. This process of manipulating the genes is known as genetic engineering. Genetic Engineering includes fusions, deletions, inversions and transpositions of genes. Most noted technique known as Re-Combinant DNA, includes hybridisation of genes in which grafting a piece of DNA of one organism to the DNA of another takes place. This is achieved with the help of micro-surgery. There are following uses of genetic engineering:

(a) **Animal Testing:** By selecting knocking out, replacing or turning on genes, this technology will create thousands of living Laboratories for the study of genetics.

(b) **New Animals:** With the help of genetic engineering, the scientists can some day improve livestock by making pigs with lower cholesterol, sheep with more growth of wool, cows with huge yield of milk or any other animals resistant to the disease.

(c) **Drug Production:** By making selective changes by way of genetic engineering and manipulating the immune system of the animals, gene targeting could turn animals into manufacturing facilities for producing drugs or even nutritional protein products. One of the major experiments aims at making the cows to yield the "infant formula" milk rather than simple milk.

(d) **Donor Cells:** The genetic engineering can be used to modify a donor's cell to remove characteristics that someone else's body recognizes as foreign. This way the scientists may be able to create the so-called, "Universal Donor Cells".

(e) **Gene Therapy:** Genetic therapy can be used to cure genetic illness as well as hereditary disorders.

(f) **Medicines:** The Re-combinant DNA technique helps in production of therapeutic proteins like interferon, insulin, hormones etc. All these are extremely important in treatment of several diseases.

Q. 10. Write short notes on the following:

(a) National Development Council

(b) 1991 Census—Important Data Generated

Ans. (a) National Development Council

The National Development Council (NDC) is an extra-constitutional body which was set up in 1952 as a direct consequence of setting up of the Planning Commission. The aim of setting up NDC was to associate the States in formulation and finalisation of Plans. Its functions are to strengthen and mobilise the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plans and to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres for rapid and balanced economic development of all parts of the country. The council also reviews the working of Plans and recommends measures for achievements of the aims and targets set out in the National Plan. All Chief Ministers of the States as well as members of Planning Commission are its members with the Prime Minister as its Chairman. Since 1967, all members of the Union Cabinet are also its members.

(b) 1991 Census—Important Data Generated

The main data generated by 1991 census is as under:

(i) *Total population* was 843.93 million on March 1, 1991.

(ii) The country which accounts for 2.42 per cent of the world area, has 16 per cent of world's population.

(iii) For every 1000 males there were 929 females, the number which was 934 during the 1981 Census.

(iv) *Density of population* has risen from 216 per square kilometre in 1981 to 267 in 1991. West Bengal has the highest density of 767 and Arunachal Pradesh least with 10.

(v) *Literacy rate* was 52.11 and for females it was 39.42 and for males 63.83. The overall literacy percentage in 1981 was just 36.17. Kerala has the highest literacy with 90.59 per cent with Rajasthan at the bottom with 38.81 per cent.

(vi) *Birth rate* declined to 30.5 per 1000 as against the rate of 36 per 1000 in 1981.

(vii) *Death rate* is now 10.2 per 1000 which was 14.8 per 1000 in 1981.

Descriptive Questions

Moulding behaviour of people

Q. Some people feel that it is very easy to mould the behaviour of the people. Explain your views on the above statement by giving examples from your experience, knowledge or reading.

Ans. Human beings by nature and social contacts are, by and large, slaves of habits, traditions and dreams/aspirations. As they grow up in life, they tend to shake off the attire of innocence and credulity of their childhood and begin to acquire the traits of rashness, adventure and impatience. Just as their manners undergo changes, their views about themselves and others also harden. If some feel that it is easy to mould the behaviour of the people as and when the need arises, the statement can be taken with a pinch of salt. But when the prejudices or preconceptions about others have become firm or fixed, the statement may not hold much water.

There is no denying the fact that people suffer from the stigma of 'herd mentality' as far as emotional issues are concerned. How the clever/crafty schemers manage to turn the tables and upset the apple cart of social harmony by touching the most sensitive chords of people in the name of caste, colour or creed is a hard fact of life. Again, it is a common experience of present-day life that vulgarity and violence have crept into people's life as quietly as the dumb-driven cattle are made to follow the shepherd. The drastic changes, whether for good or for bad, in people's psyche have come about due to their extensive exposure to the print and visual media. Even their tastes and tempers have been moulded by the same media.

But there are certain situations in which people refuse to see reason and remain adamantly glued to or-

thodoxy when the need to mould their attitudes to the prevailing realities is urgent. Although people are ever ready to enjoy the fruits of science and technology in all walks of life, they woefully lag behind if they are asked to develop scientific tempers in their lives. Their blind faith in certain rituals and ceremonies goes to prove that in certain matters it is not at all that easy to mould the behaviour of people for the better as the statement would like us to believe.

Utilisation of people's energy

Q. People in our country are very energetic, but they lack proper guidance. State three effective measures for proper utilisation of their energy.

Ans. After China, we have the dubious distinction of having the second largest man-power equipped with all possible faculties, physical as well as intellectual. It is not only in terms of numbers that we stand out unique but also as a country with adequate number of technical, professional and managerial personnel manning establishments at home and abroad, that Indians are second to none in their acumen and achievement. If our people can show excellent results in foreign lands due to their hard, dedication and intellectual ingenuity, there is no reason why they cannot perform as well as or even better here. The following measures, if taken in the right earnest and put into practice in letter and spirit, the exuberant energies of our people can change the face and fate of this country.

1. In a pluralistic polity like India, it is imperative that peace and harmony should prevail among its people. Since 'plenty follows peace' in every civilised society, it is in the fitness of things that our people learn

to live together and forget all those irritants/disputes that are likely to divide them into irreconcilable groups. In a highly competitive world where nations, big or small, developed or developing are vying with each other to capture new and newer markets, our people should not be allowed to waste their energies on irrelevant and irksome issues. The crying need of the hour is to rid all institutions/organisations, work places and productive walks of life of petty politicking. It is only by curbing the corrosive cult of corruption, nepotism and red-tapism in places of work, whether they be fields, factories, offices, or laboratories, that we can hope to harness the energies of our people to the fullest possible extent.

2. The concept of 'dignity of labour' and the principle of 'no work, no wages' should become the moving mottoes of our policies and practices. No platitudes but pointed programmes of action and result-oriented plans, can prove the most effective motives/measures to utilise the energies of our people.

3. Merit and not mediocrity should be the hall-mark of our perceptions and priorities. Since security of service without accountability breeds complacency and contempt for initiative, the work/worth of all those engaged in professions like medicine, science, technology, engineering, education, etc on the one hand and those in productive units on the other, should be periodically assessed. Those found wanting in updating their knowledge should be punished while others who have kept pace with the latest developments should be duly rewarded.

When all printed material disappears

Q. Suppose all note-books, books and printed material in the

world disappears overnight.

Give three possible consequences if such a situation arises.

Ans. Notwithstanding the popular panorama of programmes, features and other entertaining/informative transmissions on the audio-visual media and its reach far and wide, the impact of the printed word in all forms and formats, ages and situations, remains a rigorous reality. If by any chance or mishap, note-books, books and other printed material in the world disappear overnight, the consequences in all their ramifications and implications would be too stunning or stupefying to be visualised now.

1. The first and the foremost consequence of the event would be felt by those who are engaged in the production of paper, its transport to the printing presses, and then in giving final shape to books and other printed material. Even those who earn their livelihood from the sale of all types of note books and printed material would have to face the music in the form of sudden joblessness and as a result, economic hardships, bleak future and an unexpected amount of physical torture and mental trauma. Such a sordid situation where millions are thrown on the streets without any other immediate alternative, may prove an insurmountable challenge for the world economy.

2. With nothing to read, and every printed-word having disappeared from the world, it may pose a mind-boggling dilemma to the writers, intellectuals and others to conceive and create material for printing with that suddenness with which it has evaporated into the thin air. The entire process of putting the infrastructure back on the rails, may be 'easier said than done'.

3. The mishap would result in an era of intellectual sterility and a harrowing halt to all studies and research, which have been the basis/foundation of all mental enrichment and cultural colourfulness. All developments/improvements in

the fields of science and technology, education and information, literature and fine arts, would nearly receive a death-blow when the printed material in every form becomes non-existent. Both the avid reader and the scholar would find the going tough. The creative artist, whose inspiration is fired and fuelled by books and other classical writings, would find himself high and dry in the absence of the printed word.

Banning use of foreign goods

Q. Some people feel that there should be a total ban on the use of foreign goods in our country.

Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against this proposition.

Arguments for the proposition

1. There is no denying that the craze for—rather the obsession to have foreign goods by fair or foul means, may satisfy the inflated ego of the elite or the *nouveau riche* but not the vital interests of our national economy. Having consolidated the foreign exchange reserved over the last three years or so, it does not mean that we should fritter them away just to satisfy the fads of a few, who have amassed wealth through dubious means. Given the right opportunities, Indian workers and manufacturers can very well produce quality goods at home and thus blunt the lure of foreign goods. If we really want that indigenous know-how and technology should get a boost, any talk of importing foreign goods will have to be discouraged—rather discarded here and now. In the name of 'liberalisation' or free market economy, a developing country like India with massive man-power at its disposal, can ill-afford to open its vast markets to become a dumping ground of foreign goods and that too when the goods have become out-dated in the countries of their origin.

2. No doubt the charm of foreign goods like the magic of English language is too strong a temptation for the upwardly mobile middle classes, Yuppies and professionals to be

resisted. But this does not mean that our priorities and preferences should be dictated and decided by those who have only a superficial view of things—present and past. If there is a surplus of foreign exchange reserves, as some people clamour and claim, then they should be used for making investment in the infrastructural sectors, like tele-communications, remote sensing satellites, and other highly sophisticated spheres of research and development. Under no circumstances should we make our industry, big, small or cottage, suffer on account of liberal imports/use of foreign goods, come what may.

Arguments against the proposition

1. Under the new dispensation called 'globalisation of economies' there should be no bar on foreign goods to be imported and allowed to compete with home-made products both in quality and prices. The fear that foreign exchange reserves would be depleted if the use of foreign goods is allowed unrestricted entry is unfounded and smacks of 'inferiority complex'. Once we have allowed foreign companies to come here, invest and start operations we cannot say no to their goods as if they carry some viruses to be avoided. Besides, we can curb smuggling or spurious manufacture of 'foreign goods' in India.

2. Moreover, competition (which is effectively what imports would mean) is good not only for the consumer but also for the manufacturer. The judicious import of foreign goods would compel the indigenous manufacturer to improve the quality of his products and render them competitive. How long can we offer 'protectionism' in the name of 'national interests' to Indian manufacturers, who are ever ready to grab the benefits of liberalisation but are terribly afraid of facing the economic realities of today's world. Let us not get entrapped into emotional extravaganzas and be ready to face the use of foreign goods with courage and confidence.

Improve Your Word Power

1. **abscond:** (a) surrender (b) help (c) understand (d) flee.
2. **bolster:** (a) weaken (b) strengthen (c) borrow (d) discourage.
3. **contretemps:** (a) mishap (b) expansion (c) expression (d) discussion.
4. **dodge (N):** (a) promotion (b) resignation (c) deception (d) reception.
5. **exiguous:** (a) abundant (b) ugly (c) beautiful (d) scanty.
6. **febrile:** (a) feverish (b) foolish (c) selfish (d) orthodox.
7. **gloat:** (a) regret (b) rejoice (c) repeat (d) refuse
8. **harry:** (a) waste (b) destroy (c) annoy (d) invest.
9. **impecunious:** (a) miserly (b) abrupt (c) fast (d) bankrupt
10. **ken:** (a) range (b) stature (c) achievement (d) failure
11. **litter:** (a) distribute (b) scatter (c) collect (d) console
12. **marathon:** (a) brief (b) sudden (c) continuous (d) indifferent.
13. **namby-pamby:** (a) timely (intervention) (b) sadly (mistaken) (c) badly (wounded) (d) foolishly (sentimental).
14. **pandemonium:** (a) confusion (b) discipline (c) preparation (d) separation.
15. **quibble (N):** (a) appreciation (b) review (c) objection (d) hint.
16. **roughneck:** (a) citizen (b) hooligan (c) slave (d) artist.
17. **schism:** (a) debate (b) agreement (c) negotiation (d) division.
18. **tirade:** (a) criticism (b) speech (c) silence (d) meditation.
19. **upsurge:** (a) donation (b) interval (c) increase (d) climax.
20. **vilify:** (a) embrace (b) defame (c) defend (d) dismiss.

ANSWERS

1. **abscond:** (d) flee, escape, run away.
—Some patients suspected to carry plague virus have managed to *abscond* from the hospital.
2. **bolster:** (b) strengthen, reinforce.
—In order to *bolster* the economy and exports, some governments go in for devaluation of their currencies.
3. **contretemps:** (a) mishap, set-back.
—Opposition to family welfare/planning measures by fundamentalist groups at Cairo proved a *contretemps* for the conference on 'Population and Development'.
4. **dodge (N):** (c) deception, avoidance, trick, escape.
—The protestors/agitators succeeded in giving a *dodge* to the police and thus evaded arrest.
5. **exiguous:** (d) scanty, limited, very small.

—The last of the old man's *exiguous* savings were spent on his treatment in the hospital.

6. **febrile:** (a) feverish.

—Though the temperature has become normal, my friend is still suffering from *febrile* cough.

7. **gloat:** (b) rejoice, boast.

—It is quite common with miserly persons to *gloat* over their gold and other worldly possessions.

8. **harry:** (c) annoy, harass.

—Repeatedly *harried* by the press reporters wanting to know the facts of the scandal, the minister got into a huff (irritation) and left.

9. **impecunious:** (d) bankrupt.

—His sarcastic remarks and fantastic ideas are pitted against the decadent and *impecunious* pretensions of the higher castes.

10. **ken:** (a) range, scope, knowledge.

—In his new novel, the novelist has brought a whole world of experience within the *ken* of his readers.

11. **litter:** (b) scatter/spread (rubbish).

—After the clash between the police and the agitators, the whole area was found *littered* with rotten eggs and broken glass.

12. **marathon:** (c) continuous, long, endless.

—Members were found yawning in the hall after a *marathon* session of the association.

13. **namby-pamby:** (d) foolishly sentimental.

—The discussion on a serious subject like "liberalisation" turned out to be a *namby-pamby* affair.

14. **pandemonium:** (a) confusion, disorder.

—Complete *pandemonium* reigned/prevail in the hall till the arrival of the Chief Guest.

15. **quibble (N):** (c) objection, criticism.

—Indeed it was a fine performance—I have only minor *quibbles* to make about her style.

16. **roughneck:** (b) hooligan, vulgar, rowdy person.

—In the growing cult of violence/vulgarity, ordinary citizens have to learn to live with *roughnecks* next door.

17. **schism:** (d) division, disagreement, dissent.

—A plural society/polity like India should not split into *schisms* over religious matters.

18. **tirade:** (a) criticism, accusation.

—Proceedings of the House were marked/marred by a *tirade* against the policies of the government.

19. **upsurge:** (c) increase, rise.

—All civilised societies are worried over an *upsurge* in violence.

20. **vilify:** (b) defame, slander.

—The progressive writers were being *vilified* by the conservatives for their selfish ends.

Argumentative Questions

Social and Economic Problems

Plagued with what?

Q. The outbreak of plague has brought the appalling neglect of public health into sharp focus. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. After 57 deaths and over 1,300 recorded cases, the intensity of the epidemic has now subsided but grave misgivings are being expressed about the way the State governments, the doctors and the press handled the situation, sparking off an avoidable exodus of more than six lakh people from Surat, thus spreading the infection in other parts of the country. Do we blame the municipality for not clearing the thousand tonnes of garbage that Surat throws up everyday? Do we blame the health service for spending four fifth of their funds on curative rather than preventive measures? Do we blame the Maharashtra Government for disbanding the plague surveillance unit in 1987 despite knowing that the plague bacteria, *yersinia pestis* can never be eradicated as it is a resident parasite in some 200 species of wild rodents all over the world! Do we blame the press for aggravating the panic with their screaming headlines? Or should we blame ourselves for being a basically unclean people?

Arguments For the View

1. Till the advent of antibiotics, the mortality rate of this disease was between 50 and 90 per cent. Today it is between five and 10 per cent, being completely curable if treated within the first 15 to 20 hours of the development of symptoms. Yet, so many

deaths took place. Why? Because of the woeful lack of testing facilities, paucity of medicines and a total inavailability of vaccines and training of medical personnel capable of promptly recognising symptoms of plague.

2. This is criminal negligence especially in view of the fact that between 1989 and 1993, the National Institute of Communicable Diseases made several recommendations to the Union Ministry of Health regarding increasing seropositivity in rats and also a request to keep antigens ready. Contrarily the Haffkine Institute stopped production of the vaccine last year.

3. From 3 per cent of the total plan outlay, investment in public health has now come down to about 1.8 per cent going against the WHO recommendation of 5 per cent. This affected the primary health, sanitation and education. Barely five per cent of the available loaders and dumpers of garbage with municipal corporations are in working order. The doctor-patient ratio is abysmally inadequate. Government hospitals are notorious for their filth and calous treatment. When plague struck Surat, people did not turn to the government for help. They fled and expressed their lack of confidence in it.

4. Garbage dumps are usually open spaces within city limits. Untreated sewage pollutes ground water which comes back up through hand pumps. The government when releasing the waters of the Ukai dam,

should have foreseen the flooding of River Tapi and the resultant spilling of sewage water into Surat. Following on the heels of Latur, the conditions were ripe for an epidemic.

Arguments Against the View

1. 1907 AD was the peak year of plague in India with 1,315,892 deaths. The very fact that this time the mortality rate was so low is a tribute to our health care system.

2. In 1988 a cholera epidemic claimed 300 lives in Delhi's resettlement colonies. News of plague felling Surat hit the country on Sept 22. The next day, the Delhi government sounded the red alert. Similarly in Bombay—shanty to shanty surveys were carried out, monitoring posts were set up at railway and bus stations, persons showing even the slightest symptom, were immediately isolated. Granted the government was taken unawares, but its remedial measures were immediate.

3. No municipality can cope with insanitation and congestion by the simple process of taxation and paid services. This vital reform is possible only by whole-sale and voluntary cooperation of the people, both rich and poor. It is our habitual apathy that has corrupted our municipalities. Why can't each family dispose off its own garbage? Why can't public toilets be used instead of any available open space? Why don't we stage hard-hitting protests if garbage is not collected within 24 hours? It is wrong to lay the blame at the

door of 'public' health when we ourselves don't practise 'private' health.

4. Urban management and maintenance of civic amenities is next to impossible in view of our high growth rate. It is difficult to cope with cities that have a growth rate of more than 30 per cent per decade. Surat has a decadal growth rate of 60 to 70 per cent. Only 19 per cent of our rural houses are *pucca* and only about 3.4 per cent are well-ventilated and fulfil the norms of healthy living. Farm produce, fodder and cattle complete with humans for space in the same room. Half of Bombay's population lives in slums. If cholera, plague, tuberculosis etc assume epidemic proportions it is because of our uncontrollable numbers rather than any neglect of public health.

Awards or Leverages

Q. The conferment and acceptance of awards/honours is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. In India we have awards ranging from the Bharat Ratna, the highest accolade of the country, to other Republic Day awards of Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri to people who have excelled in their fields. The defence forces have their own medals and decorations as well as the highest civilian award for bravery, the Ashoka Chakra. Other national awards include the Dada Saheb Phalke Award in recognition of contributions to the film industry, the Dronacharya and Arjuna awards for coaches and sportspersons respectively. And then there are a galaxy of awards which academies, organisations, individuals, institute on their own. For the second year in succession there were no Republic Day awards, an omission enforced by certain petitions pending before the Supreme Court regarding their advisability. Are these petitioners justified? What about those who return or even refuse these awards? Are they right in using the distinction conferred

on them as a means to drive home their viewpoint or their contempt? Or are those right who flaunt their awards to show that they are one up on the rest?

Arguments For the View

1. Our Preamble uses the words 'fraternity' and 'equality'. Article 14 of the Constitution recognises a citizen's right to equality. As awards, by their very nature are discriminatory, not only are they tangible proof of the recipient's superiority but they also subvert relationships by promoting ill-will among contenders for the same award.

2. There are no guidelines for the conferring of these awards especially the State awards. With the result that they become bait in the hands of politicians. The posthumous award of Bharat Ratna is an atrocity and even belittling to the memory of the dead. The family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose rejected this award in 1992 with a degree of contempt that didn't go unnoticed. Likewise, Dr B.R. Ambedkar was supposedly honoured by the V.P. Singh Government in 1990, but in actual fact it was a political gimmick to draw in the S.C.-OBC votebank. It doesn't take 34 years after a man's death to recognise and honour his achievements!

3. Article 18 makes it clear that the conferment of titles is forbidden, yet scores of people in possession of the Padma awards make it a point to use them on their visiting cards, letter heads and name plates. Similarly there are many who use their 'honour's causa' degrees to proclaim their status and insist on using the appendage of 'doctor', thereby reducing the academic value of the honour concerned.

Arguments Against the View

1. We are human beings, not mass-produced robots. The history of mankind, the rise and fall of civilisations is full of the few who lead and the many who follow. Awards are merely resultant recognition of this

fact. Fraternity can be subverted by differences of caste, colour, creed, even socio-economic status. Why single out only awards as a causative factor?

2. Most of us mortals welcome recognition of merit in some form or the other, and the State is entitled to the prerogative of using its power of patronage. How many of us can emulate the achievements of Satyajit Ray or the other Bharat Ratna winners? The proof of their superiority lies in their deeds, an award is only a token of appreciation and recognition that may or may not mark the *culmination* of an act or years of labour.

3. Where the return or refusal of these awards is concerned again it is not everyone who can spurn such a privilege. A journalist awarded the Padma Bhushan, returned it to demonstrate his disapproval of Operation Bluestar. This was a stark demonstration of fraternity, not its violation. In today's hardened society if a man uses the impact of such an action to shock the world to attention he should be admired, not censured.

4. A title may be used as an appendage before or after the name, an award is actually an acquisition not intended for public display. Thus, these awards do not violate Article 18. If the recipients choose to breach the provisions of the Constitution it is for the authorities to take notice of such wilful aberrations.

Apni Beti Apna Dhan?

Q. Haryana's 'Apni beti, apna dhan' (our daughter, our wealth) Scheme is a brilliant one and should be introduced on an all-India basis. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Under the Scheme, announced on the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the government will invest Rs 2,500/- in Indira Vikas Patras in the name of a girl child, born in a family below the poverty line. This

amount will grow to Rs 25,000 after the investment period of 18 years. The mother, who is neglected at the time of the birth of a girl child, would be given Rs 500 to recoup her health after child birth. These facilities would also be given to Harijan families above the poverty line, provided they are not income tax payees or Class I and II Government employees.

Arguments For the view

1. Female foeticide is an ugly, but integral part of Indian society. A male child is considered essential for old age security, for carrying on the lineage while a female child is considered a financial burden, carrying with her the spectre of crippling dowry payments. This scheme will bring about a reduction in this crime usually perpetuated by poor families.

2. The scheme will ensure better care of the female child and the mother, thus reducing mortality rates as the government would adopt the girl only after her birth has been registered and she has been given the necessary vaccines. Further, the benefits of this scheme are non-transferable, thus the girl child will be ensured good care till she attains majority.

3. The scheme will also discourage child marriage as the benefits will be withheld if the girl is married before the age of 18. This will also have an effect on the mortality rate as young girls, unfit for the trauma of motherhood, either die during child birth or deliver weak babies with bleak chances of survival.

4. This scheme should be introduced on an all-India basis because statistics reveal its need. The sex ratio is unnaturally but steadily declining from 972/1000 in 1901 to 921/1000 in 1991. In Rajasthan the mean age at marriage has declined to 15.7 in 1991, from 16.09 in 1981. In Punjab 64.34 married women have three or more children.

Arguments Against the View

1. The benefits of the scheme

will only go to girls among the first three children. What is to prevent parents from committing female foeticide/infanticide after the first three children born to them? Even if the girl child is allowed to live, there will be no equality of benefit between her and the lucky sister born in the 'first three'. The scheme in no way improves the status of the girl child in totality.

2. What is the guarantee that this scheme will be implemented sincerely? In a corruption-riddled society like ours, where poverty and illiteracy are a way of life for almost half of the population, the chances of the benefits reaching the end beneficiary after a long span of 18 years are very slim indeed. Anyway, at the current rate of inflation, Rs 25,000 is going to be peanuts after two decades.

3. Centuries old practices like child marriage are not going to be so easy to get rid of. Where administrative and legal dictates of imprisonment and fines have not made any difference, will a pittance like Rs 25,000?—money that they will get after 18 years, when even tomorrow seems far away?

4. The scheme has no linkages with family welfare and education. With one-third of the population living in the 'extremely poor category'; with no high schools in most villages, with parental objections to sending girls out of the home—the money a girl will receive after majority will not help in higher studies as she won't have had any primary education; it won't help her in self-employment as invariably because of her constrained childhood she won't know or want this kind of independence. Rather this money will only contribute to the evil practice of dowry alone.

5. Statistics can be misleading. The national sex ratio tilts heavily in favour of males but that is not to say the situation is equally dismal in all States. Kerala has a ratio of 1040 females for every 1000 males. Tamil Nadu has a ratio of 972:1000, Andhra Pradesh has a ratio of 973:1000. If the female literacy ratio in Rajasthan is 20.4%, it is 86.9% in Kerala. Therefore, it would be futile to implement this scheme on an all-India basis yet, even to introduce it in areas where female foeticide is the norm, the scheme has too many loopholes for it to be a wise move.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Read the following passages and answer the questions based on them. For each answer four choices are given:

I

The emergence of women into the business *arena* did not occur overnight. For decades, they had to struggle and prove their *mettle* before their abilities in the business world were finally recognised. Female entrepreneurship is the fastest growing *segment* of the small business population. In many cases, their husbands have been not only *supportive* but even leave their jobs and join with the wife's business. As a result of this, the role of the home is changing for women business owners. The home is seen as a comforting place to return to, where they can be themselves. It is not a boring or a *trap*, as some full time home-makers view it. At weekends, business women are eager to be at home with their families or just to be by themselves.

1. Women into business is a/an:

- (a) over-night happening
- (b) concession by their husbands.
- (c) decades-long struggle.
- (d) desire to be away from homes.

2. What has been the attitude of husbands towards female entrepreneurship?

- (a) Encouraging
- (b) indifferent
- (c) obstructive

(d) none of these

3. One of the following statements is *wrong*:

- (a) female entry into business is fast catching up
- (b) women had to prove their courage before being recognised.
- (c) sometimes husbands leave their jobs to join their wife's business.
- (d) in order to succeed in business, women neglect their homes.

4. How do women entrepreneurs look at their homes?

- (a) a necessary evil
- (b) a comforting place
- (c) an obstacle in their way to success
- (d) a place where they are not welcome

Give/choose the nearest word in meaning for the following (5 to 7):

5. *arena*:

- (a) field
- (b) theatre
- (c) place
- (d) circus

6. *segment*:

- (a) part
- (b) plot
- (c) division
- (d) portion

7. *trap*:

- (a) greed
- (b) falsehood
- (c) trick

(d) deception

Give/choose the opposite word in meaning for the following (8- 9):

8. *supportive*:

- (a) negative
- (b) discouraging
- (c) hindering
- (d) disappointing

9. *mettle*:

- (a) anger
- (b) cowardice
- (c) complaint
- (d) compromise

II

Old age creeps upon you silently with much *hullabaloo*. It is inevitable as evening after day. Whether the day is bright and sunny or cloudy and full of storms, depend upon you. But whether your life was active, *hectic*, meaningful, dull or boring, its *evening* has to come. The remedy is not to despair and certainly not to let regrets replace your dreams. Go on dreaming but with certain reservations, because you have seen the world now. What are these reservations? These reservations *manifest* themselves in the form of changes in your mind and body. And they restrict your capabilities and capacities.

10. In the paragraph 'evening' refers to:

- (a) depression
- (b) frustration
- (c) regrets
- (d) old age

11. One of the following statements is *correct*.

- (a) old age is an age of complaints.
- (b) old age is meant to be passive and sorrowful.
- (c) one can dream in old age but with certain restraints.
- (d) old age comes upon us with a bang.

12. What does the word 'they' in the last sentence refer to?

- (a) distrust and disappointment.
- (b) new dreams of old age.
- (c) self-pity and helplessness.
- (d) changes in mind and body.

Select the nearest word in meaning for the following:

13. **hullabaloo:**

- (a) expectation
- (b) uproar
- (c) publicity
- (d) excitement

14. **manifest:**

- (a) proclaim
- (b) publish
- (c) show
- (d) disclose

Select the opposite word in meaning for the following:

15. **hectic:**

- (a) quiet
- (b) passive
- (c) slow
- (d) indifferent

16. **despair:**

- (a) aspire
- (b) hope
- (c) agitate
- (d) aim

In the following sentences, there is an error in ONE part of the sentence. Find out the error and that is your answer. If you do not find any error, the answer is (e):

17. We have made (a) all the arrangements (b) and the necessity drugs (c) are freely available in the

city (d). No error (e).

18. They aren't (a) really friends (b) but they aren't (c) exactly enemies neither (d). No error (e).

19. He is now making matters (a) a lot more worse (b) by his almost daily apologies (c) for having done so (d). No error (e).

20. As though this were not bad enough (a) nuclear power in India is vastly more (b) expensive than it (c) was assumed to be (d). No error (e).

21. Ideas cannot be (a) expressed precisely (b) in any language (c) other than own language (d). No error (e).

22. She has shifted her residence (a) to this city to be (b) close with the child (c) she had wanted to adopt (d). No error (e).

23. Rich can get away (a) with money and contacts (b) but the poor (c) have neither (d). No error (e).

24. We returned (a) to the guest house (b) impressed by what (c) we had seen (d). No error (e).

25. The project (a) aims at preserving and protecting (b) elephants that are (c) part of Indian lore and culture (d). No error (e).

26. Some animals are much more (a) capable than humans for perceiving (b) certain kinds of stimuli (c) which may precede earthquakes (d). No error (e).

In the following passage, at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c). Choose the best word that can put on the point.

The poem is achieved in the

- 27. (a) position
- (b) space
- (c) situation

between ourselves and the world. The poet takes his

- 28. (a) vision
- (b) target
- (c) position

'at the hub of things'; he is no mere passive watcher and waiter

- 29. (a) brooding

(b) looking

(c) watching

over his own silence. The poet is committed to encounter the

- 30. (a) mystery
- (b) myth
- (c) miracle

and the complexity of the world from his

- 31. (a) higher
- (b) vantage
- (c) superior

point from where he can really see the

- 32. (a) different
- (b) several
- (c) myriad

objects that people stare at and yet fail to see. It is at this

- 33. (a) corner
- (b) crossing
- (c) hub

that 'the irresistible sweep of time, that tide

- 34. (a) where
- (b) which
- (c) when

most of us take for granted and so never feel until it has all but carried us away, is felt as

- 35. (a) revolution
- (b) revelation
- (c) movement.'

In the following sentences, parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d) to produce the correct sentence:

36. (a) as make (b) are mainly two (c) significant impact on life (d) such changes.

- A—a c d b
- B—d a c b
- C—d b c a
- D—d a b c

37. (a) what takes birth (b) be they plants, animals or human beings (c) life has to take its toll (d) must grow old.

- A—c a d b
- B—c b d a
- C—c a b d
- D—b d a c

38. (a) the days when the husbands (b) managed the home front are over (c) were the sole bread-earners (d) while the wives.

A—d a c b

B—a c d b

C—a c b d

D—c a b d

39. (a) according to the results of a study (b) regular exercise (c) breast cancer in women (d) can substantially reduce the risk of.

A—b d a c

B—d a b c

C—b c a d

D—b d c a

40. (a) where people have learnt (b) in later part of their life (c) there have been instances (d) painting, music and writing.

A—c b a d

B—c d a b

C—c a b d

D—c a d b

For each idiom given below, four choices are given. Choose the one that brings out the meaning of the idiom most appropriately.

41. *to go at each other hammer and tongs:*

- (a) to reform a person
- (b) to preside over a function.
- (c) to argue noisily.
- (d) to denounce the world

42. *to cock a snook at somebody.*

- (a) to deceive somebody
- (b) to help somebody secretly
- (c) to make a rude gesture
- (d) to give a smile

43. *to spill the beans:*

- (a) to act as broker
- (b) to resign one's job
- (c) to renounce the world
- (d) to reveal secret

44. *cock of the walk:*

- (a) person who dominates others
- (b) person who delegates his powers

- (c) person who leads others
- (d) person who imitates others

45. *a red herring:*

- (a) a warning against danger
- (b) argument that leads attention away
- (c) a challenge of great intensity
- (d) a change for the better

Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, that is the answer. If no improvement is required, your answer will be (d). Now read the sentences carefully and choose the correct answer.

46. Even as the common struggle to buy his daily needs, more and more money continues to be poured into festive extravaganzas.

- (a) more and most
- (b) much and more
- (c) much more
- (d) no improvement required

47. As the poet ages, he naturally writes with sorrow of the process of decay in the life and time.

- (a) in a life and a time
- (b) in life and the time
- (c) in life and time
- (d) no improvement required

48. Even though viable alternatives exist, their use is yet to catch on into a major way.

- (a) in a major way
- (b) under a major way
- (c) upto a major way
- (d) no improvement required

49. The novelist stresses his opinion that were it not for the machinations of politicians, India would never have needed to be partitioned.

- (a) was it not for
- (b) it were not for
- (c) would it not for
- (d) no improvement required

50. And when we saw that they were about to start building the coffer

dam, we realised that something drastic have to be done.

- (a) something drastically will have to be done
- (b) something drastic had to be done
- (c) something drastic was to be done
- (d) no improvement required

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (c) |
| 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) 'the necessary drugs' | |
| 18. (d) 'exactly enemies either' | |
| 19. (b) 'a lot worse' | |
| 20. (a) 'As if this were...' | |
| 21. (d) 'other than one's own language' | |
| 22. (c) 'close to the child' | |
| 23. (a) 'The rich....' | |
| 24. (c) 'impressed with what' | |
| 25. (e) No error | |
| 26. (b) "....of perceiving" | |
| 27. (b) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (b) |
| 35. (c) | 36. B |
| 37. A | 38. B |
| 39. D | 40. D |
| 41. (c) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (d) | 44. (a) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (d) |
| 47. (c) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (b) |

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

Time kills, but Time also heals.

Time is an impartial leveller that makes no distinction between the rich and the poor, the mighty and the meek when it administers a deadly blow to all living things. It is Time that makes all things decadent to lead them to the grave. 'In our beginning lies our end' reiterates the invincibility of Time whose killing power none has been able to stem or stop. If the 'death-dealing' touch of Time is a fact of life, the 'healing-halo' is an other equally strong face (of Time). It goes to the credit of omnipresent Time that the worst of bruises get healed under its benign presence. 'Time is a great healer' is an axiom as old as the Time itself. Death and destruction, tragedy and trauma, whatever ails the human body and mind, passes into a state of oblivion with the passage of Time. The intensity of agony and anguish becomes endurable as the wheel of Time moves on. Time soothes those woes that are inflicted by unforeseen foes or forces. If Time were not invincible, human beings, with their ingenuity and inventive ideas, would have tamed and twisted it to their dubious designs all the time.

Politics is the art of living together in a community.

Politics, as we all know, is a means to be scrupulously used towards achieving the ends of social harmony, community service and bettering the lot of those living at the lowest rung of any social order. It is a positive passion and pursuit and has to be nursed in life as the artist extols an art for creative expression of his impulses and emo-

tions. Anything short of living together in a community while following the dictates of politics is bound to lead us astray. Most of our ills, individual, social or national, emanate from the gory game of 'numbers' called 'power-politics' where the only obsession with politicians is to grab more and more pelf, power, and prestige. Whenever politics gets corrupted in the hands of the crafty schemers, power-brokers, the stream of community life becomes sullied, with fear, jealousy and intrigue occupying the centre-stage. Politics divorced from morality, is bound to create crisis and confusion of the worst order. When its parameters are changed for self-aggrandisement, the goal of 'living together in a community' takes a back seat.

In all matters one must consider the end.

In all matters, big or small, wordly or spiritual, the end must matter the most with one and all. All our efforts, motivated or inspired, must move in the direction that behoves the doer as well as the objective in sight. The world we traverse or the movements that we make, demand that both our precepts and practices should be such as sweeten the cup that life serves to all. Before taking a leap into the arena of life, where the known and the unknown challenges confront us at every step, it is the quality of the end-result that is going to make or mire our reputation. Lest we are caught napping, we must make the most of our faculties and use them in such a way that brings credit and comfort to us as well as to all those with whom we are directly or indirectly associated.

Life, in fact, is a saga of cause and effect and how we conceive matters now become the *raison d'être* of our being. In all actions and reactions one must consider the *pros and cons* that must follow before we reach the end, contented or confused.

Beauty in things exists in the mind which contemplates them.

Poets, painters and all other creative artists have always believed that beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder and in the contemplative mind of the observer. A noble mind finds no mire or malice in the objects that he beholds day in and day out. His mind is in complete harmony with the milieu that exists around him while others with mundane outlook may find holes in things and thus miss the real beauty innate in the objects under their very nose or scrutiny. A healthy mind discovers only beauty in things that sum up the essence and exultation of the scenario within reach or beyond normal vision. Human mind, an inexhaustible mine of images and illusions, is at its best when it contemplates beauty in things near or far away from its sensuous/spiritual touch. Like an optimist who only looks at the bright side of things, an open mind likewise imagines only those aspects of objects that are 'full beautiful'. On the other hand, mean minds may find a scar even on the face of the Moon. It does credit to the sound mind and its cosmic range that it sees nothing but beauty in things that always crust in one form or the other. The most monumental tribute to beauty comes from the mind which contemplates things in all their curves, contour and colours.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AYODHYA ISSUE

SC declines to answer Presidential reference

In a landmark verdict delivered on October 24, 1994, the Supreme Court unanimously refused to answer the presidential reference on whether a Hindu temple existed at the site of the demolished structure at Ayodhya, but upheld, by a three-two majority, the validity of the Centre's acquisition of the land in the disputed area.

The five-judge Constitution bench was presided over by the then Chief Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah. It held that the reference under 143(1) of the Constitution was "superfluous and unnecessary and does not require to be answered".

The immediate implications of the judgement are that all pending title suits will be revived, the Centre will act as receiver for the disputed property and no temple or mosque can be built on the disputed site till final adjudication of the cases.

The government would remain debarred from transferring the disputed part of the acquired land to any third party and would be duty-bound to return it to whoever was found to be the original owner by the Allahabad High Court. However, the government can transfer the undisputed portion of the acquired land to any organisation or trust.

Significantly, while reverting to the *status quo* on the totality of the Ayodhya dispute, the Supreme Court authorised *pooja* to continue at the makeshift Ram Lalla temple, that had been erected on the disputed site following the demolition of the Babri Masjid structure on December 6, 1992.

The Court has also ruled that the revival of the suits does not debar the Union government from negotiating to bring an amicable solution to the dispute.

In respect to the Presidential reference the judges made it clear that no observation that the court has made was a reflection on the referring authority. "We have the highest respect for the office of the President of India and for its present incumbent whose secular credentials are well known."

The Court also pointed out that irrespective of the status of a mosque under the Muslim law applicable in the Islamic countries, the status of a mosque under the Muslim law applicable in secular India was the same and

equal to that of any other place of worship of any religion. It did not enjoy any greater immunity from acquisition in exercise of the Sovereign or prerogative power of the State than that of the places of worship of the other religions.

Kalyan Singh jailed for one day: In a related judgement the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr Kalyan Singh, was convicted for contempt of court for allowing construction of a platform at the disputed site in July 1992 and sentenced to one day's token imprisonment as well as a fine of Rs 2000.

Mr Kalyan Singh had given an undertaking before the National Integration Council, which was later incorporated in the court's orders, that he would not allow any permanent structures to be put up in the disputed area.

Mr Kalyan Singh was arrested on October 27, 1994 and jailed for one day in the Tihar jail in New Delhi.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Vice-President Narayanan visits Beijing

THE Vice-President of India, Mr K.R. Narayanan, arrived in Beijing on October 21, 1994, on a week long goodwill visit. During the visit an agreement restoring banking links and a Memorandum of Understanding on providing multiple entry visas to officials were signed.

During a cordial meeting with Vice-President Narayanan, Chinese President Jiang Zemin said that the two countries should have greater cooperation, particularly in the economic field, commensurate with the size and population of the two Asian giants. Mr Jiang also called for a sharper increase in the bilateral trade.

The banking ties between the two countries have been restored after 38 years. Following the agreement the Reserve Bank of India and People's Bank of China will open representative offices in each other's major cities. The opening of a Bank of China's branch in Bombay and a State Bank of India's branch in Shanghai has also been sanctioned.

During Mr Narayanan's visit India and China decided to go ahead with the normalisation process and give a "new impetus" to bilateral economic cooperation. The visit was used by China to express their goodwill towards India and their desire to go ahead with the normalisation process.

While addressing the prestigious Fudan University, one of China's premier institutions of higher learning, Vice-President Narayanan sought China's support in India's bid to become a permanent member of the UN

Security Council. He said India had supported and canvassed for China's membership of the Security Council, four decades ago, and it was the appropriate time now for China to reciprocate the gesture.

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Russia for triangular defence cooperation

ON November 5, 1994, Russia proposed to India a "triangular defence cooperation" between Russia, India and China. Russia feels that it is the only viable means "to guarantee permanent peace in Asia."

The proposal was mooted by the visiting chairman of the State Duma of Russian Federal Assembly, Mr Ivan P. Rybkin. He was heading a 12-member Russian Parliamentary delegation that visited India on the invitation of Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr Shivraj Patil.

The Members of Parliament of both the countries discussed matters of mutual interest on political, parliamentary and economic subjects.

The delegation also called upon Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and reaffirmed Russia's support to the bilateral settlement of disputes between India and Pakistan in the light of the Simla agreement. India was also assured of Russia's support in India's claim in any restructuring of the UN Security Council.

On the conclusion of the visit, Mr Rybkin said that his delegation had wide ranging exchange of views with the Indian leaders and would put up proposals for widening exchanges in the field of trade, commerce, science and technology before the Russian government.

Mr Rybkin also assured that Russia would "fully support and help India maintain its defence capability". He said that there was a tremendous potential of expanding cooperation in defence and of setting up of joint ventures for third countries.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

PM takes charge of affairs

ON November 1, 1994, the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, decided to take over the Kashmir affairs, de-linking it from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Hitherto, Mr S.B. Chavan and Mr Rajesh Pilot were handling the Kashmir affairs. The immediate fallout of the creation of a separate department for Jammu and Kashmir has been the divesting of some powers from the two ministers in the Home Ministry.

The newly created department is expected to ensure better coordination between various agencies handling matters concerning J & K. The department has a special Secretary and two Joint Secretary-level officers—one dealing with security and political matters and the other with developmental aspects.

Impartial observers and Kashmir strategists feel that with the Prime Minister assuming direct charge of Kash-

mir affairs, the message has gone down to all concerned, particularly in the troubled State, that their grievances and other problems would now receive proper consideration at the highest level in New Delhi.

People's League leader released

ON October 14, 1994 the government decided to unconditionally release Mr Shabir Shah, People's League supremo and a leading Kashmir separatist leader, after five years of detention. The government also withdrew all cases registered against him under TADA.

The release was part of the Centre's plan to prepare the ground for initiating a political process leading to holding of elections in 1995.

President of JKLF, Mr Yasin Malik, Jamaati Islami leader Ali Shah Geelani, People's Conference president Abdul Ghani Lone, former chief of the Tehrikul Hurriyat Mohammed Abbas Tari and leader of the People's League Abdul Salam Rather are other prominent Kashmiri leaders who have been released in the recent past to initiate a political process in the State.

The release of Mr Shah, who was declared a "prisoner of conscience" by the Amnesty International, was one of the main demands of the various Kashmiri militant organisations. Given his clout over militant and political factions of the Valley, Mr Shah's release is expected to act as a catalyst in preparing an atmosphere conducive for elections.

ENVIRONMENT

India signs pact to combat desertification

INDIA, which has 40 per cent of its land suffering from desertification, has joined 50 other nations in signing the International Convention to Combat Desertification.

The decision to have such a convention was taken at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The objective of the convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.

The signing parties have to adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of the process of desertification and drought.

DRUGS POLICY

Industrial licensing for bulk drug abolished

ON October 26, 1994, the government decided to abolish industrial licensing for all bulk drugs and their intermediates, as also formulations, excepting certain bulk drugs reserved for the public sector.

Licensing will now be required only for the production of bulk drugs like Vitamin B1 and its salts and derivatives, Vitamin B2, folic acid, tetracycline and its salts and oxytetracycline and its salts.

Licensing will also be required for bulk drugs involving use of recombinant DNA technology and drugs requiring use of nucleic acids as the active principles.

INDIA-CANADA RELATIONS

Mutual legal aid pact

INDIA and Canada have signed the treaty of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The treaty will help to promote effective cooperation between the two countries, in the matter of investigation, prosecution and confiscation of proceeds of crime committed by terrorists/narco-terrorists.

The treaty was signed on October 25, 1994, in Ottawa, by Home Minister of India, Mr S.B. Chavan and Canadian Federal Solicitor General, Mr Herb Gray.

PLANNING & ECONOMY

Rigid laws main barrier to restructuring

ACCORDING to a paper on mid-year review of the economy 1994-95, prepared by Dr K.S. Parikh, Director of Indira Gandhi Institute of Development and Research, Bombay, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) practices, rigidity in State governments' practices, inefficiency of judiciary and job security laws are main barriers to economic restructuring.

As a result, workers are always losers. However, the paper states two reasons against all out elimination of exit barriers. First, in modern firms labour is priced inside. Since the relationship between the employees and employers is determined by bilateral contracts, safeguards against opportunism and free riding are needed. Regulations, labour laws and unions can provide such safeguards.

Second, the Indian firms receive various subsidies. This calls for regulatory checks against wastage and deliberate misuse.

The study calls for emphasis on alleviating the woes of retrenched workers and recovering the value of the idle assets lying with the sick firms. This calls for a massive re-orientation of BIFR, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. It has also been suggested that instead of having the State government sanction retrenchment, it can be made negotiable with the Union. Or, Union can be given the right to set severance pay and the management can be given the right to retrench.

The paper has also recommended that disinvestment in public sector enterprises should follow open bidding.

RBI announces deregulation of lending rates

IN the monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India, for the second half of 1994-95, the minimum lending rate for loans over Rs 2 lakh has been abolished and the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) further reduced. The policy envisages active open market operations to contain

monetary expansion and certain measures to immobilise primary liquidity and moderate its creation.

With effect from October 18, 1994 banks will be free to fix their prime lending rate for loans over Rs 2 lakh. Banks will have to obtain their respective board's approval for the prime lending rate, which will be their minimum rate.

However, the concessional lending rates for loans upto Rs 2 lakh will continue. The interest rate for term loans and all other advances upto Rs 25,000 will remain unchanged at 12 per cent.

The ceiling on term deposit rates would also continue. However, with effect from November 1, 1994, savings deposit rates have been reduced by 0.5 percentage points, from 5 per cent per annum to 4.5 per cent per annum.

Lending and deposit rates of cooperative banks have also been deregulated. Cooperative banks have been given freedom to determine their deposit and lending rates, subject to minimum lending rate of 12 per cent. There is no change in the interest rates of urban cooperative banks.

Maximum interest rate on deposits under the non-resident external rupee accounts has been cut to 8 per cent. A cash reserve ratio of 7.5 per cent has also been introduced on foreign currency (non-resident) accounts.

The term lending norms have also been further liberalised in view of the importance of infrastructure development and the need for banks to participate in the financing of such projects. Previously the banks could not lend more than Rs 50 crore individually and Rs 200 crore collectively. The ceiling has now been abolished and the limit has been raised to Rs 500 crore.

It has also been decided to cut the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) by 2.25% to 31.50.

94 million will seek jobs by 2000 AD

AS per the latest estimates, over 94 million job-seekers will seek employment in India at the turn of the century. The labour force is projected to increase by about 35 million during 1992-97 and by another 36 million during 1997-2002.

At the end of March, 1994, there were 370 lakh job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in different parts of India. Of them, 230 lakh were educated (matric and above) and the rest uneducated (below matric, including illiterates).

A relatively high rate of economic growth, combined with a pattern of sectoral growth, yielding a higher aggregate employment elasticity, will be necessary for achieving the rate of employment growth envisaged.

A geographical and crop-wise diversified agriculture, wasteland development for crop cultivation and forestry, rural non-farm sector, rural infrastructure, housing and services, small-scale manufacturing and urban informal sector have been identified as sectors and area constituting the basic elements of an employment growth strategy.

The employment growth in the aggregate will have to

be about four per cent per annum if the goal of providing employment to all is to be achieved by the end of the 8th plan. During the period 1971-91 the annual growth of employment was 2.2 per cent.

ELECTIONS

Ceiling on poll expenses increased

ON October 21, 1994 the government enhanced the ceiling on election expenses by a candidate for the Lok Sabha as well as State assembly elections by three times from existing levels, as a part of the attempt to curtail extravagance and use of money-power in elections.

The ceiling for an assembly election in majority of the States has been raised from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1.5 lakh. For a Parliamentary contest the new ceiling is Rs 4.5 lakh against Rs 1.5 lakh previously.

For the smaller States like Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh the ceiling has been fixed at Rs 1 lakh for assembly elections and Rs 1.5 lakh for Parliamentary elections.

The enhanced ceiling for Delhi would be Rs 95,000 for assembly elections and Rs 4.15 lakh for Parliamentary elections. For the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal the ceiling is Rs 1.35 lakh for assembly elections and Rs 4.5 lakh for Parliamentary elections.

For Assam the ceiling would be Rs 1.3 lakh for assembly and Rs 4.15 lakh for Parliamentary elections.

Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will have ceiling of Rs 75,000 for the assembly elections. For the Parliamentary elections the ceiling in Himachal will be Rs 4.15 lakh and in Jammu and Kashmir Rs 3.75 lakh.

The revision of the ceiling on the election expenses has been made on the recommendation of the Election Commission. The revision was last done in 1984.

MEDIA

Press can publish "objectionable matter": SC

THE Supreme Court has ruled that the government cannot stop publication of "objectionable" material if the material is based on public record. The media is free to publish someone's life story or biography based on record. However, nothing, howsoever laudatory or critical, could be written on life, family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, child bearing and education, without the consent of the person concerned. Anything written beyond one's consent or public record would be liable for action under the defamation law.

KARNATAKA

Rioting in Bangalore over Urdu bulletins

ON October 7, 1994, more than sixteen people were killed and over forty injured when the police opened fire on groups of demonstrators in Bangalore, who were

protesting against the telecast of Urdu news bulletins on Bangalore Doordarshan.

In widespread arson and looting 36 buses were burnt and hundreds of private vehicles damaged. Several shops were also set on fire.

The trouble started when some miscreants hurled stones and other missiles at a procession of pro-Kannada activists protesting against the Urdu telecast. The processionists retaliated by indulging in large-scale violence.

The Kannada organisations had been protesting against the Urdu bulletins on the plea that it had cut into the prime time Kannada programmes.

According to Chief Minister M. Veerappa Moily the telecast did not cut into Kannada programme time and was aimed at bringing minorities into the mainstream.

Meanwhile the Urdu bulletins have been suspended by the Bangalore Doordarshan.

EDUCATION

Universal adult literacy possible

SOURCES in the human resource development ministry claim that universal adult literacy is no longer a hopeless dream but an achievable task in India.

The sources said that even while pushing forward all the major schemes, the education department had identified five major thrust areas to achieve the goal of Education For All (EFA) by the turn of the century. These are adult literacy, primary education, decentralisation of education management, vocationalisation and technical education.

In adult education, the momentum of the Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) would be further built up and the Hindi heartland would receive particular attention. So far, 216 TLC projects had been approved involving 240 districts (either fully or partially) in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

At present about 31 million students in the 9-45 age group were learning with the help of about four million volunteers. They were in different stages of learning but it was estimated that about 15 million of them had already acquired the threshold level of literacy.

Post literacy and continuing education activities were being launched even as TLCs made significant progress in different areas. The objective was to cover 345 districts during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and make 100 million people functionally literate.

Highlighting the agenda of the education department for 1994-95, the sources said that in the area of primary education, the major initiative would be on the implementation of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP).

The DPEP now moves away from the earlier schematic, piecemeal approach and takes a holistic view of elementary education, emphasises decentralised management, community mobilisation and undertakes district and population specific planning.

It was also proposed to drastically decentralise the education system. Special attention would be paid to improve the quality of teachers through pre-service as well as in-service training. The district institutes of education and training being set up in every district would go a long way in this direction.

In the area of technical education, the three major initiatives would be: operationalisation of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) as a regulatory-cum-development body, manpower development in computer software and technical education missions.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GULF

Iraqi troop movement creates a mini crisis

ON October 8, 1994, President Bill Clinton put about 15,000 soldiers on alert and dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Gulf region after 40,000 to 50,000 Iraqi troops were spotted massing on the border with Kuwait.

Kuwait declared its entire northern border with Iraq as a military zone and United Nations troops stepped up armed patrol along the demilitarised zone.

On October 9, the United Nations Security Council issued a stern warning to Iraq and pledged to protect Kuwait borders. In a statement, the Council said that the Iraqi troop movement towards Kuwait's borders do not show a peaceful intention and called upon the UN monitors to be vigilant.

Iraq, however, denied that it had any motive of invading Kuwait. An Iraqi official news agency said that the country had every right to move its troops to any part of its territory and any troop movement did not imply Iraq's intention to launch an aggression.

On October 10, Iraq sounded a conciliatory note in its standoff with the UN Security Council, denying any military threat to Kuwait and declaring its willingness for a dialogue. However, Iraq refused to recognise Kuwait within UN-demarcated borders unless the crippling UN sanctions against it were removed.

Parliamentary Speaker of Iraq, Mr Saadi Mehdi Saheh, said, "we are besieged and the people are starving. And recognise Kuwait? That is asking the impossible."

The UN Security Council demands that Iraq recognise Kuwait's sovereignty and the new border before asking for an easing or lifting of the embargo imposed for its invasion of the Emirate in 1990.

On October 11, Iraq said that it had completed the withdrawal of all its troops from the border with Kuwait. However, the United States and its allies continued the

build-up to protect the Emirate from a possible attack.

On October 16 the UN Security Council passed a resolution condemning Iraq's military movement southwards towards Kuwait and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the elite Revolutionary Guard units to their original positions.

It also barred Baghdad from using its forces in a hostile or provocative manner, to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq.

The vote followed a day of negotiations in which the United States tried to avoid a Russian veto and gain as much support as possible for the resolution.

In a concession to Russia, the resolution welcomed "all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis". Russia agreed to support the resolution only if the UN considered Iraq's latest offer to recognise Kuwait in return for the future easing of the crushing UN oil embargo against Baghdad.

Iraq owes Russia billions of dollars and Moscow has been eagerly pressing for an easing of the sanctions.

Earlier, USA had wanted to create an exclusion zone inside Iraq where Baghdad's troops could not enter. But, the move faced stiff opposition from France and Russia.

The move of Saddam Hussain, moving his troops towards the Kuwaiti border, has been seen as a desperate attempt to have the economic sanctions, imposed after the 1991 Gulf War, relaxed. The sanctions have completely crippled the economy of Iraq.

On October 18, USA announced that it will continue to station its troops in Kuwait until Iraq ends the threat to the nation. Iraq was also warned that the next time USA will not wait to retaliate if Iraq threatens its neighbours.

HAITI

Return of Aristide

ON October 15, 1994 President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returned to Haiti after 1,111 days in exile while the country was ruled by an oppressive regime.

On the eve of his arrival, the capital city of Port-Au-Prince exploded into spontaneous carnivals in many of the poorest neighbourhoods, which hold the fiery Roman Catholic priest as their champion. President Aristide announced that national reconstruction and reconciliation will dominate his agenda.

Earlier, on October 8, 1994, the Haitian parliament amended the amnesty law that allows President Aristide to pardon the generals who overthrew him, not only for political misdeeds but for other crimes too.

As part of the deal brokered by the USA with the military dictator Raoul Cedras, it was agreed that Lt Gen Cedras would leave if the parliament approved general amnesty.

Lt Gen Cedras has been granted asylum by Panama. He arrived in Panama, on October 13, 1994. He was ac-

accompanied by Mr Philippe Biamby, his chief of staff.

Lt Gen Cedras had toppled the democratically elected government of President Aristide in September 1991 and installed a brutal three-year military rule.

On October 15, 1994 the UN Security Council lifted the economic sanctions against Haiti. The Council expressed its confidence that the people of Haiti will now rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy. The Council also reaffirmed the willingness of the international community to provide assistance to the people of Haiti.

MIDDLE EAST

Israel and Jordan sign peace pact

ON October 26, 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty, ending 46 years of war and launching of West Asia into a new era of hope.

The peace treaty was signed by King Hussein of Jordan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. President Bill Clinton of USA, along with representatives from twenty countries, including India, were witness to the historic occasion.

After signing the treaty King Hussein said that "it will not be simply a piece of paper ratified by those responsible. It will be real". "God willing, there will be no more deaths, no more misery, no more suspicion, no more fear, no more uncertainty", he added.

Noting that the desert and minefields surrounding the site were symbols of the past, Mr Rabin said that the "time has now come not merely to dream of a better future but to realise it".

"The peace that was born today gives us all hope that the children born today will never know war between us and their mothers will know no sorrow", Mr Rabin said.

The peace pact has, however, sparked anger from PLO Chief Yasser Arafat, who declared it an "outrageous infringement" of the Palestinians' claim to east Jerusalem. Mr Arafat was especially upset by a provision of the accord giving Jordan a special role in supervising religious institutions in the disputed city of Jerusalem.

The Palestinians say that the accord undermines their claim to Arab east Jerusalem and violates the Israel-PLO agreement, that puts off negotiations on the city for two years. The PLO wants past Jerusalem, seized and annexed by Israel in the 1967 war, as the capital of a future Palestinian State. Israel refuses to relinquish it.

By negotiating a peace accord with Israel, Jordan has become only the second Arab country, after Egypt, to make peace with Israel. The accord is also the latest accomplishment in the three-year-old US-mediated effort to broker an end to decades of conflict in the area.

Israel has agreed to return to Jordan most of the land it demanded, but will lease certain areas in which there are Israeli settlements or farms. After the 1948 war Israel had seized 381 sq km of desert and farmland of Jordan.

On water, the two sides have agreed to start new projects on the Yarmouk river, to increase the amounts flowing to Jordan.

Clinton pledges support for West Asia peace: President Clinton's visit to West Asia, to witness the historic signing of a peace accord between Israel and Jordan, was his first since he became President of USA. He also visited Syria and Kuwait.

The trip to Syria was first by a US President in 20 years. During his meeting with President Assad of Syria it was conveyed that Syria was ready for full peace with Israel in return for the Golan Heights and Israeli withdrawal from Southern Lebanon.

Syria and Lebanon are the last two holdouts to peace among Israel's neighbours.

President Clinton took the opportunity to convey to Israel that President Assad of Syria too is interested to talk and negotiate peace and urged both the countries to sit across the table and sort out their differences.

SRI LANKA

Dissanayake, 56 others killed in blast

ON October 24, 1994, the opposition presidential candidate, Mr Camini Dissanayake, and almost all the top United National Party leaders, were killed in a human bomb attack, suspected to have been made by LTTE.

The government reacted by clamping a state of emergency and a nation-wide curfew and called off peace talks with the LTTE.

The suicide bomb attack was carried out in Grandpass near Colombo.

The widow of Mr Dissanayake, Ms Srimala Dissanayake was nominated as the United National Party (UNP) candidate for the post of President, elections to which are to be held on November 9, 1994.

UNP is passing through bad times since the assassination of President Premadasa. They have lost all major elections and now all important leaders.

PAKISTAN

Bhutto's trip to France

PAKISTAN'S Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, visited France in the first week of November to garner support on Kashmir issue and to do some defence shopping.

She, however, failed in securing President Francois Mitterrand's support on Kashmir issue and on the non-military front. The visit was termed as "not very fruitful".

On the much-publicised Franco-Pak defence deals, too, France would like to limit its military cooperation with Pakistan to the already negotiated delivery of nuclear-propelled submarines. Islamabad's request for Mirage 2000 aircraft was received rather coldly.

On the Kashmir issue, the French leaders remained very cautious. In private they do not intend to get involved in this matter and say that they are "embarrassed by the Pakistani pressure".

At a press conference in Paris, Ms Bhutto alleged that India was not ready to negotiate on Kashmir and said that "France must try and convince New Delhi to accept UN mediation".

N-Plan linked with Kashmir issue: Pakistan has sought to link capping of its nuclear programme with the Kashmir dispute, claiming that they have to be addressed in an integrated manner.

The Pakistani ambassador to the US, Ms Malecha Lodhi, while addressing the UN Disarmament and International Security Committee, said, "there is an increasing awareness that the problem of Kashmir, conventional arms control and nuclear proliferation in South Asia are inextricably linked and must be addressed in an integrated manner."

Revolt by tribesmen in NWFP

AT least 33 persons, including 11 personnel of the Armed forces of Pakistan were killed on November 6, 1994, in operation against the activists of Tanzeem Nifaz Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TNSM) in the Swat-Malakand region of the North West Frontier Province.

Over 10,000 troops were deployed by the Federal government to take control of the situation. TNSM activists, through an armed insurgency, had taken control of the Malakand, Mangora and Swat areas, to enforce the Shariat (Islamic law) of their own interpretation. For the first time in the history of Pakistan, a fanatic religious group paralysed the State authority to establish a State within a State in the name of Shariat.

Areas along Pakistan's borders are inhabited by Pash-tun tribes steeped in the customs of Islam. Resistant to change, they have long been permitted a large degree of self-government by the Islamabad authorities.

Fearing modernisation and a loss of their autonomous status, many tribesmen have flocked to the standard of resurgent Islam.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government has already promised to implement Islamic law in the volatile region. But residents say Ms Bhutto reneged on similar promises made earlier this year.

In Pakistan, the legal system is a mix of British law left over from colonial rule and Islamic law, as well as regulations left by successive military rulers.

The movement to introduce Sharia in Malakand was prompted by a Supreme Court decision last February to scrap British colonial laws in force in tribal areas for more than a century.

Truce agreed upon: On November 7, a top Islamic movement leader agreed to a ceasefire following an agreement with the Government. The militants freed scores of hostages following an appeal from their leader. The cap-

tives included government and police officials, as well as judges.

N.KOREA-USA RELATIONS

N-pact puts an end to war of nerves

ON October 22, 1994, the United States and North Korea signed a pact to end the long-running war of nerves over the nuclear programme of the communist State. North Korea has pledged to drop the secrecy surrounding its nuclear facilities, to clear up suspicions about nuclear bomb-making potential. In return, it got pledges for modern nuclear plants worth billions of dollars and diplomatic respectability after more than 40 years of isolation.

The accord also commits North Korea to freeze all current nuclear activities and allow inspections of its declared nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency. It also promised to uphold its obligations under the NPT and committed itself to dialogue with South Korea, to ease tensions on the divided peninsula.

United States and South Korea announced the cancellation of annual joint military exercises as a goodwill gesture. However, USA will continue to maintain its forces of about 36,000 troops, stationed in South Korea since the 1950-53 Korean war.

In exchange for freezing its nuclear programme North Korea will obtain long-sought improvements in political and economic links with the US.

South Korea, Japan and other US allies are expected to help finance the nuclear conversion project, which is expected to cost \$4 billion. During the transition period, N. Korea will receive quantities of heavy oil, to help it tide over the energy shortfall because of closing down of the existing nuclear plants.

The agreement provides for a five megawatt nuclear reactor to be shut down, for a reprocessing plant to be sealed and for halt on construction of two gas-graphite reactors. The alternative light-water nuclear reactors proposed to be built by USA will produce far less plutonium than the current that were in use in North Korea.

On November 5, 1994, the UN Security Council endorsed the US-negotiated agreement with North Korea by asking the International Nuclear Inspection Agency, IAEA, to monitor the accord.

The Security Council endorsement clears the way for inspectors from IAEA to verify that construction of the two reactors has stopped. However, it will not speed inspections of the two nuclear waste dumps, which officials say could provide evidence that North Korea has already produced enough plutonium to make a bomb. The inspections of the dumps will not be possible until the "critical components" of the light-water reactors are in place. This could take as long as five years.

After the signing of the accord North Korea has stopped building of a 50 MW reactor at Yongbyong, a 200

MW reactor near Taecheon, a 5 MW experimental reactor and a reprocessing facility believed to be used to extract plutonium.

Meanwhile, South Korea is considering steps to replace the Korean Armistice with a peace regime and launching a northeast Asian security dialogue forum.

The security forum would be in preparation for the expected changes in inter-Korean relations following the October 21 nuclear agreement between Pyongyang and Washington. While the initial idea is to have South and North Korea conclude a new peace treaty and get neighbouring nations to guarantee it, the government may seek a guarantee from the security dialogue forum that would include the surrounding powers such as Japan, China, Russia and USA.

N.-IRELAND

Protestants declared ceasefire

ON October 13, 1994, in a step further to bring peace in Northern Island, pro-British Protestant paramilitaries announced a ceasefire, six weeks after the Irish Republic Army had declared a truce.

The two main paramilitary groups said that they will "universally cease all operational hostilities", apologized for the killings and said they will hold their fire as long as the IRA does.

Irish Prime Minister, Mr Albert Reynolds reacted saying, "the decision effectively signifies the end of 25 years of violence and the closure of a tragic chapter in our history. It is my hope and conviction that there will never be political violence on this island again."

The ceasefire announcement is expected to accelerate the prospects of talks to find a permanent solution. Neither side, of course, has surrendered. They are keeping their guns and explosives in safe storage, as sure sign as any that these ceasefires will be as lasting as negotiations make them.

GERMANY

Kohl wins polls by narrow margin

CHANCELLOR Helmut Kohl, the conservative architect of German unity, won his fourth term on October 16, 1994, but by a very narrow margin.

Kohl's three-party coalition could win only four seats more than the combined opposition—a big comedown from the landslide victory posted four years ago, in the euphoria of unification. Mr Kohl's rivals predict that it would be very difficult for him to last the full four years term.

The big winners of the 1994 elections were the Greens and the former communists of East Germany, who are now called the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS).

The Greens captured 48 seats, an increase of 40. The PDS, which has capitalised on East German discontent with unity-related problems like high unemploy-

ment, won 27 seats, up from 17 last time.

Mr Kohl's victory has removed apprehensions from the minds of many developing nations, including India, about the future direction of German foreign policy. Mr Kohl's social democratic challenger, Mr Rudolf Scharping had stated that he would abolish Ministry for Economic Cooperation. This is the ministry which manages development assistance to the Third World. India is one of the largest recipients.

Many Asian diplomats in Bonn were apprehensive of Mr Scharping's move and feared a strain in relations.

Mr Kohl's re-election would ensure continuity in the German assistance and commitment to the Asia-Pacific region, particularly India.

RUSSIA

Collapse of Rouble termed conspiracy

THE collapse of Rouble, vis-a-vis the Dollar, on October 11, 1994, by over 21 per cent has been termed by the aides of President Yeltsin as "an attempted financial coup" aimed at toppling the present government.

A Yeltsin aide said that the fall of the rouble had probably been masterminded by a group of large commercial banks closely linked to extreme opposition groups. Analysts have warned that a plunging rouble, rising inflation and growing industrial unrest threaten to shatter the fragile facade of social stability and economic recovery of Russia.

While on the one hand, due to economic reforms, inflation has remained moderate and savings are on the rise, on the other hand millions of Russian workers haven't seen their wages for months. Many farmers are yet to be paid for the last year's crop. And the armed forces, living on starvation rations, are issuing veiled threats of mutiny. The foreign currency reserves have collapsed to less than \$4.5 billion.

According to an economist the government has created a false image of economic strength by starving the population. There is no strength underneath the surface and the Russian government and the people are in for tough times in coming months.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

India asks world to combat terrorism

PARTICIPATING in a United Nations debate on "elimination of international terrorism" on October 20, 1994, India called upon the world community to devise effective measures to combat international terrorism, saying that it is a threat to human rights and democracy.

The "toxin of terrorism is being deliberately spread by some countries and it is essential for the international community to come together to defend itself against

it.

India's Ambassador to the UN, Mr M.H. Ansari said: India believes that the provision of the existing international conventions that address the problem of terrorism in a piecemeal manner should be "replicated" in an umbrella convention that is comprehensive and binding on the international community.

Urging the world body to start the process at the "very earliest", Ansari said it would be no easy task and offered India's co-operation with all other States in this endeavour.

Mr Ansari said the international community has the requisite will to eliminate the "scourge" of international terrorism but that the task requires "constant and focussed" attention. He suggested the setting up of a working group to identify general principles which are already widely accepted and incorporated in bilateral agreements and international and regional conventions concluded to combat terrorism.

On the basis of this, the group could elaborate concrete measures to prevent and fight terrorism and explore the possibility of drafting a comprehensive convention against terrorism, Mr Ansari said.

However, Sweden's representative, Mr Michael Odevall opposed negotiating a new convention on terrorism. A more effective solution would be to apply existing conventions rather than create new legal instruments, he said.

EUROPEAN UNION

Finland opts for joining EU

ON October 16, 1994, in a referendum, Finland opted for joining the European Union, seeking closer western ties after the demise of the Soviet Union. The vote has paved the way for enlarging the 12-nation group into the Arctic and to the Russian border.

The decision of Finland was hailed by the European Union member countries, saying it would help win over skeptical voters in Sweden and Norway, the other two Nordic EU applicants where the referendum is to be held in November end. Austria, the fourth country seeking to join EU on January 1, 1995, has already voted overwhelmingly in June, for membership.

Membership of EU, for Finland, was long ruled out because of the country's neutrality. But, the collapse of Soviet Union, which exerted strong influence on Finnish policy, enabled Helsinki to launch the bid for membership in March 1992.

The referendum, however, revealed a clear geographical split, with the 'yes' vote much stronger in the industrialised South than in the Arctic north and rural areas. Those for membership argued strongly that membership would boost the economy and help reduce joblessness, but opponents fear it will be disastrous for agriculture and lead to people fleeing the countryside.

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Current General Knowledge

AWARDS

Nobel Prizes, 1994

For Peace: PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have been jointly given the award for "concluding the Oslo accords and subsequently following up on them to replace peace and cooperation with war and hate".

For Literature: Kenzaburo Oe of Japan for "creating an imagined world where life and myth condense to form a disconcerting picture of the human predicament".

For Medicine: Alfred Gilman and Martin Rodbell, researchers from USA, share the award for their discovery of the G-protein, a biological traffic light that operates the body but can cause disease and illness if it breaks down.

For Physics: Bertram Brockhouse of Canada and Clifford Shull of USA have been given the award for "their pioneering contributions to the development of neutron scattering techniques for studies of matter".

For Chemistry: George A. Olah of USA for his study of hydrocarbons.

For Economics: John Harsanyi of Hungary, John Nash of USA and Reinhard Selten of Germany share the prize for their pioneering analysis in the field of game theory.

Right Livelihood Prize, 1994

DR Hannumappa Reddy Sudarshan of India shares the US \$ 2,50,000 award with Ken Saro-Wiwa of Trinidad and Astrid Lindgren of Sweden.

The Right Livelihood awards are often referred to as "alternative Nobel Prize". They were introduced in 1980 to "honour and support those offering practical and exemplary answers to the most urgent challenges facing us today".

Booker Prize, 1994

SCOTTISH writer James Kelman has won the Britain's top literary

prize for his book "How it Was, How Late", a tale of an ex-convict who goes on a two-day drinking binge.

Indira Gandhi award for national integration, 1993

EMINENT freedom fighter and noted Gandhian Bishamber Nath Pandey has been given the award for his outstanding contribution towards national integration. The award consists of a cash amount of Rs 1.51 lakh and a citation.

Dhanvantari award, 1994

PLANNING Commission member and an internationally recognised authority on diabetes, Dr J.S. Bajaj has been awarded the coveted Dhanvantari award for 1994, for being the outstanding medical man of the year.

Gandhi Peace Prize

THE government has decided to institute the Gandhi Peace Prize, after the fashion of the Nobel Peace Prize, to coincide with the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The prize would be the highest award to be given by the government of India.

World Food Prize, 1994

DR Muhammad Yunus, whose brain child, the Grameen Bank, with average loans of less than a 100 dollars brought about economic empowerment for millions of poor in Bangladesh, has been honoured with the World Food Prize, 1994.

The international award is given in recognition of outstanding achievement in increasing and improving the world's food supply.

'Green Oscar' for Indian film

AN Indian film, "The Last Migration—Wild Elephant Migration in Sarguja" has won the 'Golden Panda' wildscreen award, also known as "The Green Oscar", for 1994. The award has been presented

to the director of the film, Mr Mike Pandey.

The film was the only one nominated from Asia and the first-ever Indian film to win the coveted award. It was among the 45 films nominated out of 259 entries from 36 countries.

C'wealth Prize, 1994

VIKRAM Seth, writer of this century's longest English novel, "A Suitable Boy", has won the 1994 Commonwealth Writers' Prize for the best book.

Gandhi universal harmony award

MRS Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King has been presented the award. The award has been instituted by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, New York, to celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Praemium Imperiale Commemorative medal

WELL-known Indian architect, Mr Charles Correa, has been given the prestigious prize, considered as the artistic equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

Bihari Puruskar, 1993-94

NOTED Hindi poet Harish Bhadani and well-known writer and critic, Dr Nand Kishore Acharya, have been honoured for their contribution to Hindi literature for the year 1993 and 1994, respectively.

Mr Bhadani has been given the award for his work *Pitrakalap*, a long poem in two parts. Dr Acharya has been awarded for his collection of essays titled *Rachna Ka Sach*.

Vachaspati Puruskar, 1993-94

TWO Sanskrit poets, Dr Jagannath Pathak and Prof Rajendra Mishra have been presented the award for their outstanding work in Sanskrit, for the years 1993 and 1994 respec-

ively.

Dr Pathak has been honoured for his poetic work *Miridika*. Prof Mishra has been given the award for his work *Janki Jeevam*.

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva award

FATHER Thomas Felex has been honoured with the first Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva (service to humanity) award for his "outstanding contribution to rehabilitating disabled children".

BOOKS

A Suitable Boy

WRITTEN by Vikram Seth, the novel has been described as this century's longest English novel. The 1,349-page novel tells the story of four Indian families in the years after the partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan.

How it Was, How Late

THIS novel has been written by James Kelman, winner of the 1994 Booker Prize. It is a tale of an ex-convict who goes on a two-day drinking binge. He picks a fight with policemen who beat him up and then wakes up in a cell to discover he has gone blind.

Seshan: An Intimate Story

THIS is a biography of the Chief Election Commissioner of India, Mr T.N. Seshan. It has been penned by journalist K. Govindan Kutty.

The Silent Cry

THE novel is among the most important works of Kenzaburo Oe, the Japanese novelist who has won the 1994 Nobel prize for literature. It deals with people's relationship in a world where knowledge, passions, dreams, ambitions and attitudes merge into each other.

CONFERENCE

XVI International Cancer Congress

OVER 6,000 oncologists, cancer specialists and researchers from 80 developed and developing countries took part in the week-long conference held in the first week of November, 1994, in New Delhi.

This was the first-ever cancer meet to be held in an Asian country after a gap of three decades.

PERSONS

Ahmadi, Justice A.M.

MR Justice Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi is the new Chief Justice of India. Born on March 25, 1932, at Surat, Mr Justice Ahmadi was enrolled as an advocate of the Gujarat High Court in 1962 and became a permanent judge of the High Court in 1976. He was elevated to the Supreme Court on December 14, 1988.

A soft-spoken and affable person, he is well-known for his contributions in the field of human rights.

Arafat, Yasser

CHAIRMAN of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, he shares the 1994 Nobel Peace prize for his efforts to bring peace in the middle east region.

Arafat was one of the seven children of a well-to-do merchant whose wife was related to the anti-Zionist grand mufti of Jerusalem. He graduated from the University of Cairo as a civil engineer. He was also commissioned into the Egyptian army and in 1956 served in the Suez campaign.

Later on he went to Kuwait where he set up his own contracting company. While in Kuwait he co-founded the Al-Fatah, which became the leading military component of PLO. He assumed the chairmanship of PLO in 1968. In 1973 he became head of the political department of PLO. Subsequently, he directed his efforts increasingly towards political persuasion rather than confrontation and terrorism.

Brockhouse, Bertram

HE shares the 1994 Nobel Prize for physics for his research that has helped answer the question of what atoms "do". He is associated with McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Gilman, Dr Alfred G.

HE shares the 1994 Nobel prize for medicine for the discovery of

how cells talk to each other. 53-year-old Dr Gilman was born in New Haven, Connecticut, USA. He is currently working in the Department of Pharmacology at the university of Texas.

Harsanyi, John

MR John Harsanyi is one of the co-winners of the 1994 Nobel Prize for economics. Born in Hungary, but now an American citizen, he is presently working as a professor at the University of California in Berkeley, USA.

Kenzaburo, Oe

OE Kenzaburo has once again brought Japanese literature into the international centre stage by winning the 1994 Nobel prize for literature. He is the second Japanese to win the prestigious prize.

Oe is perhaps one of the few post-war Japanese novelists who represent a fine blending of rural and urban ethos. His literary prowess is supplemented by his undaunting search for truth.

Nash, John

JOHN Nash shares the 1994 Nobel prize for economics for the pioneering analysis in the field of game theory. At present he is working at the Princeton University, New Jersey, USA.

Pandey, Bishambar Nath

EMINENT freedom fighter and noted Gandhian, he has been given the Indira Gandhi award for national integration. 88-year-old Mr Pandey is a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha and a committed social worker.

Peres, Shimon

FORMER Prime Minister and present Foreign Minister of Israel, Mr Peres has been honoured with the 1994 Nobel Peace prize for his efforts to bring peace to the middle east.

He was born on August 16, 1923 in Poland. He immigrated with his family to Palestine in 1934. When Israel became independent Peres was appointed as the head of the navy at the young age of 25. He was the

Prime Minister of Israel from 1984 to 1986. Under his leadership Israel withdrew its forces from Lebanon in 1985.

Rabin, Yitzhak

PRIME Minister of Israel, he has been given the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring peace in the middle east. He shared the prize with PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Foreign Minister of Israel, Mr Shimon Peres.

Mr Rabin was Israel's armed forces chief of staff during the Six-Day War in June 1967.

He was born on March 1, 1922 in Jerusalem. After his graduation he joined the Jewish Defence Forces' commando unit in 1941. During the Israeli war of independence, in 1948, he directed the defence of Jerusalem and also fought the Egyptians in Negev.

He joined politics in 1973. In 1974 he became Israel's fifth (and first native-born) Prime Minister. He held on to the post till 1977. He was re-elected as the Prime Minister of Israel in 1990.

Rodbell, Dr Martin

HE is the co-winner of the 1994 Nobel prize for medicine. Dr Rodbell is a native of Baltimore in USA. At present he is working at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in North Carolina, USA.

Selten, Reinhard

HE is one of the co-winners of the 1994 Nobel prize for economics for pioneering analysis in the field of game theory. He is a German and is on the faculty of the University of Bonn.

Shull Clifford

HE has been honoured with the 1994 Nobel prize for Physics for his research that has helped answer the question of what atoms "are". He is associated with the Cambridge Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

Sudarshan, Dr H. Reddy

DR Sudarshan has been honoured with the 1994 Right Livelihood

prize for his pioneering work among the tribals in Karnataka.

Swaran Singh, Sardar

FORMER Union Defence Minister and a person known as master negotiator of disputes, Sardar Swaran Singh died on October 30, 1994 at the age of 87.

He was born on August 19, 1907 at village Shanker in Jalandhar district of Punjab. He was a brilliant student and obtained masters degree in science with distinction. He later opted for law. He made his debut in active politics in 1946 after practising law for 14 years. He was elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time in 1952. During his various stints in the Union government he held important portfolios including that of Railways, industry, external affairs and defence.

PROJECTS

Longest optical cable system laid

SEA-ME-WE-2 (South East Asia-Middle East-Western Europe 2) is the world's longest optical fibre submarine cable system ever laid. Built at a cost of approximately US \$ 700 million, the cable system was inaugurated on October 18, 1994, simultaneously in Singapore, Jakarta, Bombay and Paris.

Stretching 18,190 km from Singapore to Marseille in France, SEA-ME-WE-2 links 13 countries in three continents. The countries are: Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Italy and France.

SEA-ME-WE-2 can carry more than 60,000 telephone conversations simultaneously and can also transmit moving image and high-speed data. As the signals are transmitted in the form of light pulses, these are immune to external interference. The system also forms a bridge between the optical fibre submarine cable systems in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

India's public sector Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) is

the third largest investor in the project with an investment share of Rs 250 crore.

Dulhasti project in doldrums

WITH the decision of the French consortium to pull out of the Dulhasti project, being implemented in the Doda district of troubled Jammu and Kashmir, the efforts of the Central government to revive the ill-fated project received a serious setback.

The decision would not only result in the cost of executing the project sky high, but would also result in a loss of nearly Rs 800 crore to the National Hydro Power Corporation and the government of India.

The project was scheduled to be completed by July 1994 with a cost factor of about Rs 1200 crore. The cost is now likely to go upto Rs 3200 crore and the completion will take another six years.

The work on the project had started in 1989. However, in October 1992, it was shut down when "Al-Jehad" militants kidnapped a French engineer and later the JKLF issued a threat against the resumption of work on the project.

SPACE RESEARCH

PSLV-D2 launched successfully

THE successful launch of the second Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D2) on October 15, 1994, from the Sriharikota range of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) ushered in a new era in the Indian space programme and proved India's capability to launch 1,000 kg class satellites.

The PSLV-D2 successfully put into polar orbit a 870 kg remote sensing satellite (IRS-P2).

PSLV, the third generation launch vehicle of the Indian space mission, is a four-stage vehicle with alternate solid and liquid propulsion modules. The first stage is rated to be the third largest solid booster in the world.

The PSLV programme was in-

initiated by ISRO in 1992. The first launch on September 20, 1993 was disastrous as the vehicle plummeted into the Bay of Bengal, primarily due to an error in the software of the pitch control loop of the on-board guidance and control processor.

Despite its failure, the first developmental flight proved in flight most of the individual systems, including complex propulsion systems.

The PSLV programme had to cross a number of hurdles, the major being the refusal of the developed countries to provide India maraging steel required for the boosters. However, the joint efforts of ISRO and Misra Dhatu Nigam scientists this problem was overcome. The ISRO scientists were also able to find an alternative to liquid propellant such as unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine and monomethyl hydrazine (UDMH) which the developed countries had refused to provide.

ISRO's next generation Geo-Stationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) programme depends much on the success of the PSLV programme. The first two stages of the GSLV, the 125 tonne solid booster for the core and the second stage using liquid propulsion systems, would be the same as in the PSLV.

The first experimental launch of the GSLV is expected to be made during 1997-98. The first launch of the three-stage GSLV would be made with the Russian cryogenic stage replacing the third and fourth stages of the PSLV. The indigenous cryogenic stage is expected to be ready for flight by the end of the century.

The success of PSLV has raised exciting possibilities of India entering the global satellite launch market and turning Sriharikota into an international launch pad.

India has now emerged sixth in the world and second in the developing world, after China, to have the capability to launch satellites into low earth orbit. Those already in the global satellite launch market include

the USA, Russia, France, Japan and China.

The PSLV success is also a step forward in ending India's dependence on foreign countries to launch Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites. The last launch of IRS-IB, in August, 1991, from the former Soviet Union, had costed Rs 200 million.

IRS-D2: The IRS-D2 satellite was placed by PSLV in a Polar orbit 817 km from the earth. The 870-kg satellite carries an improved version of the Linear Imaging Self-Scanner (LISS-II) camera, which provides images in four spectral bands.

IRS-D2 is India's first indigenously developed and launched remote sensing satellite. It is expected to have a life of three years and during this time it would send images of the natural resources, agriculture and oceanographical conditions of the country.

Magellan hurtles into Venus

THE Magellan spacecraft, orbiting Venus for four years, hurtled to its demise in the gaseous atmosphere of Venus, in the month of October 1994, with one last experiment—a study of the aerodynamics of the spacecraft as it descended.

The \$ 900 million spacecraft was launched in 1989 and in its four years rendezvous with Venus it mapped 98 per cent of the surface, revealing a

seared planet pock-marked by towering volcanoes and etched by canyons longer than the Nile river.

Since there was no way to return Magellan to earth, scientists ordered the craft into a slow drive into the atmosphere of Venus, to gather information that will be used in other missions.

MISCELLANY

First model village opened

THE first model village, known as *Shilpagram*, set up under the rural industrialisation programme, aimed at augmenting the income of the rural poor, was inaugurated at Barai in Madhya Pradesh, on October 23, 1994.

The village has come up under the District Rural Industries Project (DRIP), with assistance from NABARD, an apex bank for rural development.

The project is realisation of the promise made by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, to develop model villages which would generate employment and accelerate the process of rural industrialisation.

The model village scheme is expected to give a new thrust to the employment generation programmes, by providing access to all essential inputs like credit, raw material and marketing.

India's satellite launch vehicle development

Rocket	Satellite	Date	Result
SLV-3	Rohini for earth observation	Aug 10, 1979	Failure
SLV-3	Rohini for earth observation	July 18, 1980	Success
SLV-3	Rohini—Scientific	May 31, 1981	Failure
SLV-3	Rohini—Scientific	April 17, 1983	Success
ASLV-D1	SROSS-I	Mar 24, 1987	Failure
ASLV-D2	SROSS-II	July 13, 1988	Failure
ASLV-D3	SROSS-III	May 20, 1992	Success
PSLV-D1	IRS-1E	Sept 20, 1993	Failure
ASLV-D4	SROSS-C2	May 4, 1994	Success
PSLV-D2	IRS-P2	Oct 15, 1994	Success

SPORTS

GAMES

Hiroshima Asian Games

THE Hiroshima Games, with its theme on Asian Harmony, concluded on October 16, 1994, after fifteen days of tremendous excitement and drama.

The Games were unique in many ways. It was the biggest-ever in terms of participation of countries—42—and in terms of more number of disciplines with 7,300 competitors and officials.

The highlight of the closing ceremony was the fireworks depicting the Olympic rings and the criss-crossing flashes of light inside the magnificent stadium merging with the laser beams from atop a building.

The Games were ceremonially declared closed by Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sarah, the Chief of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA).

The OCA flag and the torch was shifted from the Hiroshima Mayor to the representative from Bangkok, the city that will host the next Asian Games in 1998. A message of peace, titled "Hiroshima Asian Games Hymn—Flame", was read out before the games flame was extinguished in the traditional manner.

The gathering was also addressed by Prince Naruhito, who was accompanied by Princess Masako.

China became the runaway champions with 137 gold medals. Chinese sports persons rewrote 20 world marks during the Games.

Hosts Japan and South Korea were second and third but way below China. Debutant Asian republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan lived up to their image of dark horses, though they never posed a threat to the top three.

India once again disappointed

and only some bright individual performances guarded it against humiliation. India ended eighth with four gold medals behind Iran and Taiwan.

(Also see page 461 for detailed results).

BILLIARDS

World Professional Championship

Peter Gilchrist of England defeated Mike Russel by a whopping 894 point margin to win the Gold Flake World Professional Billiards Championship; held at Bombay.

CRICKET

India-West Indies one-day internationals series

First Match: West Indies defeated India by 96 runs to win the first match played at Faridabad.

Second Match: A six by Navjot Sidhu helped India achieve a better run-rate to win the rain-marred second match, played at Bombay.

Third Match: India defeated West Indies by four runs to take a 2-1 lead in the six-match series. The match was held at Visakhapatnam.

Wills World Series Triangular Championship

India defeated West Indies by 72 runs, with more than six overs to spare, to win the championship. The final was held at Calcutta. The third team participating was New Zealand.

India had scored an imposing 274 for six in 50 overs before bundeling out West Indies for 202. The heroes of the Indian victory were Sachin Tendulkar, Raju and Vinod Kambli.

Pakistan-Australia Test Series

Pakistan won the three Test series 1-0 when centuries from skipper Salim Malik and Aamir Sohail enabled Pakistan to force a draw

in the third and final Test.

Pakistan had pulled-off a sensational one-wicket win over Australia in the first Test, played at Karachi. They had required 314 runs to win and were 259 for nine before Inzamam-ul-Haq and Mush-taq Ahmed came together to score 57 runs for the last wicket. The stand was the best for the last wicket to win a Test. The previous best was South Africa's 48 to win against England in Johannesburg in 1905-06.

The second Test played at Karachi, also ended in a draw. The hosts were skittled out for 260 in the first innings, in reply to Australia's 521 for 9 declared, but made 537 in their second innings, after being forced to follow on.

Captain Salim Malik slammed a career best 237. The other highlight of the match was the hat-trick by 24-year-old Australian fast bowler Damien Fleming.

Irani Trophy

Ranji champions Bombay won the trophy on the basis of their first innings lead.

FOOTBALL

Subroto Cup

Sports College (Lucknow) defeated Bidhan Nagar High School, 4-3 in a tie-breaker, to win the trophy.

TENNIS

Salem Cup

Top seed Michael Chang retained the title when he defeated Anders Jarryend of Sweden.

Australian Indoor Championship

Richard Krajicek hit record 34 aces to beat Boris Becker and win the title.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Chandrika Kumaratunga: Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, she has been elected as the first woman executive President of Sri Lanka. She is the fourth executive President.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso: He has been elected as the new President of Brazil.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide: He has been re-appointed as President of Haiti after remaining in military-imposed exile for three years.

Emamali Rakhmonov: He has been elected President of Tajikistan.

Akezhan Kazhegeldin: He has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Kazakhstan.

Justice Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi: He has been appointed as the twenty-sixth Chief justice of India.

C.D. Tripathy: He has been appointed as Secretary to the President of India.

B.R. Muthu Kumar: He has been

appointed as the Ambassador of India to Tajikistan.

J.N.J. Jaurissen: He is the new Ambassador of Netherlands to India.

A.S. Bereksi: He is the new Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Algeria to India.

Russy Mody: He has been appointed as Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Lt Gen Abdul Ghani: Chief of the Air Staff, Royal Malaysian Airforce.

Ivan Petrovich Rybkin: Chairman of the State Duma, the federal assembly of Russia.

Hiroshi Nakajima: Director-General of World Health Organisation (WHO).

DIED

Swaran Singh: Former External Affairs Minister of India.

Setu Madhavrao Pagadi: Noted historian, Urdu scholar and writer.

30—In a serious breach of security, bullets are fired at White House, residence of President of USA, by Francisco Martin Suran, a 26-year-old youth from Colorado Springs, USA.

31—More than 26 people are killed as a hurricane lashes the Madras Coast.

NOVEMBER

1—Three British nationals, held hostage by Kashmiri terrorists in Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, are rescued by the police. Two police personnel and a terrorist are killed in the action.

2—Kapil Dev Nikhanj, the world's highest wicket-taker in Test cricket and India's top all-rounder, retires from first class cricket.

—More than 400 people are killed in Southern Egypt in floods and fire caused by lightning.

9—Republicans gain control of the congress in USA.

10—Pakistan suffers a major diplomatic set-back as it fails to move a resolution on Kashmir, in the United Nations International Security Committee, for lack of support among member nations.

—Ms Chandrika Kumaratunga is elected as the first woman executive President of Sri Lanka.

EVENTS

OCTOBER

7—China conducts another Nuclear test.

0—Gulf crisis blows over as Iraq announces withdrawal of its troops from near the Kuwaiti border.

2—Haiti's military-installed President, Mr Emile Jonassaint, quits to pave way for take-over by the exiled President Aristide.

3—Talks between LTTE and Government of Sri Lanka begin in Jaffna. This is the first formal contact between the two sides, in four years.

4—The People's League Supremo, Mr Shabir Ahmed Shah, is released by the Central Government in its efforts to hold elections in the strife-torn State of Jammu and Kashmir.

5—Exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns to Haiti, to be reinstated as the country's President, three years after he was ousted in a military coup.

—The successful launch of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D2) puts India in a select group of coun-

tries that can launch 1000-kg class satellites into polar orbit.

16—United Nations lifts economic embargo on Haiti.

17—Reserve Bank of India deregulates bank lending rates.

—German Chancellor Helmut Kohl wins a narrow victory in the legislative elections.

18—USA and North Korea sign an accord to ease tension over North Korea's nuclear programme.

19—Twenty people are killed in a bomb blast in a bus in Tel Aviv, Israel.

20—Kuki militants in Manipur kill 37 bus passengers.

24—Opposition presidential candidate, Mr Gamini Dissanayake and 50 other people, including top United National Party (UNP) leaders are killed in a human bomb attack in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

25—Mr Justice A.M. Ahmadi is sworn-in as the 26th Chief Justice of India.

26—Israel and Jordan sign a peace accord, ending 46 years of war and hostility.

MILESTONES

Ms Justice Sujata Vasant Manohar: She is the second ever woman Judge of Supreme Court of India. Ms Justice M. Fathima Beevi, who is now a member of the National Human Rights Commission, was the first woman Judge of the Supreme Court.

Prof U.R. Rao: A renowned scientist, he has been honoured by the Electronic Component Industries Association as the "Electronics Man of the Year" for 1993-94.

Flyona Campbell: 27-year-old British woman, she has entered the record books as the first woman to walk around the world on foot.

Dilip Popley: He and his bride Sunita were in the news recently for having their marriage performed in air, in an Air India Chartered Air Bus.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. Name the first indigenously-built research vessel which has been exclusively built for the National Physical Oceanographic Laboratory?

Ans. INS *Sagarliwani*. The Rs 70-crore vessel is fitted with sophisticated state-of-the-art equipment to carry out under-water acoustic research at sea.

Q. By what name is the Lower House of Russia known?

Ans. Duma.

Q. Which Union Minister and former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is involved with the Churhat Children Welfare Society Case?

Ans. Union Human Resource Development Minister, Mr Arjun Singh.

Q. What is World Theatre Project (WTP)?

Ans. The WTP seeks to bring together artists of various nationalities. The Indian chapter of WTP opened on November 2, 1994 with the world premiere of the play "I Thought You Had Gone As Well".

Q. What does the "Joy of learning campaign", launched by the Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti and the All India People's Science Network, in collaboration with the National Literacy Mission, envisage?

Ans. The Joy of learning campaign envisages to use the momentum generated by the total literacy campaign to build up an environment for the transformation of the elementary education scenario at all levels, by involvement of teachers, parents and panchayats.

Another objective is to help crystallise capable groups in various parts of the country who can collaborate with official departments

and institutions of education, to undertake the task of transforming the present burdensome teaching to one of interest and relevance.

This will finally involve bringing-in innovative, interesting and relevant curriculum and books, that make learning a pleasant experience, and experimenting with the alternative systems of student evaluation and examination.

Q. Who is the author of the book "T.N. Seshan : An Intimate Story"?

Ans. Govindan Kutty.

Q. Name the first six private air taxi operators of India who have been upgraded to the private airline status?

Ans. East West Airlines, Jet Airways, Damania Airways, Modiluft, NEPC and Archana.

Q. Name the Indian shooter who won a gold medal in the centre fire pistol event of the 12th Asian Games?

Ans. Jaspal Rana.

Q. On which day is the World Standards Day observed?

Ans. October 14.

Q. Which day was observed as National Post Day?

Ans. October 10.

Q. Which day was observed as International Day of the Elderly People?

Ans. October 1.

Q. As per the latest IMF figures, what was India's per capita Gross National Product (GNP) in 1993?

Ans. US \$ 290. In 1992 it was \$ 310.

Q. Name the present Chief Justice of India?

Ans. Mr Justice Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi.

Q. At which place is the world's highest airport located?

Ans. Bangda in Eastern Tibet, which lies at 15,548 feet above sea level.

Q. What revised target for power has been set for the eighth plan?

Ans. 30,000 MW. Earlier the target set was 48,000 MW, but resource crunch has forced the government to scale-down the target by 18,000 MW.

Q. Who was the flag-bearer of the Indian contingent at the opening ceremony of the 12th Asian Games held at Hiroshima?

Ans. Show jumper Raghubir Singh.

Q. Who gave India its first medal of the 12th Asian Games?

Ans. Kunjarani Devi, who won the bronze medal in the women's weightlifting 46 kg category.

Q. Who is the current chairman of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

Ans. Dr R. Chidambaram of India.

Q. Where is the World Summit on Social Development going to be held in March 1995?

Ans. Copenhagen.

Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 18

Across: 1. Coniferous 6. Napples 7. Gas 8. Tuna 10. Oriole 13. Argon 15. Elegy 18. Yak 19. Rye 20. Rome 21. Etna.

Down: 1. Canyon 2. Igloo 3. Easter 4. Uрга 5. Estuary 9. Neon 11. Integer 12. Lace 14. Bern 16. Gene 17. Watt.

THE INSTITUTE

The Institute of Management Studies (IMS), a premier Business School known for its innovative leadership in management education, offers several management courses conducted by experienced and professional faculty. The students leave the Institute ready to meet tomorrow's challenges in business and industry. Recently the Institute and the University have been declared the Centre of Excellence by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

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- **MBA Consortium: 2 Year**
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- **MAPRM: Full Time-2 Year**
- **MFA: Full Time-2 Year**

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- **MFA: Master of Financial Administration**
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Dr. R. D. PATHAK, DIRECTOR

**LAST DATE FOR APPLICATION
DECEMBER 7, 1994**

**WRITTEN ADMISSION TEST
JANUARY 8, 1995**

Students appearing
in the final year of
qualifying exam
can also apply

2ND STANDARD
STUDENTS MAY
APPLY IN JAN. FOR
2 YEAR PROGRAMME

Quantitative Aptitude

Q. 1-10. Find the value of ?:

$$1. \frac{19\frac{2}{7} \times 19\frac{2}{7} - 30\frac{5}{7} \times 30\frac{5}{7}}{19\frac{2}{7} - 30\frac{5}{7}} = ?$$

- (a) 50 (b) $52\frac{5}{7}$ (c) 1

(d) None of these

$$2. 5.8 \times 15.27 + 5.8 \times 14.41 + 5.8 \times 70.32 = ?$$

- (a) 600 (b) 52.80 (c) 580 (d) 453

$$3. 14 + (3\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{2}) = ?$$

- (a) 21 (b) $9\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 7

(d) None of these

$$4. \frac{16.6 \times 16.6 \times 16.6 + 18.4 \times 18.4 \times 18.4}{16.6 \times 16.6 - 16.6 \times 18.4 + 18.4 \times 18.4} = ?$$

- (a) 1 (b) 35 (c) 58.4 (d) 36.9

$$5. \sqrt{\frac{.081}{.0064} \times \frac{.484}{6.25}} = ?$$

- (a) 9.9 (b) 99 (c) 0.99

(d) None of these

$$6. \text{ If } \frac{5}{33} : \frac{4}{9} = \frac{3}{11} : x \text{ then } x = ?$$

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

$$7. 5x \times (3 - \frac{3x^3}{x^3}) (4x^2 + 9x) - 2 = ?$$

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -2 (d) $-x^3$

$$8. 11\frac{2}{3} + 9\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{5} = ?$$

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{(35)^2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{9}$

$$9. \text{ If } x = 6 - \sqrt{35} \text{ then } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$$

- (a) 102 (b) 147 (c) 135 (d) 142

$$10. \sqrt{19 - 8\sqrt{3}} = ?$$

- (a) $4 + \sqrt{3}$ (b) $5 - \sqrt{3}$ (c) $4 - \sqrt{3}$ (d) $2 + \sqrt{3}$

11-15. In each of the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.

11. 23, 39, 64, 102, 149, 213.

- (a) 149 (b) 64 (c) 102 (d) 213

12. 4, 20, 5, 6, 42, 7, 10, 72, 9.

- (a) 6 (b) 42 (c) 7 (d) 10

13. 3, 24, 80, 252, 375, 648.

- (a) 252 (b) 375 (c) 80 (d) 24

14. 6, 28, 12, 21, 16, 14, 24, 7.

- (a) 16 (b) 21 (c) 28 (d) 12

15. 3, 4, 4, 11, 5, 20, 6, 32.

- (a) 32 (b) 11 (c) 5 (d) 20

16. The ratio of areas of two squares is 1 : 9. Find the ratio of their perimeters.

- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 1 : 4 (d) 1 : 3

17. 500 men took dip in a tank 80 m long and 50 m broad. What is the rise in the water level if the average displacement of water by a man is 4 m^3 ?

- (a) 2 m (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ m (c) 1.5 m (d) 3 m

18. If twice the son's age is added to father's age, the sum is 70 years. But if twice the father's age is added to son's age, the sum is 95 years. The age of father is:

- (a) 40 years (b) 35 years (c) 42 years (d) 38 years

19. One kg of tea and 3 kg of sugar cost Rs 19.50. If the price of sugar rose by 50% and tea by 10%, they would cost Rs 23.25. The price of tea per kg is:

- (a) Rs 16 (b) Rs 20 (c) Rs 15 (d) Rs 11

20. A two digit number becomes $\frac{5}{6}$ of itself when its digits are reversed. The difference of the digits is 1. Find the number.

- (a) 54 (b) 63 (c) 45 (d) 32

21. 3 men and 4 boys can do a work in 14 days, 2 men and 3 boys do the same work in 20 days. In how many days will 1 man complete the work?

- (a) 65 days (b) 70 days (c) 63 days (d) 72 days

22. Radha's friends presented her a toy car costing Rs 48 on her birthday. If 4 more friends had contributed, the cost of each would have been Rs 2 less. How many friends bought the car?

- (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 7 (d) 8

23. The sides of a triangle are 10 cm, 24 cm and 26 cm. Find the shortest altitude of the triangle.

- (a) 11.5 cm (b) 9.23 cm (c) 10 cm (d) 8.6 cm

24. A metallic sphere of radius 10.5 cm is melted and recast into small cones, each of radius 3.5 cm and height 3 cm. Find the no. of cones.

- (a) 105 (b) 135 (c) 126 (d) 113

25. The ratio of two numbers is 6 : 7. When 9 is added to both, the ratio becomes 9 : 10. What are the nos.?

- (a) 12, 14 (b) 18, 21 (c) 24, 28 (d) 30, 35

26. If the cost price of 20 books is equal to the selling price of 25 books, find the loss%.

- (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 35

27. If a number is divided by 225, the remainder is 75. If the same number is divided by 15, what will be the remainder?

- (a) 8 (b) 0 (c) 7 (d) 6

28. A man sold two watches each for Rs 495. If he gained 10% of one watch and suffered a loss of 10% on the other, find the loss% or gain% in the transaction.

- (a) 5% gain (b) 1% loss
(c) $1\frac{1}{99}$ % loss (d) No gain, no loss

29. The average of 10 numbers is 20. If each number is increased by 5, what will be average of new numbers?

- (a) 25 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 27

30. What is the least square number which is divisible by 4, 8, 12 and 18?

- (a) 108 (b) 144 (c) 142 (d) 258

31. A student was asked to multiply a number by $\frac{4}{9}$.

Instead of multiplying, he divided the number by $\frac{4}{9}$ and got 260 more than the correct answer. What was the number?

- (a) 360 (b) 252 (c) 144 (d) 152

32. A man spent $12\frac{1}{2}$ % of his money and after spending 75% of the remainder, he had Rs 175 left. How much had he at first?

- (a) Rs 750 (b) Rs 690 (c) Rs 800 (d) Rs 480

33. If the annual increase in the population of a town be 2.5% and the present population is 137842, what was it 3 years ago?

- (a) 1,28,000 (b) 1,05,920
(c) 1,18,960 (d) None of these

34. A shopkeeper bought some bananas at the rate of 4 dozen bananas for Rs 3 and sold 5 dozen bananas for Rs 4, thereby gaining Rs 8. How many bananas were bought by him?

- (a) 160 dozen (b) 157 dozen
(c) 148 dozen (d) 165 dozen

35. A sum of Rs 9830.00 was lent on 14th January and it amounted to by Rs 10075.75 on 9th June of the same year. At what rate per cent per annum the money was lent if the year may not be a leap year?

- (a) 7% p.a. (b) $6\frac{1}{4}$ % (c) 5% (d) 7.5%

36. Find the present worth of Rs 460 due 3 years hence at 5% p.a. simple interest.

- (a) Rs 450 (b) Rs 500 (c) Rs 400 (d) Rs 370

37. How much should be invested for Rs 2400 of 3% stock at 20% discount, brokerage is $\frac{1}{8}$ %.

- (a) Rs 2000 (b) Rs 1850 (c) Rs 1923 (d) Rs 1756

38. A person invested Rs 500 at a certain rate p.c. and Rs 700 at 1% higher and the total interest from these

investments in 3 years was Rs 165. Find the rate%.

- (a) 4% (b) 5% (c) 3.5% (d) 4.5%

39. The compound interest on a sum of money for 3 years at 5% is Rs 252.20, what is S.I.?

- (a) Rs 300 (b) Rs 220 (c) Rs 240 (d) Rs 215

40. Find the width of the roller which covers 4.4 km while cutting 4840 sq. m. of grass.

- (a) 2 m (b) 1.5 m (c) 1.10 m (d) 2.45 m.

41-45. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Rainfall Recorded in Major Cities upto July (in mm.)

City	1987	1988	1989	Average (for Century)
Bombay	1683	1291	1174	1504
Pune	1041	931	803	875
Delhi	641	536	75	694
Calcutta	1381	1205	1402	1369
Guwahati	987	1008	1714	1237

41. During 1989, which cities have had least and highest precipitation respectively compared to the average?

- (a) Delhi and Calcutta (b) Delhi and Bombay
(c) Delhi and Guwahati (d) Delhi and Pune

42. If the average of 1987, 1988, 1989 is taken for all cities, in which city this average is closest to its average for the century?

- (a) Bombay (b) Pune (c) Delhi (d) Guwahati

43. In which of the above cities, the rainfall figures have been continuously declining?

- (a) Delhi (b) Bombay, Delhi, Pune
(c) Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta
(d) Pune and Delhi

44. In Bombay, the precipitation in 1989 has fallen by what per cent as compared to 1987 level?

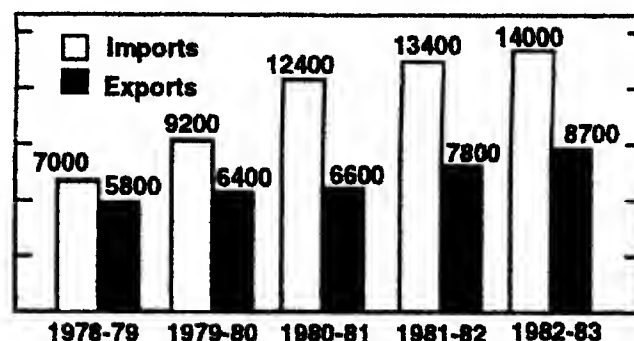
- (a) 30 (b) 43 (c) 39 (d) 22

45. In Guwahati, the precipitation in 1989 has increased by what per cent as compared to 1988 level?

- (a) 70 (b) 85 (c) 66 (d) None of these

46-50. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

India's Foreign Trade (Crores of Rs)



46. The percentage increase in imports between 1978-79 and 1982-83 was:

- (a) 70% (b) 100% (c) 140% (d) 300%
(e) None of these

47. The percentage change in trade gap (imports-exports) between 1981-82 and 1982-83 was approximately:

- (a) increase of 10% (b) 10% decrease
(c) 20% increase (d) 25% decrease

48. The percentage increase in trade gap between 1979-80 and 1980-81 was approximately:

- (a) 30% (b) 230% (c) 130% (d) 330%

49. The percentage increase in exports between 1978-79 and 1982-83 was:

- (a) 50% (b) 35% (c) 72%
(d) None of these

50. In how many years, the exports are greater than the average exports of the five years?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (c) Go on adding $4^2, 5^2, 6^2, 7^2, 8^2 \dots$ for getting next term.
102 is wrong. It should be 100.
12. (d) In groups of 3, the middle no. is the product of nos. on its left and right.
10 is wrong. It should be 8.
13. (c) The series is $1^3 \times 3, 2^3 \times 3, 3^3 \times 3, 4^3 \times 3, 5^3 \times 3, 6^3 \times 3$.
80 is wrong. It should be 81.
14. (a) Two series 6, 12, 18, 24 ... and 28, 21, 14, 7.
16 is wrong. It should be 18.
15. (a) Two series 3, 4, 5, 6 ... and 4, 11, 20, 31
32 is wrong. It should be 31.
 $4 + 7 = 11, 11 + 9 = 20, 20 + 11 = 31$
Or the series is
 $3, 3^2 - 5, 4, 4^2 - 5, 5, 5^2 - 5, 6, 6^2 - 5$
16. (d)
17. (b) Water displaced by 500 men = $4 \times 500 = 2000 \text{ m}^3$
Rise in water level = $\frac{2000}{80 \times 50} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$
18. (a)
19. (a) Let the price of tea/kg be Rs x and that of sugar be Rs y/kg
A.T.S. $x + 3y = 19.50 \dots (i)$
 $x \times \frac{110}{100} + 3y \times \frac{150}{100} = 23.25 \dots (ii)$
On solving (i) and (ii) we get $x = 15$
20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (d)
23. (b) Smallest altitude = $\frac{2 \times \text{area of } \Delta}{\text{Longest side}}$
For area of Δ use Hero's formula
 $\Delta = \sqrt{S(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$$\text{Where } S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

24. (c) No. of cones = $\frac{\text{Vol. of sphere}}{\text{Vol. of 1 cone}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h} = \frac{4R^3}{r^2 h}$
 $= \frac{4 \times (10.5)^3}{(3.5)^2 \times 3} = 126$
25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (b)
28. (b) S.P. of 1st watch = Rs 495 Profit = 10%
C.P. of 1st watch = $\frac{495 \times 100}{(100 + 10)} = \text{Rs } 450$
C.P. of 2nd watch = $\frac{495 \times 100}{100 - 10} = \text{Rs } 550$
Total C.P. of two watches = $450 + 550 = \text{Rs } 1000$
Total S.P. of two watches = $495 \times 2 = \text{Rs } 990$
Loss = $1000 - 990 = \text{Rs } 10$
Loss % = $\frac{10}{1000} \times 100 = 1$
29. (a) 30. (b)
31. (c) Let the no. be x
A.T.S. $\frac{9}{4}x - \frac{4x}{9} = 260 \therefore x = 144$
32. (c)
33. (a) $137842 = P(1 + \frac{2.5}{100})^3 \therefore P = 128000$
34. (a)
35. (b) S.I. = Rs 10075.75 - 9830 = Rs 245.75
Jan Feb March April May June
Time = 18 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 8
 $= 146 \text{ days} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ year}$
 $R = \frac{S.I. \times 100}{P \times T} = \frac{245.75 \times 100}{9830} \times \frac{2}{5} = 6 \frac{1}{4} \%$
36. (c) P.W. = $\frac{460 \times 100}{100 + 5 \times 3} = \text{Rs } 400$
37. (c) Investment for Rs 100 stock = $(100 - 20 + \frac{1}{8})$
 $= \text{Rs } \frac{641}{8}$
Investment for Rs 2400 stock
 $= \frac{641}{8} \times \frac{2400}{100} = \text{Rs } 1923$
38. (a) Let the rate be x% p.a.
A.T.S. $\frac{500 \times x \times 3}{100} + \frac{700 \times (x+1) \times 3}{100} = 165$
 $\therefore x = 4$
39. (c)
40. (c) Width of roller = $\frac{4840 \text{ sq. m.}}{4.4 \text{ km.}} = \frac{4840}{4.4 \times 1000} = 1.10 \text{ m.}$
41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (a)
46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

**Bihar Public Service Commission Combined Competitive Exam (Preliminary Test)
held in August, 1994**

GENERAL STUDIES

1. Indus civilization falls in the period known as:
 - (a) Historical period
 - (b) Pre-Historical period
 - (c) Post-Historical period
 - (d) Proto-Historical period
2. 800 B.C.-600 B.C. is designated as the:
 - (a) Period of Brahmanas
 - (b) Period of the Sutras
 - (c) Period of Ramayana
 - (d) Period of Mahabharata
3. Boghazkoi is important because:
 - (a) Inscriptions found here mention the names of the Vedic gods and goddesses
 - (b) It is known as significant trading centre between Central Asia and Tibet
 - (c) The original text of the Vedas was composed there
 - (d) None of the above
4. Gayatri mantra is contained in the:
 - (a) Upanishad
 - (b) Bhagavat Geeta
 - (c) Rigveda
 - (d) Yajurveda
5. In the Sangam age Uraiyur was important for:
 - (a) Its being a great centre of spice trade
 - (b) Its being a great centre of cotton trade
 - (c) Its being a great emporium of foreign trade
 - (d) Its being a great centre of indigenous trade.
6. Ajivika sect was founded by:
 - (a) Upali
 - (b) Anand
 - (c) Raghulabhadra
 - (d) Makkhali Gosala
7. Amongst the following who contributed most to the Bhagavata Cult?
 - (a) Parthians
 - (b) Indo-Greeks
 - (c) Kushanas
 - (d) Guptas
8. The inscription which proves Chandragupta's sway over western India is:
 - (a) Kalinga Rock-edict
 - (b) Girnar Rock-edict of Ashoka
 - (c) Junagarh Rock-edict of Rudradaman
 - (d) Sopara Rock-edict of Ashoka
9. The only edict in which Ashoka refers to himself as the king of Magadha is:
 - (a) The minor Rock Edict at Maski
 - (b) Rummindei Edict
 - (c) The Queen's Edict
 - (d) Bhabra Rock Edict
10. Name the source which is silent about trade routes of ancient India:
 - (a) Sangam literature
 - (b) Milinda Panho
 - (c) Jataka stories
 - (d) All the above
11. The largest grant of villages to temples and Brahmanas was given by the ruling dynasty known as:
 - (a) The Gupta's
 - (b) The Palas
 - (c) Rashtrakutas
 - (d) Pratiharas
12. When did the concept of pollution emerge clearly?
 - (a) In the Rig Vedic period
 - (b) In the post-Vedic period
 - (c) In the post-Gupta age
 - (d) In the age of Dharma Shastras
13. Who was assigned the first iqta in India by Mohd. of Ghor?
 - (a) Tajuddin Yalduz
 - (b) Qutbuddin Aibak
 - (c) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
 - (d) Nasiruddin Qubacha
14. Under which sultan Khalsah land increased considerably?
 - (a) Chiasuddin Balban
 - (b) Alauddin Khalji
 - (c) Mohammad Bin Tughluq
 - (d) Firuj Shah Tughluq
15. Name the metals of the coins *Tanka*, *Shashgani* and *Jital* of the Sultanate period:
 - (a) Silver, Silver, Copper
 - (b) Gold, Silver, Copper
 - (c) Silver, Bronze, Copper
 - (d) Gold, Bronze, Copper
16. The special feature of the financial system of Vijayanagara was:
 - (a) Surplus revenue
 - (b) The land tax
 - (c) Revenue from the sea-ports
 - (d) Currency system

17. Babar won the Battle of Panipat mainly because of:

- (a) His cavalry
- (b) His military skill
- (c) Tulughma system
- (d) Afghans' disunity

18. The *Zabti* system was conceived by:

- (a) Ghiasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Sikandar Lodi
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Akbar

19. *Zawabits* were concerned with:

- (a) State laws
- (b) Laws regulating *nansab* system
- (c) Laws regulating mint house
- (d) Agricultural taxes

20. The bone of contention between the Shah of Persia and the Mughals was the control of:

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Kandahar
- (c) Kunduz
- (d) Ghazni

21. *Saranjami* system was an important feature of the:

- (a) Maratha revenue system
- (b) Taluqdari system
- (c) Administration of the Qutub Shahis
- (d) None of the above

22. Where the first factory of the English was set up in India in 1612?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Hugli in Bengal
- (c) Arcot
- (d) Surat

23. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was repealed by:

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Lytton
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Minto

24. In which of the sessions Home Rule Leaguers were able to demonstrate their political strength?

- (a) The Lucknow Session of the Congress in 1916
- (b) The All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay in 1920
- (c) The first A.U.P. Kisan Sabha in 1918
- (d) The joint session of the AITUC and NFTU in Nagpur in 1938

25. Gandhiji launched the struggle in Ahmedabad in 1917-18 which involved the:

- (a) Peasants
- (b) Industrial workers
- (c) Masses
- (d) Labourers

26. Where was the Khilafat Committee of 1920, which asked Gandhi to lead the Non-cooperation movement, held?

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Karachi

27. The Eka movement of Avadh stood for:

- (a) Non-payment of rent to the government
- (b) The protection of the rights of zamindars

(c) The withdrawal of the satyagrah

(d) To pay rent regularly at Kharif and Rabi to the government

28. I.N.A. was conceived and founded by:

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Dr Mohan Singh
- (c) Chandra Sekhar Azad
- (d) Bhagat Singh

29. Chhotanagpur Tribal Revolt took place in the year?

- (a) 1807-1808
- (b) 1820
- (c) 1858-59
- (d) 1889

30. Gandhiji's Champaran struggle is concerned with:

- (a) *Ijaradari*
- (b) *Tinkathia*
- (c) *Jemmies*
- (d) None of the above

31. *Ulgulan* rebellion is associated with:

- (a) Santhals
- (b) Kacha Nagas
- (c) Kols
- (d) Birsa Munda

32. The aim of the Barhaiya Tal agitation in Monghyr was:

- (a) To demand restoration of *bakasht* lands
- (b) Against the exploitation of the Muslim peasants
- (c) For the abolition of zamindari
- (d) To start a "class war"

33. When was Bihar separated from Bengal?

- (a) 1911
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1913
- (d) 1914

34. What is the percentage of the rural population of India which is served with a primary school teaching?

- (a) 94%
- (b) 96%
- (c) 97%
- (d) 99%

35. Of which country India is far ahead in making use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes?

- (a) China
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) France
- (d) England

36. Which High Court in India has held that pronouncement of "Talaq" thrice in one go is illegal?

- (a) Calcutta High Court
- (b) Allahabad High Court
- (c) Bombay High Court
- (d) Punjab High Court

37. Which parts of territories Israel handed over to Palestine for self-rule under the September 13, 1993, Israel-PLO Accord?

- (a) Jerusalem and Sinai
- (b) Jericho and Gaza Strips
- (c) Jericho and Jerusalem
- (d) Gaza Strips and Jerusalem

38. "Shahtoosh", the finest, warmest and lightest wool in the world is produced in:

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Uzbekistan
- (c) China
- (d) Bangladesh

39. The owner of STAR TV is:

- (a) Tata groups
- (b) Richard Attenborough
- (c) Rupert Murdoch
- (d) George Lucas

40. Which Indian won the Round-the-World Air Race recently concluded?

- (a) Vijaypat Singhania
- (b) Dalpat Singhania
- (c) Dr Karni Singh
- (d) Naval K. Tata

41. In an ordinary dry cell the electrolyte is:

- (a) Zinc
- (b) Sulphuric acid
- (c) Ammonium chloride
- (d) Manganese dioxide

42. A dynamo:

- (a) Converts electrical energy into kinetic energy
- (b) Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
- (c) Converts electrical energy into mechanical energy
- (d) Creates mechanical energy

43. The sky appears blue because:

- (a) There is more blue colour in sunlight than any other colour
- (b) Short waves are scattered more than the long waves by the atmosphere
- (c) The eye is more sensitive to blue colour
- (d) The atmosphere absorbs long wave lengths more than short wave lengths

44. One micron is equal to:

- (a) $\frac{1}{10}$ th of mm
- (b) $\frac{1}{100}$ th of mm
- (c) $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of mm
- (d) $\frac{1}{10,000}$ th of mm

45. A super conductor is characterised by:

- (a) High permeability
- (b) Low permeability
- (c) Zero permeability
- (d) Infinite permeability

46. Year is longest on:

- (a) Pluto
- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Neptune
- (d) Earth

47. The spherical shape of a rain drop is due to:

- (a) Density of the liquid
- (b) Surface tension
- (c) Atmospheric pressure
- (d) Gravity

48. By opening the door of a refrigerator which is

inside the room:

- (a) You can cool the room to a certain degree
- (b) You can cool it to the temperature inside the refrigerator
- (c) You ultimately warm the room slightly
- (d) You can neither cool nor warm the room

49. From which mineral radium is obtained?

- (a) Limestone
- (b) Pitchblende
- (c) Rutile
- (d) Haematite

50. Atom Bomb is based on the principle of:

- (a) Nuclear fusion
- (b) Nuclear fission
- (c) Both the above
- (d) None of the above

51. What makes a lemon sour?

- (a) Hydrochloric acid
- (b) Acetic acid
- (c) Tartaric acid
- (d) Citric acid

52. Air is:

- (a) A compound
- (b) Element
- (c) Mixture
- (d) Electrolyte

53. For Bleaching Powder which is *incorrect*?

- (a) Highly soluble in water
- (b) Light yellow coloured powder
- (c) Oxidizing agent
- (d) Reacts with dilute acid to release chlorine

54. Amalgams are:

- (a) Highly coloured alloys
- (b) Alloys which contain carbon
- (c) Alloys which contain mercury as one of the contents
- (d) Alloys which have great resistance to abrasion

55. The common variety of coal is:

- (a) Bituminous
- (b) Semi-bituminous
- (c) Anthracite
- (d) Coke

56. National Animal of India is:

- (a) Cow
- (b) Peacock
- (c) Lion
- (d) Tiger

57. When taken out of water, the fish die because:

- (a) They get much oxygen
- (b) Their body temperature rises high
- (c) They are unable to respire
- (d) They are unable to drive water

58. The total number of bones in human skull are:

- (a) 8
- (b) 30
- (c) 32
- (d) 34

59. Hargovind Khurana is credited for the discovery of:

- (a) Synthesis of proteins
- (b) Synthesis of gene
- (c) Synthesis of nitrogenous bases
- (d) None of the above

60. Soil conservation is the process where:
 (a) Sterile soil is converted into fertile soil
 (b) Soil is aerated
 (c) Soil erosion occurs
 (d) Soil is protected against loss
61. Terra Rossa typically develops in terrains composed of:
 (a) Limestone (b) Syenite
 (c) Granite (d) Red sandstone
62. 'Mauna Loa' is an example of:
 (a) Active volcano
 (b) Dormant volcano
 (c) Extinct volcano
 (d) Plateau in a volcanic region
63. Which of the following statements is true about sedimentary rocks?
 (a) They are rocks whose structure is contingent on heat and pressure
 (b) The rocks are crystalline
 (c) The rocks have been deposited in layers
 (d) The rocks cannot be formed under water
64. 'Tin' is found in:
 (a) Placer deposits
 (b) Metamorphic rocks
 (c) Basic igneous rocks
 (d) All of these
65. The Bhabhar region south of the Siwaliks is an example of:
 (a) Midland situation
 (b) Intermontane situation
 (c) Piedmont situation
 (d) Maritime situation
66. Lakshadweep group of islands is of:
 (a) Coral origin
 (b) Volcanic origin
 (c) Soil deposition
 (d) None of the above
67. India extends between:
 (a) 37°17'53"N and 8°6'28"S
 (b) 37°17'53"N and 8°4'28"S
 (c) 37°17'53"N and 8°28'N
 (d) None of the above
68. The area of India is 2.2% of the total world area but has:
 (a) 16% of the entire human race
 (b) 17% of the entire human race
 (c) 18% of the entire human race
 (d) 28% of the entire human race
69. Indian Monsoon is marked by seasonal shift caused by:
 (a) Differential heating of the land and sea
 (b) Cold winds of Central Asia
 (c) Great uniformity of temperature
 (d) None of the above
70. Near the lake Mansarovar in Tibet, the river which has its source is/are:
 (a) The Brahmaputra
 (b) The Sutlej
 (c) The Indus
 (d) All the above
71. The Hundroo falls are formed on:
 (a) The Indravati
 (b) The Kaveri
 (c) The Subarnarekha
 (d) None of the above
72. The snowline in the Himalayas varies between:
 (a) 4500 to 6000 meters in East
 (b) 4000 to 5800 meters in West
 (c) 4500 to 6000 meters in West
 (d) None of the above
73. The coastline of India is:
 (a) 7516.5 km long
 (b) 6,100 km long
 (c) 5,985 km long
 (d) 6,175 km long
74. Cash crop does not include:
 (a) Sugar cane (b) Cotton
 (c) Jute (d) Wheat
75. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of:
 (a) Rice (b) Tea
 (c) Oil Seeds (d) Pulses
76. Identify the richest mineral producing State in India:
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Orissa
77. The first fertilizer plant in India was set up at:
 (a) Nangal (b) Sindri
 (c) Alwaye (d) Trombay
78. If India's population continues to grow at the rate of 2% per annum, the population will be doubled of its present size in next:
 (a) 25 years (b) 30 years
 (c) 35 years (d) 40 years
79. India's most populous city is:
 (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
 (c) Delhi (d) Madras
80. Which of the following continents is areawise the largest?
 (a) Asia
 (b) Africa
 (c) North America
 (d) South America
81. Clear nights are colder than cloudy nights because of:
 (a) Condensation
 (b) Radiation

- (c) Insolation
- (d) Conduction

82. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) The Mediterranean Region : Summer rain
- (b) The Equatorial Region : Afternoon thunder shower
- (c) The Monsoon Region : Heavy rain throughout the year
- (d) The Desert Region : Winter rain

83. Which of the following industrial towns is located on the Chhotanagpur Plateau?

- (a) Bhillai (b) Ranchi
- (c) Asansol (d) Durgapur

84. River Damodar rises in:

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Chhotanagpur Plateau
- (c) Near Nainital
- (d) Western slopes of Somesar hills

85. 'Mistress of the Eastern seas' is the name of:

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan
- (c) Burma (d) India

86. The Constitution of India was adopted by:

- (a) The Constituent Assembly
- (b) The British Parliament
- (c) The Governor General
- (d) The Parliament of India

87. There is popular sovereignty in India because the Preamble to the Constitution begins with the words:

- (a) Democratic India
- (b) People's Democracy
- (c) Sovereignty of People
- (d) We the People of India

88. A money bill can originate:

- (a) Only in the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Only in the Lok Sabha
- (c) In both the Houses simultaneously
- (d) At the joint session of the two Houses

89. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens have been enumerated from:

- (a) Articles 12 to 35 of the Constitution
- (b) Articles 13 to 36 of the Constitution
- (c) Articles 15 to 39 of the Constitution
- (d) Articles 16 to 40 of the Constitution

90. Panchayati Raj is a subject on the:

- (a) Concurrent List
- (b) Union List
- (c) State List
- (d) Residual List

91. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution directs the State Governments to organise Village Panchayats?

- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 40
- (c) Article 48 (d) Article 51

92. Judicial Review signifies that the Supreme Court:

- (a) Has final authority over all cases
- (b) Can impeach the President
- (c) Can review cases decided by the High Courts
- (d) Can declare a state law as unconstitutional

93. Ideals of a welfare state are contained in the:

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Chapter on Fundamental Rights
- (c) VII Schedule of the Constitution
- (d) Preamble to the Constitution

94. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:

- (a) All the members of the Parliament
- (b) The people directly
- (c) All the members of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Members of the majority party in the Lok Sabha

95. The President of India can be removed from office by:

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) The Lok Sabha
- (c) The Chief Justice of India
- (d) The Parliament

96. How long can a person continue to be a minister in India without being a member of either House of Parliament?

- (a) Three months (b) Six months
- (c) One Year (d) No time limit

97. The maximum time gap between two successive sessions of the Parliament can be:

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 1 year
- (d) As specified by the President

98. Democracy in India rests on the fact that:

- (a) The Constitution is written
- (b) These are Fundamental Rights
- (c) People have the right to choose and change the Government
- (d) There are Directive Principles of State Policy

99. The President can declare national emergency on the grounds of:

- (a) Arms rebellion
- (b) External aggression
- (c) War
- (d) All the above

100. Which States are second and third so far as the representation in the Lok Sabha is concerned?

- (a) Bihar and Maharashtra
- (b) Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
- (d) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

101. The Planning Commission is:

- (a) A Ministry
- (b) A Government department

- (c) An Advisory body
- (d) An Autonomous corporation

102. The Planning economy in India is based on the:

- (a) Socialist System
- (b) Mixed Economy System
- (c) Capitalist System
- (d) Gandhian System

103. The largest revenue source in India is:

- (a) Direct Tax
- (b) Sales Tax
- (c) Railways
- (d) Excise Duty

104. India's progress has been reasonably satisfactory with regard to:

- (a) Growth of GNP
- (b) Reduction of unemployment
- (c) Growth of per capita income
- (d) Reduction in inequalities

105. Which industry in India was worst affected because of the partition?

- (a) Cotton and Sugar
- (b) Engineering and Cement
- (c) Jute and Cotton
- (d) Paper and Iron

106. The Eighth Five Year Plan seeks to give priority to:

- (a) Employment generation
- (b) Promote import
- (c) Industrial growth
- (d) Freedom of Press

107. In which industry in India are the maximum workers employed?

- (a) Jute
- (b) Iron and steel
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Sugar

108. Main source of India's national income is:

- (a) Industry
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Forestry
- (d) Foreign Trade

109. Forests in Bihar cover an area of:

- (a) 28 lakh hectares
- (b) 29 lakh hectares
- (c) 30 lakh hectares
- (d) 31 lakh hectares

110. Bihar has a Steel Plant at:

- (a) Darbhanga
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Hazaribagh
- (d) Jamshedpur

111. What is the number in the blank space in the following figure?

- (a) 36
- (b) 39
- (c) 81
- (d) 243

112. In a certain code HORSE is written as DRQNG. How would MONKEY be written in that code?

- (a) ADJMNL
- (b) YEKJOM
- (c) ESROHD
- (d) GNQRDM

113. By what smallest number must 56700 be multi-

plied to make it a perfect square?

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 9

114. The average temperature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was 42°C. The average temperature for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 43°C, that for Thursday being 44°C. The temperature on Monday was:

- (a) 41°C
- (b) 42°C
- (c) 43°C
- (d) 44°C

115. Consider the following statements:

P: To increase a number by 40% it is sufficient to multiply it by 1.4.

Q: To decrease a number by 40% it is sufficient to divide it by 1.4.

Here:

- (a) P is true but Q is false
- (b) Q is true but P is false
- (c) Both P and Q are true
- (d) Both P and Q are false

116. If $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of x is 11, then the value of x is:

- (a) 11
- (b) 22
- (c) 33
- (d) 44

117. Two trains for Amritsar leave Delhi at 10 A.M. and 11 A.M. the same day and travel at 60 Km and 75 Km per hour respectively. How many Km from Delhi will the two trains be together?

- (a) 150
- (b) 200
- (c) 250
- (d) 300

118. In an examination 30% students failed in English, 35% failed in Hindi and 27% failed in both. If the number of successful candidates is 248, then the total number of students that appeared in the examination is:

- (a) 600
- (b) 500
- (c) 400
- (d) 300

119. My watch is 3 minutes slow at 2 P.M. on Monday and 5 minutes fast at 2 P.M. on Wednesday. When did it show the correct time?

- (a) 6 A.M. on Tuesday
- (b) 8 A.M. on Tuesday
- (c) 4 A.M. on Wednesday
- (d) 8 A.M. on Wednesday

120. X, Y, Z, U are in increasing order and U, Y, W are in decreasing order. Which of the following does not have either increasing order or decreasing order?

- (a) X, W, Z
- (b) W, Y, Z
- (c) X, U, W
- (d) U, Y, W

ANSWERS

1. (b)
2. (a) *Ancient India by Ram Sharan Sharma, p. 11*
3. (a) *An Advanced History of India by R.C. Majumdar, p. 25.*
4. (c) *Hindu World by B. Walker, Vol 1, page 384*
5. (b) *Ancient India by Ram Sharan Sharma, p. 136*

6. (d) *An Advanced History of India* by R.C. Majumdar, page 80
7. (d) *Ancient India* by Ram Sharan Sharma, p. 102
8. (a) *The Oxford History of India* by V. Smith, p. 126
9. (a) *The Oxford History of India*, p. 126
10. (d)
11. (a) *Ancient India* by Ram Sharan Sharma, p. 158
12. (d)
13. (b)
14. (b) *An Advanced History of India* by R.C. Majumdar, p. 387
15. (b) *A History of India Vol I* by Romila Thapar, p. 297-98
16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (d)
19. (a) *Medieval India* by Satish Chandra, p. 84, 229
20. (a)
21. (a) *Medieval India* by Satish Chandra, p. 246
22. (d) 23. (n) 24. (a) 25. (b)
26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (c)
30. (b) *Gandhi—An Autobiography*, p. 298
31. (a) 32. (a)
33. (a) *India 1993*, p. 742 (on 12th Dec, 1971)
34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (b)
38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (a) 41. (c)
42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (c)
46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (b)
50. (b) 51. (d) 52. (c) 53. (b)
54. (c) 55. (a) 56. (d) 57. (c)
58. (a) 59. (b) 60. (a)
61. (a) *A Dictionary of Geography* by W.G. Moore, p. 217
62. (a) *Britannica*, 1991, Vol. 7, page 951
63. (c) 64. (c)
65. (c) *A Geography of India* by Gopal Singh, p. 9 (1.7)
66. (a) *Britannica*, 1991, Vol 7, p. 111
67. (d) 8°4' and 37°6' north latitude—(*India '93* p. 1)
68. (a) *India 1993*, p. 6
69. (d) 70. (d) 71. (c) 72. (d)
73. (a) *Manorania Year Book 1994*, p. 455
74. (d) 75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (b)
78. (c)
79. (b) *India 1993*, p. 7
80. (a) *Fact Finder (Windward)*, p. 4
81. (b) 82. (b) 83. (a) 84. (b)
85. (a) 86. (a) 87. (d) 88. (b)
89. (a) 90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (c)
93. (a) 94. (c) 95. (d) 96. (b)
97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (d)
100. (a) Bihar (54); Maharashtra (48). The first is U.P. (85)
101. (c) 102. (b) 103. (d) 104. (c)
105. (c) 106. (a) 107. (c) 108. (b)
109. (b) *India 1993*, p. 742
110. (d)
111. (d) $1 \times 3 = 3$; $3 \times 3 = 9$; $9 \times 27 = 243$
112. (d) In HORSE, OR = RQ; In MONKEY, ON = NQ
113. (c) 114. (a) 115. (a) 116. (c)
117. (d)
118. (c) failed = $30 + 35 = 65 - 27 = 38$
 passed = $100 - 38 = 62$
 If pass 62, total = 100
 If pass 248, total = 400
119. (b) 120. (a)

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TEST OF REASONING—1

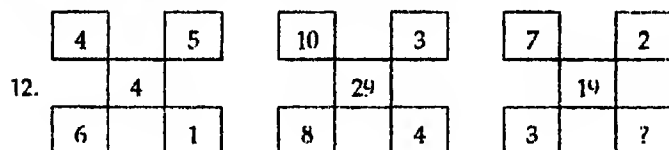
Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) 49 (b) 64 (c) 48
(d) 100 (e) 1
2. (a) 64 (b) 27 (c) 8
(d) 125 (e) 81
3. (a) 31 (b) 43 (c) 57
(d) 59 (e) 71
4. (a) 49 (b) 91 (c) 27
(d) 43 (e) 87
5. (a) 0 (b) 5 (c) 10
(d) 15 (e) 25

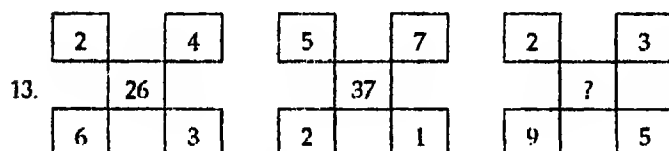
Match the questions with (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) on the basis of similar relationship among numbers:

6. 3 : 9 : 27 (a) 12 : 18 : 30
7. 4 : 32 : 8 (b) 8 : 4 : 2
8. 8 : 16 : 24 (c) 81 : 45 : 36
9. 45 : 22 : 23 (d) 1 : 1 : 1
10. 12 : 3 : 4 (e) 56 : 28 : 14
11. 16 : 8 : 4 (f) 5 : 15 : 3

The numbers in the figures of each question follow the same pattern. Find out the missing one.



- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) 3 (e) 6



- (a) 57 (b) 48 (c) 54 (d) 53 (e) 51

Calculate the value of each consonant by (its place in the alphabetical order $\times 2 - 1$) and of vowels, (its place $\times 2 + 1$). Then add all values to find out the value of each word:

14. SPAN
(a) 75 (b) 101 (c) 98
(d) 104 (e) 94
15. HOUSE
(a) 125 (b) 142 (c) 137
(d) 145 (e) 132
16. ABOUT
(a) 119 (b) 123 (c) 115

- (d) 117 (e) 121

In questions 17 to 20, a lead word is followed by five words. Four are related to the lead word in a similar way. Find the odd-one:

17. DETERMINATION
(a) NOTION (b) MENTION
(c) DENOTE (d) MATRON
(e) NATION
18. PERFORMANCE
(a) PRANCE (b) PRONE
(c) ROMAN (d) REFORM
(e) ROMANCE
19. PRESIDENT
(a) RESIDENT (b) RIDE
(c) PRESIDE (d) DENT
(e) SIDE
20. EXTRAORDINARY
(a) RETIRE (b) TRADER
(c) TERRAIN (d) NARRATE
(e) DIRTY

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the series of letters given below:

P R T C P C T N C P T R N R C P C P R C R T C P C T
N C P N P C R C P

21. How many Cs are immediately followed by P but not preceded by R?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6
(d) 5 (e) 7

22. Which letter in the series has the least occurrence?

- (a) N (b) T (c) R
(d) C (e) P

23. Which letter has the highest frequency?

- (a) P (b) N (c) T
(d) R (e) C

24. At how many places has a letter been preceded and followed by the same letter?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7
(d) 8 (e) 9

Find out the set of letters for each question that is different from others:

25. (a) QPTS (b) AZDC (c) KJNM
(d) SRWV (e) HGKJ
26. (a) BCEH (b) KLNQ (c) FGJM
(d) UVXA (e) RSUX
27. (a) FECA (b) IHFD (c) ONLJ
(d) XWTR (e) MLJH
28. (a) EBZD (b) NKJM (c) AXWZ
(d) TQPS (e) GDCF

If BARCELONA is coded as QTGZPJDKT and

HIROSHIMA is coded as **YFGDLYFVT**:

29. **LEONARDO DA VINCI** would be coded as:

- (a) JPKDTGBD BT EYKZY
- (b) JPDTKGBD BT EFKZF
- (c) JPKDTGBD BT EFKZF
- (d) JPKDTGBK BT EFKZF

30. **SHAKESPEARE** would be coded as:

- (a) LYTCPLUPTGP (b) LFTCPLUPTGP
- (c) LYTCPLUPTFP (d) LYTCPLUTPPF

The word **'FEATURE'** has been coded in five different ways. Same codes have been used for the word **STRAIGHT** but not in the same order. Match identical parts:

- | FEATURE | STRAIGHT |
|-------------|--------------|
| 31. GFBUVSF | (a) TVUENMOB |
| 32. EFZUTSD | (b) THGIARTS |
| 33. EFTARUE | (c) TUSBHIU |
| 34. CGDXZXL | (d) TSARGITH |
| 35. ERUTAEP | (e) RUQBHHGU |

Q. 36 to 40. Which figure is different from others?

36. A B C D E
37. A B C D E
38. A B C D E
39. A B C D E
40. A B C D E

Q. 41 to 45. Which figure from A, B, C, D and E is related to the third figure in the question in the same way as first and second figure.

41. A B C D E

42. A B C D E
43. A B C D E
44. A B C D E
45. A B C D E

Seema is Rashmi's sister and Madhu's daughter who is Rekha's sister. Deepti is Mukesh's daughter and Balloo's sister. Ravi is Rashmi's father and Mukesh is Madhu's brother-in-law.

46. Mukesh is Rekha's:

- (a) father (b) brother (c) husband
- (d) brother-in-law (e) uncle

47. Balloo is Seema's:

- (a) cousin (b) brother-in-law
- (c) nephew (d) uncle
- (e) father

48. Four places, A, B, C and D are situated along a straight road in the same order. D is 78 km from A. The distance between A and B is double of distance between C and D. The distance between C and D is one third of the distance between B and C. What is the distance between B and C?

- (a) 36 km. (b) 39 km. (c) 30 km
- (d) 33 km. (e) None of these

49. Connecting the places mentioned in the question 48, is a train. It leaves D for A at 4 P.M. and has a speed of 90 km.p.h. It stops at each station for 3 minutes but has to wait at each outer signal for 2 minutes as well. It will reach A at:

- (a) 5.02 P.M. (b) 5.04 P.M. (c) 5.07 P.M.
(d) 5.10 P.M. (e) 5.11 P.M.

A company has launched four of its products, soap, tooth-paste, shaving cream and talcum powder. The Sales Managers of these products are Kanchan, Sudhir, Navin and Keshav. Each of them is incharge of only one product. Their offices are at Ghaziabad, Delhi, Gudgaon and Shahdara but not in the same order. Sudhir and Keshav are not in Shahdara or Gudgaon nor are they incharge of soap or talcum powder. Kanchan does not have his office at Gudgaon and Navin does not look after the sale of talcum powder. Sudhir has nothing to do with shaving cream. The head-office of talcum powder is not in Delhi.

50. Who is in Ghaziabad?
(a) Navin (b) Kanchan
(c) Keshav (d) Sudhir
51. Kanchan looks after the sales of ...
(a) talcum powder (b) soap
(c) tooth-paste (d) shaving cream
52. Where is Navin's office?
(a) Delhi (b) Shahdara
(c) Gudgaon (d) Ghaziabad
- Find out the missing letters/numbers:
53. CG10; MN27; BT22; H ... 27.
(a) T (b) J (c) K (d) U (e) S
54. P30N; J27Q; F ? W; K36Y.
(a) 27 (b) 29 (c) 19 (d) 25 (e) 30

The situation of seven points A, B, C, D, E, F and G is as follows:

- B is 1 km to the south of D.
E is 4 km to the east of C.
A is 1 km to the west of D.
F is 1 km to the north of C.
B is 3 km to the east of G.
G is 1 km to the west of F.

55. Which three points lie in a straight line?
(a) ABE (b) CBE (c) AFC (d) BFG
(e) None of these
56. Which two points are farthest?
(a) C and D (b) G and E (c) A and E
(d) G and D (e) None of these
57. If there is a network of roads from north-south and east-west, how much time would a person take in reaching from D to C at a speed of 5 km an hour?
(a) 52 min. (b) 1 hr. (c) 36 min.

- (d) 48 min. (e) None of these

58. In the class-attendance register, the names of the boys are arranged alphabetically. Gaurav and Saurabh have 14 boys between them. If Gaurav is 37th from the bottom, Saurabh would be '?' from the beginning.

- (a) 25th (b) 26th (c) 27th
(d) 28th (e) None of these

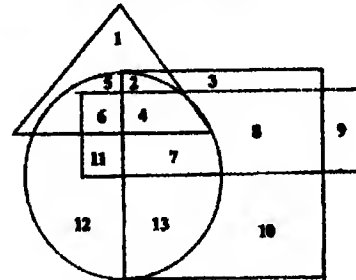
59. An old couple start for a 5 km walk at a speed of 4 km per hour, but for each next kilometre they take 2 minutes extra as compared to the previous one. How much total time would their walk take?

- (a) 1 hr. 35 min. (b) 2 hrs. 5 min.
(c) 1 hr. 15 min. (d) 1 hr. 55 min.
(e) None of these

60. 4 children can finish 8 ice-creams in 7 minutes, how much time would 16 children take in finishing 32 ice-creams?

- (a) 28 min. (b) 35 min. (c) 16 min.
(d) 64 min. (e) 7 min.

The diagram below shows the hobby classes attended by girls during vacation. The triangle represents cooking classes, the square dance classes, the circle music classes and the rectangle painting classes. Each section of the figure is numbered.

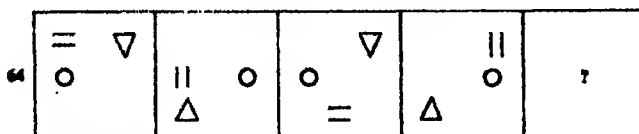


61. Number 6 represents the set of girls who have offered:
(a) cooking, music and dance
(b) music, painting and dance
(c) cooking, painting and dance
(d) cooking, music and painting
62. Which number represents the set who have dance and music?
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 11 (d) 13
63. Which number represents the set who have offered all the four?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 2

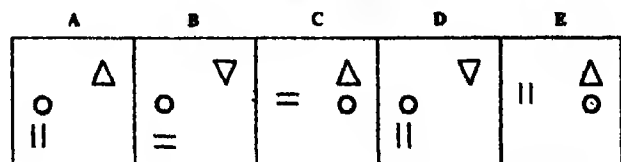
NON-VERBAL SERIES

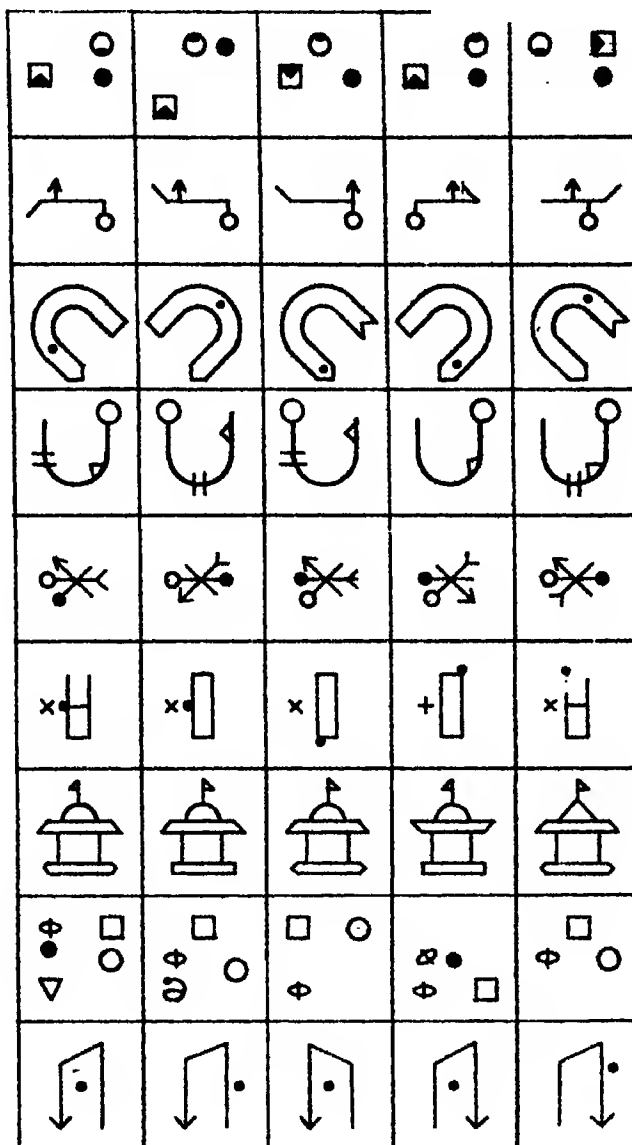
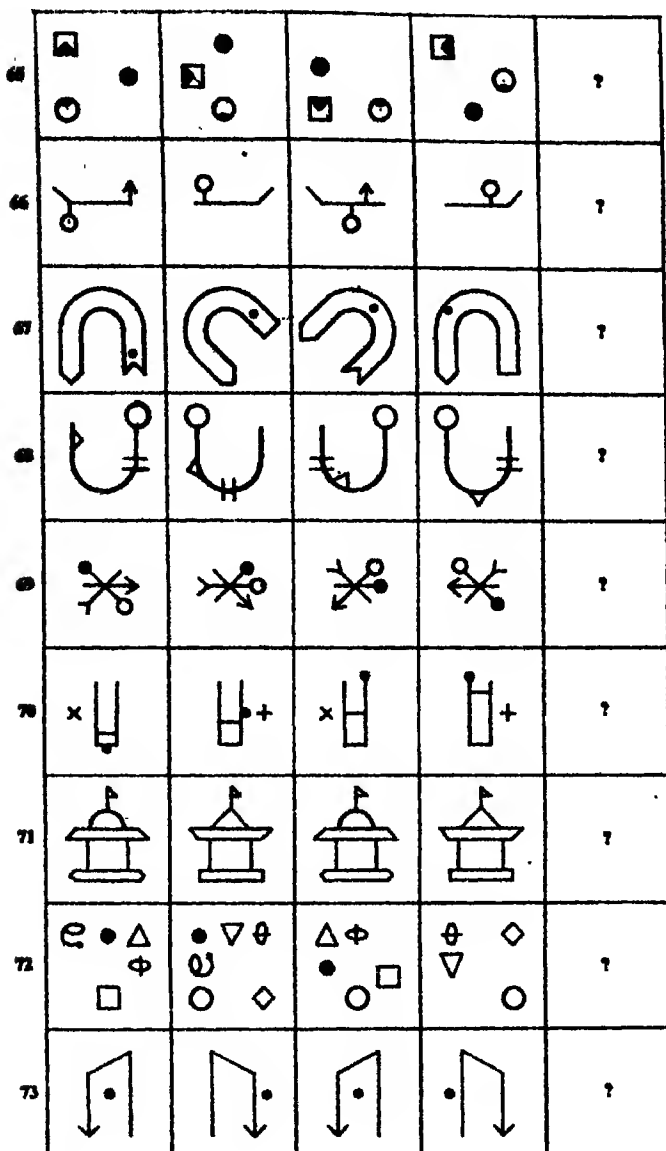
Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to say which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figures:

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



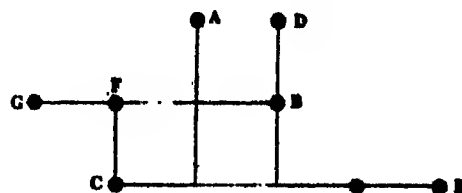


ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- (c) All the others are squares of some number.
- (e) All the other numbers are cubes of some number or the other.
- (c) Other numbers are not divisible by any other number.
- (d) All the other numbers are divisible by some other number.
- (a) All the other numbers are divisible by 5.
- (d) $x : x^2 : x^3$
- (f) $x : xy : y$
- (a) Add first and second number to get the third one.
- (c) Deduct second number from the first to get the third one.
- (b) $xy : x : y$
- (e) $4x : 2x : x$
- (b) Example: $(4^2 + 5^2) - (6^2 + 1^2) = 4$;
 $(7^2 + 2^2) - (3^2 + 5^2) = 19$.
- (e) Example: $(2 \times 4) + (6 \times 3) = 26$; $(2 \times 3) + (9 \times 5) = 51$.
- (c) 15. (c) 16. (a)
- (a) All the letters should be taken from the word. This one has an extra 'O'.
- (d) In other words, the letters borrowed for making a word are used as such without changing their order.
- (b) The other words occur in the word as such.
- (a) Same as 17.
- (d) 22. (a) 23. (e) 24. (d) 25. (d)
- (c) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (a)
- (c) Next letters (alphabets) have been used as codes.
- (e) Letters 1, 3, 5 ... are preceding ones and the remain-

- ing are next ones.
33. (d) Set of two letters are made and the letters interchange places.
34. (a) For the first letter, the next alphabet is used, for second one next to next, thus the gap increases by one letter.
35. (b) The letters are in reverse order.
36. B. The dot ought to be on the right of cross.
37. D. The inner figure should have one line extra.
38. D. Same as 36.
39. C. The first letter ought to be upside down.
40. E. The triangle faces wrong direction.
41. C. The inner figure becomes outer and the outer one inner and both turn upside down.
42. A. The top comes in the middle, the two parts change direction and turn upside down and are attached to the figure.
43. C. One figure goes inside the second one and both turn at an angle of 90° but in opposite directions.
44. E. The outer lines bend and join at corners.
45. A. The figure tilts at an angle of 90° and outer figures interchange places.
46. (c)
47. (n)
48. (b)
49. (b) Two stations B and C = 6 min.; 3 outer signals = 6 min.; 78 km. = 52 min.
50. (c)
51. (a)
52. (c)
53. (e) Give numbers to letters according to their places in the alphabetical order and add the two.
54. (b) Same as 53.

55. (d)
56. (b)
57. (d)



58. (c)
59. (a) $15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 = 95$ minutes.
60. (e)
61. (d)
62. (d)
63. (a)
64. B. Triangle goes from corner to opposite corner turning upside down, the two lines gain an extra step and turn alternately, the dot goes right and left.
65. D. The box gains a step rotating anti-clockwise, the dot and circle (turning upside down) have regular movement.
66. B. The knob moves towards right along top and bottom and the small line goes from left end to the right one.
67. C. The ends of horse shoe change, it tilts and the dot moves forward.
68. E. Circle goes to the other end and the other two move along the line.
69. A. 'Y' goes round clockwise and the other three anti-clockwise.
70. B. Level increases, dot moves and cross and + occur alternately.
71. C. The figure is repeated alternately but flag remains the same.
72. E. The figures tilt, move and disappear.
73. A. The figure changes alternately and the dot hops in and out.

TEST OF REASONING

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TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) resin (b) paper (c) lac
(d) rubber (e) plastic
2. (a) Kaziranga (b) Tuticorin (c) Periyar
(d) Ghana (e) Gir
3. (a) adjournment (b) caucus
(c) lobbying (d) paradox (e) filibuster
4. (a) epic (b) satire (c) solstice
(d) allegory (e) metaphor
5. (a) Marathi (b) Bengali (c) Bhojpuri
(d) Kannada (e) Urdu
6. (a) Mandoo (b) Chittor (c) Golkunda
(d) Sanchi (e) Cavalior
7. (a) virus (b) leprosy (c) rabies
(d) plague (e) typhoid
8. (a) opium (b) tobacco (c) tea
(d) coffee (e) coca-cola

In questions 9 to 16, the items given have a definite relationship. You have to tick-mark the choice with similar relationship:

9. temperature : degrees
(a) milk : cups
(b) medicine : spoonfuls
(c) distance : miles
(d) food : calories
10. cook : food
(a) farmer : crops
(b) tailor : clothes
(c) postman : letters
(d) doctor : disease
11. Agra : Madras
(a) Bhopal : M.P.
(b) Kanchanjanga : Everest
(c) Calcutta : Hugli
(d) pearl : gold
12. court : justice
(a) jail : prisoners
(b) signal : traffic
(c) hospital : treatment
(d) college : faculties
13. doctors : epidemics
(a) teachers : education

- (b) lawyers : justice
(c) engineers : construction
(d) reformers : social evils
14. bus : truck
(a) butterfly : beetle
(b) train : engine
(c) tractor : cultivation
(d) inertia : motion
15. virus : infection
(a) boredom : monotony
(b) time : eternity
(c) stage : performance
(d) discontentment : revolt
16. colour : blue
(a) garment : trousers
(b) water : liquid
(c) milk : tea
(d) cigarette : smoke

Each of the questions given below has five items. Tick-mark the two that are most alike or mean almost the same:

17. (a) fat ☐ (b) healthy ☐
(c) bulky ☐ (d) heavy ☐
(e) huge ☐
18. (a) remove ☐ (b) travel ☐
(c) settle ☐ (d) move ☐
(e) migrate ☐
19. (a) enemies ☐ (b) competitors ☐
(c) allies ☐ (d) rivals ☐
(e) successors ☐
20. (a) anarchy ☐ (b) lawlessness ☐
(c) hierarchy ☐ (d) dictatorship ☐
(e) democracy ☐

Match the questions with a, b, c, d, e and f on the basis of similar relationship among items. The order of words having similar relationship need not be the same.

21. school : university : education
(a) furniture : tree : wood
22. factory : product : market
(b) stone : building : statue
23. pitcher : water : glass
(c) entertainment : radio : TV

24. cow : tea : milk

(d) medicine : capsule : bottle

25. metal : coin : nail

(e) dog : snake : bite

26. bird : fly : kite.

(f) studio : cinema : auditorium

On a race-course, Devil is behind Thunderbolt who is behind Bouncer. Chetak is ahead Bouncer, Don is behind Thunderbolt but ahead Devil.

27. Which horse is heading towards the winning post?

- (a) Devil (b) Thunderbolt
(c) Chetak (d) Bouncer
(e) Don

28. Which horse is exactly in the middle?

- (a) Devil (b) Thunderbolt
(c) Chetak (d) Bouncer
(e) Don

Four girls A, B, C and D and four boys K, L, M, N are sitting around a table that has eight seats.

No two girls are sitting near each other.

M is between B and C.

D is between N and K.

C is to the right of K.

29. A is between :

- (a) N and M (b) M and L
(c) N and L (d) L and K
(e) None of these

30. Who is to the right of B?

- (a) K (b) L
(c) M (d) N

31. Who is exactly opposite D?

- (a) A (b) M
(c) B (d) C

32. A box in a dark room contains three black and three blue pairs of socks. What is the minimum number of socks that he must take out in order to have one blue and one black pair of socks?

- (a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

SYLLOGISMS

In questions 33 to 40, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- (a) necessarily follows from the Statements.
(b) is only a long drawn one.
(c) definitely does not follow from the Statements.

(d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the Statements given.

Statement:

33. 1. All the corrupt officers were transferred to small places.
2. Mr Doshi was transferred to a small town.

Conclusion: Mr Doshi was a corrupt officer.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

34. 1. It is believed that the developing nations have potentials for big emerging markets in the world trade.
2. The scope of India's commercial potentials is enormous.

Conclusion: India is a developing nation.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

35. 1. General public is always interested in the intimate secrets and scandals of celebrities.
2. Some authors make it a habit to probe into their private lives.

Conclusion: They are aware of the fact that their books will sell like hot cakes.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

36. 1. Many persons are reported to have been killed in an area where communal violence broke out.
2. According to officials, perfect normalcy has been restored there.

Conclusion: The families of the deceased too are leading a normal life and have forgotten their dead.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. The Chief Minister of a State and the Home Minister are not on very good terms.
2. Both of them are very powerful.

Conclusion: The weaker of the two would have to quit ultimately.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. Most of us ascribe good fortune and success to our endeavour, tact, talent and efficiency.
2. We attribute our failures and misfortune to gods.

Conclusion: We are too conceited to blame ourselves for our failures.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. These days, every other day there is an air-crash.
2. One seldom heard about air-accidents in the past.

Conclusion: The quality of aeroplanes is deteriorating day by day.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. All the persons arrested under TADA were refused bail.
2. The court refused to release Mr X on bail.

Conclusion: Mr X had been arrested under TADA.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions 41 to 48, Statements 1 and 2 are followed by Conclusions I and II. Taking the Statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows from the Statements.
(b) Only Conclusion II follows from the Statements.
(c) Both I and II follow from the Statements.
(d) Either I or II follows from the Statements.
(e) Neither I nor II follows from the Statements.

Statements:

41. 1. All locks are keys.
2. All keys are doors.

Conclusions:

- I. All doors are keys.
II. Some doors are locks.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. Some bats are potatoes.
2. All potatoes are spoons.

Conclusions:

- I. Some spoons are potatoes.
II. Some bats are spoons.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

43. 1. Some newspapers are cameras.
2. Some cameras are photographers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some newspapers are photographers.
II. Some cameras are not newspapers.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. All kings are ministers.

2. Some ministers are pilots.

Conclusions:

- I. Some kings are pilots.
II. No king is a pilot.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. Every poem is either an epic or a drama.
2. Some epics and dramas are novels.

Conclusions:

- I. Some poems are novels.
II. Every novel is either a poem or a drama.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. Blue is black and yellow is red and black is white and red is pink.
2. A combination of blue and yellow forms green.

Conclusions:

- I. For green, white and pink should be mixed.
II. For green, black and white should be mixed.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

47. 1. The lawyers who do not go to court are either in hospital or in jail.
2. All persons in jail are prisoners and in the hospital patients.

Conclusions:

- I. Some prisoners are lawyers.
II. Some patients are lawyers.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

48. 1. Some TV serials are full of fun.
2. Most of the TV serials are full of violence.

Conclusions:

- I. There is not much difference between fun and violence.
II. Every serial is either full of fun or full of violence.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In questions 49 to 56, a statement is followed by Implications I and II. An implication means something taken for granted or being hinted at. Tick mark (✓) the right choice as follows:

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit.
(d) Either I is implicit or II.
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

49. In an Agricultural Fair, special arrangements are being made to demonstrate the latest technology to farmers.

Implications:

- I. The farmers do not usually have the practical knowledge of latest development in the field of agricultural technology.
- II. The farmers can improve their yield and quality of their product by using this technology.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

50. Himachal Pradesh is setting up a Rs 20 crore export park for its products.

Implications:

- I. The export items need a sophisticated place to attract tourists.
- II. The State, with its development strategy needs a proper market for its products.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

51. The Chief Minister of a State has requested the centre to send special forces during elections.

Implications:

- I. The Police of the State is inefficient.
- II. Violence and cheating is dreaded during election.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

52. Special attempts are being made to preserve the folk arts that are on the verge of extinction.

Implications:

- I. No art can flourish without a support from the government and patronisation.
- II. There is no dearth of money in the department of Culture and Tourism.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

53. Some of the Institutes, claiming to award degrees to candidates were found to be absolutely fake and not recognized by any of the government bodies.

Implications:

- I. It is just a way of earning money from students by cheating them.
- II. They have applied for recognition now and will ultimately get it.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

54. Last minute changes in the programme of VVIPs cause great inconvenience to the authorities and organizers.

Implications:

- I. All the arrangements regarding safety, welcome and other related programmes have to be reshuffled.
- II. VVIPs are not aware of the inconvenience they cause to others.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

55. In a certain "part of China, about 3000 years old" bodies (mummies) of men, women and children have been dug out.

Implications:

- I. These ancient people knew the art of preserving bodies.
- II. The geographical conditions were such that the bodies got preserved automatically.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

56. In spite of statutory warning on packets of cigarettes, there hasn't been any decline in the sale of the item.

Implications:

- I. Smokers hardly pay any heed to warning.
- II. Most of the smokers are illiterate.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions given below, Assumption 'A' is followed by Reasons RI and RII. Tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only RI is the reason for A.
- (b) Only RII is the reason for A.
- (c) Both RI and RII are the right reasons.
- (d) Either RI or RII can be the reason for A.
- (e) Neither RI nor RII is the reason for A.

57. A. The Medical and Health Department is seeking cooperation of social workers for the implementation of its Family Welfare Programme.

- RI. Its own staff is busy in coping with other programmes.
- RII. The magnitude of the problem demands co-operation from all agencies.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

58. A. Many foreign tourists cancelled their visit to India during the months of September and October when they learnt about the pneumonic plague.

- RI. Foreigners are not strong enough to cope with an epidemic like plague.
- RII. Plague is incurable.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

59. A. Men often gain weight during middle age.

RI. Their work at office and a relaxed settled life keeps them too occupied to give sufficient attention to physical fitness.

RII. Change in hormones adds to their weight.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

60. A. In spite of all the hue and cry about wild-life preservation, tiger continues to be slaughtered.

RI. Tigers are a menace to the neighbouring areas.

RII. Its skin and other parts of the body are sold as contrabands at a heavy gain.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

61. A. Premature children remain weak during their early years.

RI. They are not fully developed at the time of their birth.

RII. Their parents are not mentally prepared to receive them early so they are neglected.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

62. A. Books written by courtiers and court historians are not the correct records of history.

RI. These courtiers and historians only wrote praises of the monarchs as they did not want to risk their lives by writing anything otherwise.

RII. The monarchs dictated them to write only the stuff that would project their required image to posterity.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

63. A. Flocks of geese usually fly in a formation shaped like 'V'.

RI. The geese know the letter 'V' by instinct.

RII. They fly in order of seniority, their leader being the foremost in front.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

64. A. More and more old-homes are being set-up throughout the country.

RI. Most of the families find the old an encumbrance.

RII. Life lived with one's own age-group members is more enjoyable than the life in family.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

Each question given below has a Problem and two Courses of Actions marked I and II that might help in coping with it. You have to decide which is the right Course of Action and tick-mark your choice:

- (a) Only I is the right Course of Action.
(b) Only II is the right Course of Action.
(c) Both I and II are right.
(d) Either I or II could be right.
(e) Neither I nor II is the right Course of Action.

65. When a woman underwent tests prior to an operation, the doctors came to know that she had AIDS.

I. She should be sent home without operation as AIDS is not curable.

II. The doctors should keep her in an isolation ward and refer her to some hospital which has a special AIDS ward.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. The manager of a restaurant is worried as there has been a regular fall in the number of customers during the month.

I. The manager should try to find out the reason, may be a rival place in the nearby area or the quality and variety is not as good as it used to be.

II. The restaurant people should improve their food-stuff and make the place more inviting and attractive.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

67. Crafts-persons associated with cottage industries do not get sufficient return for their work while the things they make are sold at Emporiums at a very high price.

I. They should send a joint petition to the department concerned.

II. They should have a co-operative store of their own and stop their supplies to Emporiums.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. A noted leader is very much disturbed about the wrong things published against him in a local paper.

I. The leader should proceed legally and file a defamation case against the editor of the newspaper for distorting his image in the public eye.

II. He should ask his supporters to teach the editor a lesson by threatening and demonstrations against him.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. A remote rural area is always the first one to report cases of cholera every year.

I. A modern hospital should be built there to provide the residents of that area all the medical facilities.

II. Clean drinking water and a demonstration in hygienic living should be treated as emergency requirements for the area.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. Most of the educationists realize that vocationalization of education has failed in achieving its objectives.

I. A high level committee of educationists should be formed to probe into the reasons for its failure.

II. The scheme of vocational education should be dropped.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. The Sales Promotion Scheme of a product has not received sufficient response.

- I. Attractive incentives should be promised to sales person.
- II. The product should be given more publicity through suitable medias.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

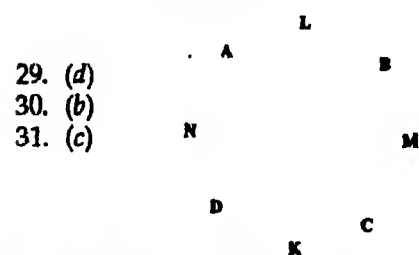
72. A terrorist group has threatened to blast a shrine situated in high hills if pilgrims tried to go there as they usually do during a certain month of the year.

- I. The pilgrimage should be cancelled.
- II. Proper safety should be provided to the pilgrims and measures should be taken to protect and safeguard the shrine.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (e) All the others are tree-products.
2. (b) It is the only harbour among sanctuaries.
3. (d) All the other terms are related to Constitution or Legislation.
4. (c) All the others are terms related to literature.
5. (c) All the others are languages, this one is a dialect.
6. (d) All the other places are famous for their forts.
7. (a) All the others are diseases.
8. (e) All the others are products of plants.
9. (c) The relationship is that of the thing and a definite unit of its measurement.
10. (b) The relationship is that of the person who prepares certain thing.
11. (b) Both belong to the same category-cities and mountain-peaks.
12. (c) The relationship is that of place and its activity.
13. (d) One fights with the other.
14. (a) Both are different members of the same set.
15. (d) One results in the other.
16. (a) The relationship is that of general and specific.
17. (a) & (c) 18. (d) & (e) 19. (b) & (d) 20. (a) & (b)
21. (c) Two of the items provide the third one.
22. (f) Place of production : Product : Place of display.
23. (d) A common item is in two containers.
24. (a) One is a product of the other and is used in the third item.
25. (b) One element is used for making the other two.
26. (e) Two of the things have a common quality.
27. (c)
28. (b) The order is Ch; Bn; Th; Don; Devil.



32. (c) He might pull six of the same colour.
33. (d) It is not stated that other officers were not transferred nor we know whether Mr Doshi was an officer or not.
34. (a) The conclusion is obvious.
35. (a) The conclusion is in confirmation with the statements.
36. (c) Normalcy does not mean forgetting the dead or emotional normalcy.
37. (b) May be the feelings are personal and in spite of difference they may like to work with each other.
38. (a) The conclusion naturally follows from the statements.
39. (c) There could be numberless reasons.
40. (b) The conclusion is drawn on a general assumption, hence a long drawn one.

Some of the questions in the next set may best be solved by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and reaching a fool-proof conclusion:

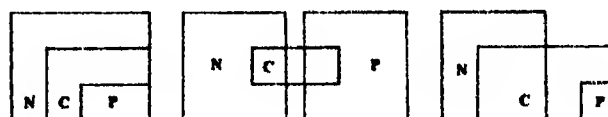
41. (b)



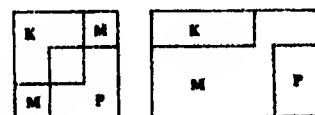
42. (c)



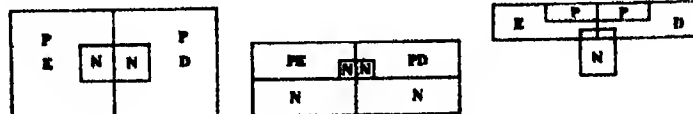
43. (c)



44. (d)



45. (c)



- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 46. (a) | 47. (c) | 48. (e) | 49. (c) |
| 50. (c) | 51. (b) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) |
| 54. (a) | 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (b) |
| 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) | 61. (a) |
| 62. (c) | 63. (e) | 64. (a) | 65. (b) |
| 66. (c) | 67. (c) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) |
| 70. (a) | 71. (c) | 72. (b) | |

Facts about Science

Computers

A computer is a device that solves problems by applying prescribed operations on data entered into it. The electronic computer can perform its data-processing operations accurately at high speeds without human intervention. There are two basic types of computers—*analog* and *digital*. The *analog* computer operates on data represented by variable physical quantities, such as voltages, and measures continuously. By contrast, the *digital* computer works with numbers, words, and symbols expressed as digits, which it manipulates and counts discretely. A third general class of computers, the *hybrid* computer, combines the features of the other two and utilizes both *analog* and *discrete* representations of data.

The majority of computers in use today are of the *digital* variety. Extremely versatile, *digital* computers can carry out a multitude of varied tasks, from routine accounting and bookkeeping to the control of spacecraft and analysis of scientific data. Because of its widespread use and the tremendous impact the *digital* computer has had on modern society, this article treats it in considerable detail, though attention also is given to the other varieties.

Types of Computers

Analog Computers

An *analog* computer solves problems by operating on continuous variables rather than on discontinuous or discrete units as do *digital* computers. Physical quantities, such as the position of a lever, voltage on a wire, or pressure in a pipe, stand for the values being com-

puted, and the measurements of these quantities represent the values of the variables. An automobile speedometer can be regarded as a type of *analog* computer measuring the voltage output of a generator connected to the driveshaft. As the speed of rotation of the shaft changes, so the generator output changes—*i.e.*, the indicated voltage representing the generator output is used as an analogue of the road speed of the car.

To represent physical variables by means of analogues, an *analog* computer uses various types of amplifiers connected so as to perform such arithmetic operations as summation and multiplication or such mathematical operations as integrations and differentiations. Accuracy is somewhat limited by the precision available in some of the electrical components; it may vary slightly as a result of environmental or material conditions. *Digital* computers do not have this problem because they operate on the presence or absence of discrete signals.

Among the early *analog* computers was a special-purpose computer developed by Lord Kelvin in 1872 as a tide predictor. Later devised along the same lines was a harmonic synthesizer with 80 components, each of which could generate a sinusoidal (wavelike) motion. The periods of the various units were simply related by gear trains; each component motion could be multiplied by constant factors by adjustment of the fulcrum on levers, and the components were added to produce a resultant. A pen attached to the sum lever plotted the output. From harmonic analyzers a machine

called the *isograph* was developed in 1937 to solve polynomial equations with real coefficients. An electrical version of the equation solver was built in the same year, and both mechanical and electrical machines have since been constructed to solve systems of linear equations.

A significant development in *analog* computers was the invention of a device for amplifying torque by the U.S. electrical engineer Vannevar Bush. In 1931 Bush and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had fabricated a mechanical *analog* computer called the *differential analyzer*, which was to influence developments in various laboratories around the world. In a device of this kind, shaft motion represents variables, gears give multiplication or division, and differential gears provide addition and subtraction. Integration is accomplished by means of a knife-edged wheel rotating at a variable radius on a circular rotating table. A mechanical interconnection of such devices is the analogue of a system represented by a set of differential equations.

Digital Computers

A *digital* computer differs in principle from an *analog* computer rather in the way that counting differs from measuring. An *analog* signal has a continuously valid interpretation from the smallest to the largest value that it can achieve. A *digital* signal has only a discrete number of interpretations, usually (though not necessarily) two. Each signal thus falls in a number of bands within which its interpretation is clear, separated by regions of transition where the interpretation would be ambiguous. Signals being

processed are arranged never to be in these ambiguous states, and in this way calculations can be made to deliver exact results. Suppose that a variable has any of N different values. Inside the computer a pattern of signals chosen from a repertoire of N possible patterns can represent the value of that variable exactly. There are many ways of doing this. The most commonly adopted is a binary positional notation in which each signal is either 0 or 1.

In a binary computer each signal is called a bit (from *binary digit*), a pattern of eight bits is known as a byte, and a number (varying from one machine to the next but typically two or four) of bytes is called a word. Many machine operations are on word-sized units of data. An instruction might specify, for example, that a certain word from the memory is to be transferred to a register within the arithmetic unit. Another might add the contents of two registers together and send the resulting word to a third register. In operation, a sequence of such instructions (a program) is held in memory and the instructions are performed in turn by the computer. A particular set of instructions that allows the computer to choose which of the instructions to execute next according to the results of some test is fundamental. Such a test permits the machine to alter its action at a stage in the program that may have been difficult, if not impossible, for the programmer to anticipate. In this manner an extraordinary diversity of behaviour can be achieved by computers solely by virtue of their speed and precision.

All digital systems, regardless of size, type, or application, have certain basic components and follow certain fundamental operational principles. For a discussion of these, see below *Digital computer operation and components*.

Hybrid Computers

A hybrid computer system con-

sists of a combination of analog and digital computers. In most of the early hybrid systems (introduced during the late 1950s), the digital machine was employed merely as a support device for the analog unit. Most recent hybrid computers, by contrast, are digitally based. The basic components of these systems include a digital processor and a main memory for the internal storage of a master digital program and data, a feature that allows for automated program setup and operation. Several analog units are used to provide continuous parallel computational capability; they operate directly under the control of the digital program. For proper interfacing, hybrid systems are equipped with special converters that translate data from the analog processors into the digits of the binary code and with devices that convert digitally processed information into analog representation.

Hybrid systems offer more control capability than analog machines do. Since the mid-1960s they have been widely used in simulation studies of nuclear power plant facilities, guided missiles, fighter aircraft, and spacecraft, where it is crucial to have a close representation of a dynamic system. Hybrid computers played a major role in the designing and evaluation of the U.S. Space Shuttle, the first reusable manned spacecraft. Real-time simulations of the Shuttle's rocket engine and hydraulic system were done with hybrid computers, as were those for determining crew responses.

Digital computer operation and components

Basic Functions and Operational Units

The basic functions of every digital computer are input, storage, control, processing, and output. The accompanying diagram illustrates these functions in simplified form.

The digital computer receives data as patterns of digital signals and stores them in any of various main or auxiliary memory devices until needed. Also held in storage are the instructions that dictate the operations of the computer. The control function involves retrieving instructions from storage in appropriate sequence and relaying the proper commands to the processor, the arithmetic/logic unit (ALU). It also includes interfacing or synchronizing the operating speeds of the various input and output units to that of the processor. The processor functions somewhat like a calculator, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, and listing. It carries out these operations, however, at extremely high speeds. In addition, the processor is able to make decisions—i.e., select and compare on the basis of stored information. The output of the digital computer, like its input, takes many forms. Generally it is printed, put on cards or tape, stored in secondary memory units, displayed on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, or communicated to other remote devices.

A digital computer system is physically a collection of electromechanical and electronic components and devices assembled in cases (modules) and cabinets. The main memory, control elements, and ALU together make up the central processing unit, the heart of the system. The different input/output (I/O) devices and auxiliary storage units, some of which double as I/O devices, constitute peripheral equipment. Apparatus of this kind with direct connection to the CPU is said to be on-line; peripheral equipment working independently of it is termed off-line.

Input: Input to the computer can be in a variety of forms—punched cards, punched paper tape, magnetic cards, or magnetic ink

(Contd. on page 459)

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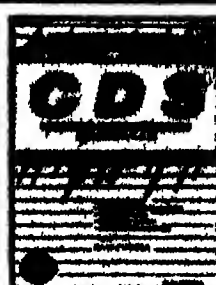
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Forward into the Past?

India is considered to be one of the hottest markets in the world and rated among the top five for investment by the US Magazine, Fortune. In the wake of our new liberal economic policy, foreign multi national companies have been allowed entry, with still more clamouring to get in. Not too far back, the East India Company was allowed entry for trade purposes and the rest is history. The topic for discussion is 'Are we wise in letting history repeat itself?'

Mr A GATT declaration bears out the fact that no country can be totally self-sufficient. Every country has its natural advantages, innate skills and resources giving it a competitive advantage in certain areas over others. Setting up of World Trade Organisation has ushered in an era of free world trade. And we Indians should feel proud of our importance in this new world order. The entry of foreign MNC's will only open up new trade avenues for our own companies abroad. The influx of foreign exchange, technological knowhow, marketing strategies will be only beneficial to our own industries. This will in turn attract international investors seeking geographical diversification. India's emerging market will become a crucial long-term component of global business strategy. This again will supplement our domestic savings. Today with large foreign exchange reserves at its command, the government has a unique opportunity to build up an Indian presence abroad. Often foreign portfolio investment stimulates foreign direct investment in local firms. This will automatically put the latter on par with international markets as they will, of necessity follow the international

standards of transparent trading practices, efficient clearing and settlement procedures, higher auditing and accounting standards, greater disclosure of financial and business information and effective market regulation and supervision. Foreign MNC's are also nothing but good news for the Indian Consumer. Gearing up for the competition, Indian companies are coming up with newer and better products. More emphasis is being laid on market research and quality. New variants or old products are being marketed keeping in mind the individuality of consumer pockets. Not only does the consumer have a greater domestic choice, with the advent of foreign MNC's, he can fulfil his craze for phoren without going bankrupt. Liberalisation has given a boost to the advertising industry as well. A foreign company on an average spends about 12 per cent of its turnover on building its brands while its Indian counterpart manages just about 4 per cent. The Rs. 3,000 crore industry grew by 36 per cent in 1992-93 compared to 25 per cent the year before. The advent of foreign MNC's has created 10,000 managerial jobs this year alone, with pay packets and perks concomitant with aptitude, performance and utility. A vibrant market place for talent is the biggest boon the young could ask for. This will stop the brain drain as the big salaries will be in India as also the promotional rungs up the ladder of success.

Mr B I agree with my colleague that foreign MNC's are good news but aren't we going too overboard with the red carpet? The

government, in its anxiety to attract foreign investment, has gone out of its way to pile up concessions after concessions for the foreigners. For instance, the granting of guaranteed returns on investment in the power sector. Why was this guaranteed profit denied earlier to Indian companies, to BHFL in particular? They could have in that case, mobilised both technology and funds from abroad. Because of this guaranteed profit, the prices of shares of these foreign companies are bound to appreciate faster, giving them enormous windfalls and advantages. There is thus a case for a level playing field acceptable to both foreign and domestic companies in a market place of free buying and selling without any government intervention. The Indian companies want the government to set up an Indian Investment Promotion Board similar to the Foreign Investment Board to give equal priority to Indian proposals. The Board is expected to protect Indian companies from takeover bids, to promote domestic investment, assess the impact of foreign investment on domestic companies and promote exports. If the government is to do all these, it will be back to the old games of licence-quota raj. Moreover, a climate of freedom, so essential for the private sector, was never there in India. State activity still accounts for half the Indian economy—even our banks are not free. The command system still prevails. The true efficiency of our private sector has never been tested in a free climate. And now we are suddenly setting it to the lions! Today, our industry is in a position when it is exposed to competition

but has not been given the circumstances to become competitive. Frankly I think we have put the cart before the horse. A proper labour policy, privatisation of public sector undertakings, a cheaper money policy is what should have been deliberated upon first before opening the sluice gates.

Mr C Mr B is being generous when he says that the advent of foreign MNC's needed a bit more foresight. To my mind it is nothing but a blunder. These MNC's are eager to come because there is promise of loot here. The western markets are saturated and we are the new targets. Our teeming millions not only ensure consumers but also cheap labour and production costs. And what about takeovers? The emerging global order is spear-headed by a few hundred corporate giants, many of them larger than most sovereign nations. Ford's economy is bigger than that of Saudi Arabia or Norway. You think a 49 per cent ceiling is going to stop them? USA does not permit foreign holding beyond 20 per cent in its telecom industry. We are offering 49 per cent on a platter and that too in the local services. What if there are no takers for the Bihar or UP telecom circles? What happens to the consumer? What is to prevent duopolies in the Delhi or Bombay circles? The drug policy is even worse. Coupled with the Uruguay Round agreement and a radical change in intellectual property laws, it will lead to a runaway increase in drug prices: MNC's can soon legally claim patent rights by merely importing drugs and then charging monopolistic First World prices. Not far behind are oil MNC's who are being offered ONGC proven oil fields on a platter—they are being offered not for exploration, but exploitation. All this has deep roots in a sense of in-

feriority about things Indian and blind faith in the power of private capital as a magic cure for all our ills. This is the kind of pathology that produces mindless liberalisation without regulation. This is what caused the Rs 6000 crore scam. There is today the same artificial boom unrelated to the real economy. The most disturbing aspect of this global system is that the formidable power and mobility of global corporations is undermining the effectiveness of national governments to carry out essential policies on behalf of their people. More and more, the leaders of nation States must conform to the demands of the outside world because the outsiders are already inside the gates. Business enterprises that routinely operate across borders are linking far-flung pieces of territory into a new world economy that bypasses all sorts of established political arrangements and conventions. Tax laws intended for another age, traditional ways to control capital flows and interest rates, full employment policies and old approaches to resource development and environmental protection are becoming obsolete, unenforceable or irrelevant. National leaders no longer have the ability to comprehend, much less control these giants because they are mobile and like the mythical Greek figure, Proteus, they are constantly changing appearances to suit different circumstances.

Mr D That is indeed a scary thought but what is even more terrifying is the scenario when these MNC's give up the pretence of changing to suit different conditions. The large business enterprises of the 1990s have the technological means and the strategic vision to burst old limits—of time, space, national boundaries, language, custom and ideology. In Champaran,

the farmers were forced to grow indigo even when they were starving. The British were only concerned with their trade needs. The world is a different place today and the weapons of power are even more ruthless for they are subtle. Practising non-violence is easy when one is confident of one's strength. The question here is: Are we strong enough to withstand the MNC onslaught or will we go under? Control is the need of the hour. Foreign brands and the retaliatory domestic brands are going to create a confusion of brand launches, price wars, retail skirmishes and promotion gimmickry. Unequal pay packets are going to result in head hunting, job quitting, resentment and dissatisfaction amongst those not so lucky. Government jobs are already under great pressure as a result of the changes in the private sector. The 5th Pay Commission is being bombarded with demands ranging from tripling the salaries to giving a sevenfold jump. Whether we benefit from the foreign MNC's or they destroy us will be the test of our maturity. Not only do these companies look for huge local markets and cheap production bases, but they also look for a stable government. Any adverse political or economic signal and the foreign investors will pull out. So, not only for getting our slice of the global pie but also for the peace and the prosperity of the country, we should see to it that nothing upsets the apple cart. The passage of time always brings about changes. It would be wishful thinking to turn the clock back to the barter system. Today, the stakes are high and naturally the risks are high too. We have to play the game as best as we can and if we have the right equipment, we are in good shape and our country is rooting for us, there is no way we can lose.

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Sorrow : Soul's Rust

WHAT do you do if your life suddenly turns upside down? If you are fired from your job? Or, have a terrible disappointment in your life? How do you pick up the pieces and go on to build a meaningful life?

The healthy way to deal with a tragedy or a hardship is to suffer, mourn, and recover. Mourning is good because it affirms the meaning someone or something had for you. Mourning also lets us release our feelings—which is why many people say they feel better after they have cried.

However, some people carry mourning to extremes—then it becomes pathological. Mourning should not last for a life-time.

A good example is of a man who tried for a lucrative job but failed. He grieved over his "loss". He felt cheated and let-down. His life, he thought, had become empty. He went through a period of mourning. But he failed to see that failure has a positive side, too. There is greater wisdom and a richer, clearer perspective.

Once such a person begins to look on the brighter side of things, he becomes much better adjusted.

However, many people do not cope this way; they do not mourn and recover. Instead, they use a variety of makeshift devices.

Poor Defences

THESE devices, or psychological defences, may absorb the grief but they prevent the successful working out of the problem. There are five major ways of coping that are not good for you:

The first is called sublimation—turning your energy from pursuing an original desire to an activity of another kind. At times, sublimation may be all right, but many times it can be destructive.

An example is the man who, disappointed in his career, becomes an alcoholic. Another example is the young boy who loses a girl friend,

and, upset, may take to drugs instead of applying himself to constructive kinds of action, such as becoming more of a person, learning something, developing a talent, doing something for someone else.

The second way not to cope with regrets is to use rationalization. Rationalization means that you are defending your words and actions without analyzing your true motives.

Rationalization does repair a blow to your self-esteem. It can make you feel better about yourself. However, it won't help you to face your problems squarely and will probably not help you to grow as a person.

Denial is another common way of dealing with grief—you can simply deny that any problems exist. This clearly is not the best way to cope. If a man complains that he has trouble with his wife but refuses to recognize that he has a terrible temper, he will never solve his problems.

Withdrawal is a fourth way of coping. You know people who withdraw rather than deal with an unpleasant reality.

Men frequently withdraw after they had set-backs. A doctor may tell a man he is well enough to go back to work, but the man stays home. Or, the man may feel a loss of virility so he ignores sex. Many men suffering from inferiority complex remain in their shell. They seldom make use of their potential.

The last defensive way to cope with grief is to use compensation. For example, the verbal bully may really feel inadequate and inferior and compensate by playing the role of a "hero". Bravado is not bravery.

Rather than all these dubious gimmicks, mourning is the only healthy way to deal with grief. Many weak-willed persons go on wallowing in grief under the mistaken belief that time will eventually heal their wounds. They forget or are ignorant that time may bring comfort but the agency by which it works is emotion-

al exhaustion. Moreover, time may heal the wounds but it cannot conceal the scars.

It ought to be uplifting, not destructive of present happiness, nor of future prospects. Its shadows should not blot out the sunshine of life.

It is well to bear in mind the words of Bailey, "Grief hollows hearts while it ages heads." Grief, when handled "manfully", makes one majestic, even awe-inspiring.

A few days ago I happened to look at a picture of a woman taken on the unexpected death of her husband. It is a poignant and penetrating study of human grief.

It shows her sitting by the dead body of her husband. Her eyes are downcast, a lock of hair falls upon her face, and on her face is an expression which one is unlikely to forget.

It is a look of utter, desolate anguish to which neither tears nor words can do justice. Yet around the mouth, there is also a dignified defiance that takes away any suggestion of helplessness.

The downcast eyes bespeak of an alliance, a pact against the deadly power of death. It is the face of a woman 'fighting' grief, not merely 'suffering' it.

In a very faint way that pain-torn woman's face already bears the message of victory—victory over grief.

She had lost the man who had been her lodestar. There, on display, was one of the most inspiring examples of human triumph over grief.

"Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead; excessive grief the enemy of the living", says Shakespeare.

A similar philosophy has been expressed by Xenophon, "Excessive grief for the dead is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not."

Grief is an enemy as deadly as a plague germ; it has to be faced, fought and finally conquered lest it

destroys the mourner. Its working is as intricately and as subtly dangerous as that of a deadly microbe.

Those who have 'experienced' grief know there is a curious similarity between grief and injury. There is no pain in the beginning only a shocked numbness coupled with a sense of 'disbelief'. Agony comes next, the searing maddening pain that comes with the full realization of what has happened. It is at this stage that many people give up, lose the desire to carry on with the tasks of life, or seek refuge in the oblivion offered by drink or drugs.

But it is the third stage which is the most harmful. This is the time when the tragic blow seems to have been overcome but in reality has entered the subconscious, where the memory lies festering, poisoning the entire personality of the sufferer.

Each of these three stages has to be combated in its own separate fashion; the manner and force of that combat is governed by the individual's mental and spiritual resources.

Avoid distractions like artificial entertainment while grief is fresh, every attempt to divert only irritates. You must wait till it is digested and then amusement will dissipate the remains of it.

At the first impact no one can do better than **BESTILL**. It is a custom in the navy when the ship is on the verge of a disaster. The signal has no other purpose than enforcing a momentary 'halt' enabling everyone to take stock of his situation. Clearly, the aim is to prevent panic and confusion. A wise custom!

Friends are important in the second stage. This does not mean hordes of 'professional' mourners parroting a hackneyed "So sorry". Nor does it mean a train of sob-sisters who mysteriously appear in large numbers on scenes of tragedy.

The only one who can help at times like this is the one who 'knows' you, the one who will not mock at your sentimentalism, the one who can wet his eyes at your sorrow. It is he alone who can, by choosing the right word or the gesture, break the icy ring of gloom.

"During a tragic period of my life, the gesture that broke the silence threatening to engulf me like a grave, was a simple touch of my wife. She just came and held my hand for a long time without saying a word", says a friend of mine.

All sufferers of grief sooner or later put these questions to themselves, "Why did he leave me?" Those who feel separation ask, "Why is destiny so cruel to me?"

These questions gradually assume the form of self-torture, a futile and agonising quest for a 'reason'. They forget that there is much in life to which man, with his limited wisdom, cannot give a reason. One has to reconcile to the circumstances and live as meaningful a life as possible.

The third stage of grief is the hardest, as it truly tests the sufferer's inner resources. The anaesthesia of the initial shock has worn off, the tears have been shed, and the consoling friends have drifted to their own tasks.

Life goes on, as it ever will. Only it is emptier. Time, they say, heals all wounds. It cannot fill voids. It can 'heal' wounds, it cannot 'hide' them.

Something more than the consolation of 'time a great healer' is needed; something else besides a fading memory is needed; some kind of hope, of faith, of sense of continuity and worth-whileness in life.

'God's will has been done' has helped countless people in the world but what about those who have no faith in God? Is there no comfort, no therapy to help them through the long, dark stages of grief?

There is: it is the knowledge of the unity and oneness of life. To live means to feel and feeling must entail pain as well as pleasure, grief as well as joy.

Acceptance of life demands acceptance of all types of emotions, the sweet along with the bitter. No one can say, "I will have only the sweet."

It follows that what gives us sorrow is the same as gives us joy. The tragic separation from a loved one is preceded by a joyful union. Who would forego this joy because it might entail sorrow? Who, among us, even in the loneliest agony of grief, is willing to forego the intense joy of

love?

A young writer came to know that he had a couple of years to live. Followed a period of intense agony on account of his ailment and the awareness of early death. But his last words were a promise that his eyes be given to another. Even in his stark grief, he dwelt not on his misfortune but thought of relieving some one else's.

Such a person will live not in the hospital records but also in the memory of those whom life affords the privilege of living longer. This, called the altruistic instinct by Adler, is the surest way of mitigation of grief.

We are never our old selves after we have had a great grief experience. We are different from what we were before. But we believe that we can be stronger people and deeper people, and better able to help others because of what we have experienced.

Never does a man know the force that is in him till some mighty grief has humanised the soul.

Helpful Suggestions

RECOGNIZE your loss. At first, you may want to share your grief with your family. The "party", however, does not last forever, and, at last, you must go home and bear the burden yourself alone.

Re-evaluate your situation. Re-assess yourself, your place in the world, your future plans.

Resolve to let time erase the pain. Move on to other things.

By nursing your grief, you are rusting your own soul. No one else is the worse for it.

Plunge into some activity which involves your whole being—all your faculties—mental, physical, emotional and spiritual. Work is the greatest antidote to sorrow.

Lend words to your sorrow. The grief which speaks not, breaks the heart.

A man tearing his hair in grief was asked, "Do you think baldness is a cure for your grief?"

Facts about Science

(Contd from page 452)

bank checks); or the input may be made directly and in binary form from the main memory or peripheral storage units and various conversion units. By the early 1970s typed print and even handwritten script in limited vocabularies became serviceable as input to computers. Optical scanning was perfected several years later. Optical laser scanners such as those used with point-of-sale terminals in retail stores can read either bar-coded data or optical character fonts.

Input may also be taken from stylus-tablet devices that allow a form of freehand pointing and sketching action, or from movement sensors such as a joystick or a "mouse". Such devices permit a kind of graphic interaction in which a picture displayed by the computer on a television-type screen is modified by the program in response to the actions taken by the operator with the input device. This sort of interaction is an important aid for engineering and other applications. Voice input is being developed with wider vocabulary. Furthermore, a device called the modern (modulator/demodulator) enables any computer or simple data terminal to communicate with other computers over a voice-grade telephone circuit.

Storage: A device for storing information in binary form must be designed so that it can be placed in one of two stable states corresponding to 1 or 0, and it has to be able to maintain this state indefinitely until changed. It also must provide access to the stored data for reading or modification at very high speeds (about 1,000,000 times a second). Finally, since hundreds of millions or more bits of data may have to be stored, the apparatus must be inexpensive. As all these requirements cannot be met satisfactorily by any single type of device at present, most

computers use more than one kind of storage unit.

Main memory: Every digital computer has a main memory that holds data and instructions for immediate use by the central processing unit. The main memory receives this information from an input device or an auxiliary storage apparatus. In addition, it accepts and temporarily stores data from the control and arithmetic/logic units of the CPU. This primary storage device is generally a high-speed random-access memory, or RAM, whose access time is independent of the sequence in which bits of information were stored. The prevailing technology uses a derivative of the metal-oxide-semiconductor transistor to furnish solid-state devices containing up to 256,000 bits of memory on each single chip.

Auxiliary storage units: These secondary storage devices constitute a basic part of a digital system's peripheral equipment. They can store much larger amounts of information than can a main memory but operate at slower speeds. The most common forms of secondary storage are magnetic tape and disk. Other systems include the magnetic bubble memory and the optical disk memory.

Magnetic tape was introduced as a data-storage medium in 1951. For about the next decade almost all digital computers used magnetic tape for secondary storage, but by the mid-1960s magnetic disk and drum devices arrived to augment the tape units in mainframe systems designed for scientific and business data-processing applications that required rapid retrieval of stored data and programs. The main use of magnetic tape today is for archive and bulk information transfer from one machine to another. With home computers, it is used in audio tape-cassette recorders to provide low-cost auxiliary storage.

Magnetic disk technology was applied to secondary data storage in 1962. A magnetic disk is a flat, circular, metal or plastic plate coated on both sides with iron oxide or other readily magnetizable material. Input signals are recorded on the surface of the disk as magnetic patterns in circular tracks by a recording head while the disk is rotated by a drive unit. The heads, which are also used to read the magnetic impressions on the disk, can be positioned anywhere on the disk with great precision. A collection of disks (often 11 in number), called a disk pack, is mounted vertically on the spindle of a drive unit, which is equipped with multiple reading/writing heads. A single disk pack may hold as many as 300,000,000 bytes. Magnetic disk devices have a distinct advantage over tape units. They can directly access a block of data on a precise track without having to pass over a major portion of its contents sequentially, thereby reducing retrieval time to a fraction of a second. Small, flexible plastic disks, commonly called floppy disks, were developed in the 1970s. Floppy disks cannot store as much information or retrieve data as rapidly as conventional rigid disks, but they are adequate for use with personal microcomputers where low cost and ease of use are often of primary consideration.

The optical disk mass-storage system, introduced during the early 1980s, developed from videodisc technology. The most sophisticated system of this kind can store up to 4,000,000,000 bytes, far more than the highest capacity magnetic disk units. Information is encoded by a laser beam on the metallic recording medium of a videodisc platter as a pattern of pits. For information retrieval, the digitally coded data are tracked by an optical laser scanner.

Control: The operations of a digital computer system are regu-

lated and integrated by a central control unit and in some cases several subordinate control elements. The central control unit constitutes a principal component of the CPU. It selects and calls up program instructions from the memory in proper sequence and interprets them so as to direct the movement of data through the system for processing and output.

In a certain sense the operation of a control unit is analogous to that of a miniature but complete computer whose output signals run the other parts of the system. In effect, each computer instruction is broken into a sequence of small operations known as microsteps (or microinstructions), the whole sequence being called the microprogram for that instruction. A computer designed as a microprogrammed machine has a pleasing simplicity in its structure and is relatively straightforward to understand, build, and extend.

Processing: All data in the main memory are transferred to the arithmetic/logic unit for processing, which involves basic arithmetic functions and certain logic operations. The latter includes the comparing of data and the selection of changes to the normal instruction sequencing.

The ALU consists of two basic components: registers and operational circuits. The registers are storage elements that temporarily hold binary digits representing the data being processed. They are composed of flip-flops, circuits capable of assuming either of two stable states representing 0 and 1. The operational circuits include such binary logic coincidence circuits as the AND gate, OR gate, NAND gate, NOR gate, and inverter. These elementary gates are combined in various arrangements to perform the arithmetic and logic operations.

Output: A wide array of devices, some of which can also be employed to input information, con-

vert electrical signals from the ALU into a form usable by a human operator or a machine controlled by the computer. The most common output devices include video displays, high-speed printers, and console typewriters. A recent development in output equipment is an audio response unit that can convert data into spoken messages. Some of these units construct sentences with human speakers' words that have been digitalized and stored in a memory device. Others synthesize human speech, providing the appropriate response by generating signals similar to those produced in regular speech.

Digital computer programming

As has been indicated, the power of the digital computer rests not only on its speed and capacity for manipulating large quantities of coded data but also on its ability to perform complicated sequences of such actions under control of a stored program. This permits the same computer to work at a variety of tasks in sequence or even intermittently. Before the computer can work at all, however, a program or programs must be prepared in some suitable programming language and introduced into the computer's memory to instruct the computer exactly what to do. A computer task is first formulated and then expressed in an appropriate language, presumably one suited to the application and the thought processes of the formulator. The specification thus expressed is then translated, perhaps in several stages, into a coded program directly executable by the computer on which the task is to be run. The coded program is said to be in "machine code", or "machine language", while languages suitable for original formulation are referred to as "problem-oriented languages", or "high-level languages".

Computer systems are supplied

with a variety of programs designed largely to assist the user to run jobs or to optimize system performance without unduly penalizing the user running jobs. This collection of programs constituting the operating system is as important to the operation of the computer system as the hardware itself. The operating system is usually supplied by the computer manufacturer or a firm specializing in program design. Successful operation of a computer system depends on the stable and reliable function of its operating system, which is usually "frozen" and not subject to changes, even to improve performance, until the implications for operation have been first explored. Current technology makes it possible to build some operating characteristics into a processor at the time of manufacture in the form of fixed programs introduced by customer orders. This leads to a further distinguishing feature known as firmware.

During normal operation, the operating system is in general, overall control while user programs are being executed. It decides when a particular program should be run and what to do when a certain process terminates (subject to the ultimate control of human operators). In most cases, various utility programs that operate as independent units to facilitate the programming process are also available within the system. In this category are translators, which transform an entire program from one language to another, interpreters, which execute a program sequentially, translating at each step, editors, which allow text files to be entered or altered, or debuggers, which execute a program piecemeal, interpretively or not, and monitor various circumstances to permit the programmer to check to see whether the operation of the program is correct.

Hiroshima Asian Games

October 2-16, 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

- * Sang Beck Lee Cup for the best athlete of the 12th Asian Games was presented to Hwang Young-Jo of the South Korea. He was the winner of the men's marathon event.
- * China, which dominated the Hiroshima Asian Games, was the first recipient of the Sheikh Fahad Cup, a special award from the Olympic Council of Asia, given in the memory of the OCA president who was killed in the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.
- * 15-year old Mo Huilan of China, who weighed just 27 kg with a height of only 4 feet, 4 inches, won four gold medals in gymnastics. Mo is known as "Mighty Mouse" among her team-mates.
- * India's hopes for a gold medal in hockey were shattered when South Korea defeated them 3-2 in the final. South Korea had earlier won the gold medal in 1986. India had last won the gold medal in Asian Games in 1966. This was India's eighth silver in 10 final appearances.
- * Eighteen-year-old Jaspal Rana of India showed ice-cool nerves to bag the men's individual centre-fire pistol title, tallying 588 out of 600 points. He came within a whisker of shattering the Asiad mark.
- * India's first medal in athletics, at the 12th Asian Games, was won by Shiny Wilson when she bagged a bronze in 800m.
- * India bagged its first ever Tennis gold in Asian Games when the men's team defeated Indonesia 3-0.
- * Kunjarani of Manipur electrified the Indian supporters by lifting a world record 100 kg in clean and jerk in 46 kg category. However, her world record just lasted a few minutes when the Chinese girl, Guan Hong lifted 102.5 kg to claim the gold medal. Kunjarani got bronze.
- * Talal Mansoor Al-Rahim of Qatar emerged as the fastest man of the 12th Asian Games. Liu Xiaomei of China emerged as the fastest woman.

Important Gold Medal Winners

ARCHERY

Men's individual: Park Kyung Mo (S. Korea)
Women's individual: Lee Eun-Kyoung (S. Korea)
Men's Team title: South Korea
Women's Team title: China

ATHLETICS

Men

Marathon: Hwang Young-Jo (S. Korea)
20 km walk: Chen Shaoguo (China)

Hammer throw: Bi Zhong (China)
10,000 m: Toshinari Takaoka (Japan)
100m: Talal Mansoor Al-Rahim (Qatar)
400m hurdles: Shunji Karube (Japan)
Long jump: Huang Geng (China)
400m: Ibrahim Ismail Muftah (Qatar)
800m: Lee Jin-il (S. Korea)
Decathlon: Ramil Ganiev (Uzbekistan)
50 km walk: Serguei Korepanov (Kazakhstan)
200m: Talal Mansoor Al-Rahim (Qatar)
High jump: Takahisa Yoshida (Japan)
110m hurdles: Li Tong (China)
Shot put: Liu Hao (China)
Pole vault: Igor Potapovich (Kazakhstan)
Triple jump: Oleg Sakirkin (Kazakhstan)
Discus throw: Zhang Cunbiao (China)
3000m steeplechase: Sun Ripeng (China)
1600m relay: South Korea

Women

Marathon: Zhong Huandi (China)
10-km walk: Cao Hongmiao (China)
200m: Wang Huei-Chen (Taiwan)
3000m: Zhang Linli (China)
100m hurdles: Olga Chichigina (Kazakhstan)
Heptathlon: Shea Ghada (Syria)
800m: Qu Yunxia (China)
High jump: Svetlana Mounkova (Uzbekistan)
Discus throw: Min Chunfeng (China)
400m: Ma Yuqin (China)
100m: Liu Xiaomei (China)
400m hurdles: Han Qing (China)
10,000m: Wang Junxia (China)
Long jump: Yao Weili (China)
Shot put: Sui Xinmei (China)
1600 m relay: China

BOXING

Light heavyweight: A.P. Ghushchi (Iran)
Heavyweight: Alisher Avezbaev (Uzbekistan)
Super heavyweight: Oleg Mascaev (Uzbekistan)
Featherweight: Somluck Kamsing (Thailand)
Lightweight: Tsuyoshi Yaegashi (Japan)
Light Welterweight: Reynaldo Galido (Philippines)
Welterweight: Nourian Smanov (Kazakhstan)
Light flyweight: Mansueto Valesco (Philippines)
Flyweight: Elias Recaido (Philippines)
Bantamweight: Yeom Jon-kil (S. Korea)

Light middleweight: Kanatbek Chagataev (Kazakhstan)

Middleweight: Lee Seung-bae (S. Korea)

CANOEING

Men

500m Single Kayak: Ivan Kireev (Uzbekistan)

500m Pairs Kayak: Chen Guiqi and Jiang Yuguo (China)

500m Fourman Kayak: China

500m Single Canoeing: Zhang Lei (China)

500m Pairs Canoeing: K. Negodiaev and S. Sergueev (Kazakhstan)

1000m Single Kayak: Ivan Kireev (Uzbekistan)

1000m Pairs Kayak: Dmitri Izaak and S. Skrypnik (Kazakhstan)

1000m Fourman Kayak: Uzbekistan

1000m Single Canoe: Zhang Lei (China)

1000m Pairs Canoe: K. Negodiaev and S. Sergueev (Kazakhstan)

Women

500m Single Kayak: Dong Ying (China)

500m Pairs Kayak: Gao Beibei and Xhao Xialoi (China)

500m Four women Kayak: China

CYCLING

Men

4 km: Vadim Kravtchenko (Kazakhstan)

One km time trial: Masanaga Shiohara (Japan)

Sprint: Toshinobu Saito (Japan)

4km team: South Korea

169.44km road race: Andrei Kivilev (Kazakhstan)

40 km points race: Cho Ho-Sung (S. Korea)

Women

3km: Wang Qingzhi (China)

Sprint: Wang Yan (China)

56.84 km road race: Guo Xinghong (China).

GYMNASTICS

Men

All round: Li Xiaoshuang (China)

Floor: Li Xiaoshuang (China)

Pommel Horse: Huang Haudong (China)

Rings: Fan Hongbin (China)

Vault: Yeo Hong-Chul (S. Korea)

Parallel Bars: Huang Liping (China)

Horizontal Bars: Li Jing (China)

Team title: China

Women

All round: Qiao Ya (China)

Vault: Mo Huilan (China)

Uneven Bars: Mo Huilan (China)

Beam: Mo Huilan (China)

Floor: Mo Huilan (China)

Team Title: China.

JUDO

Men

95 kg: Shigeru Okaizumi (Japan)

Over 95 kg: Jun Konno (Japan)

65 kg: Yukimasa Nakamura (Japan)

60 kg: Kim Kyuk (S. Korea)

78 kg: Yoon Dong-Sik (S. Korea)

86 kg: Yoshio Nakamura (Japan)

Open class: Katsuyuki Masuchi (Japan)

Women

72kg: Kim Mijung (S. Korea)

Over 72 kg: Zhang Ying (China)

52 kg: Hyun Shoooh-hee (S. Korea)

56 kg: Jung Sun-yong (S. Korea)

48 kg: Ryoko Tamura (Japan)

61 kg: Jung Sung-sook (S. Korea)

66 kg: Aiko Oishi (Japan)

Open class: Noriko Annu (Japan)

ROWING

Men

Single Sculls: Huang Xiaoping (China)

Double Sculls: Liang Hongming and Liu Xianbin (China)

Lightweight double Sculls: Kenichi Obinata and Hiroshi Sugito (Japan)

Pair without Coxswain: Fing Feng and Xu Wuling (China)

Four without Coxswain: China

Lightweight Four without Coxswain: China

Eights: China

Women

Single Sculls: Cao Manying (China)

Lightweight double Sculls: Ou Shaoyan and Zhang Zifang (China)

Pair without Coxswain: Jing Yanhua and Pei Jiayun (China)

Four without Coxswain: China

Lightweight four without Coxswain: China

SHOOTING

Men

Individual 10m air rifle (60 shots): Ning Lijia (China)

Team title 10m (60 shots): South Korea

Trap individual: Zhang Bing (China)

Trap Team: Kuwait

Skeet individual: Saeed Al Mutairy (Saudi Arabia)

Skeet Team: Kazakhstan

Individual Free pistol: Nakashige Masaru (Japan)

Team Free Pistol: China

Double Trap: Fehaid Aldeehani (Kuwait)

Free rifle individual: Sergei Beljaev (Kazakhstan)

Free rifle team: China

Standard Pistol individual: Wang Yifu (China)

Standard Pistol Team: China

10m air pistol (individual): Wang Yifu (China)

10m air pistol team: China

Centre fire pistol individual: Jaspal Rana (India)

Centre fire pistol team: Uzbekistan

Free rifle 3x40 shots individual: Lee Eun-chul (S. Korea)

Free rifle 3x40 shots team: South Korea

Rapid Fire Pistol individual: Vladimir Vokhmjanine (Kazakhstan)

Rapid Fire pistol team: China

Women

Air pistol individual: Fan Xiaoping (China)

Air pistol team: China

10m air rifle individual: Lee Eun-Ju (S. Korea)

10m air rifle team: S. Korea

Double trap: Wang Yujin (China)

Sport pistol: Fan Xiaoping (China)

Sport pistol team: China

Standard rifle individual: Noriko Ojima (Japan)

Standard rifle team: China

Standard rifle prone: Cho Eun-Young (S. Korea)

Standard rifle prone team: South Korea

SWIMMING

Men

100m freestyle: Yukihiro Matsushita (Japan)

200m backstroke: Ji Sang-Joon (S. Korea)

400m freestyle: Bang Seung-Hoon (S. Korea)

200m breaststroke: Wang Yiwu (China)

400m freestyle relay: Japan

200m individual medley: Xiong Guoming (China)

400m medley relay: Japan

1500m freestyle: Hisham Mesri (Syria)

200m butterfly: Xue Wei (China) and Zhang Bin (China) shared

50m freestyle: Hu Bin (China)

100m backstroke: Hajime Itoi (Japan)

Women

400m freestyle: Zhou Guanbin (China)

100m backstroke: He Cihong (China)

400m freestyle relay: China

100m butterfly: Liu Limin (China)

100m breaststroke: Dai Guohong (China)

200m butterfly: Liu Limin (China)

50m freestyle: Lu Bin (China)

200m backstroke: He Cihong (China)

400m medley relay: China

800m freestyle: Luo Ping (China)

200m individual medley: Lu Bin (China)

DIVING

Men platform: Sun Shuwei (China)

Women 3-M springboard: Shuping Tan (China)

WEIGHTLIFTING

Men

91 kg: Andrei Makarov (Kazakhstan)

99 kg: Serguei Kopytov (Kazakhstan)

108 kg: Cui Wenhua (China)

Over 108 kg: Kim Tae-Hyun (S. Korea)

59 kg: Chun Byung-kwan (S. Korea)

54 kg: Lan Shizhang (China)

76 kg: Altimurat Orazdurdiev (Turkmenistan)

83 kg: Viatcheslav Niou (Kazakhstan)

64 kg: Zhang Youyi (China)

70 kg: Zhan Xugang

Women

83 kg: Zhang Xiaoli (China)

76 kg: Hua Ju (China)

Over 83 kg: Li Yajuan (China)

WRESTLING

Freestyle

48 kg: Nader Rahmati (Iran)

57 kg: Tserenbaatar Tsogtbayar (Mongolia)

68 kg: Ali Akbarnejad (Iran)

82 kg: Amir Reza Khadem (Iran)

100 kg: Kim Tae-woo (S. Korea)

74 kg: Behroz Yari Kalani (Iran)

90 kg: Rassul Khadem (Iran)

130 kg: Ebrahim Mehraban (Iran)

52 kg: Maoulén Mamyróv (Kazakhstan)

62 kg: Takahiro Wade (Japan)

Greco-Roman

52 kg: Min Kyung-Gab (S. Korea)

90 kg: Ueom Jin-Han (S. Korea)

130 kg: Yang Young-Jin (S. Korea)

74 kg: Han Chee-Ho (S. Korea)

62 kg: Choi Sang-Sun (S. Korea)

YACHTING

Men

470 class: Japan

Laser class: Chi-Loong Tan (Singapore)

Enterprise class: Japan

Windsurfing: Qian Hong (China)

Women

470 class: China

Windsurfing: Li Ke (China)

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual: Kim Myung-gun (S. Korea)

Team: Kazakhstan

Gold medal winners in Games

BADMINTON

Men Team: Indonesia

Women Team: South Korea

Men singles: Heriyanto Arbi (Indonesia)

Women's singles: Bang Soo-hyun (S. Korea)

BASKETBALL

Men: China

Women: South Korea

FOOTBALL

Men: Uzbekistan

Women: China

GOLF

Men

Individual: Kaname Yakoo (Japan)

Team: Japan

Women

Individual: Huang Yu-Chen (Taiwan)

Team: Chinese Taipei

HANDBALL

Men: South Korea

Women: South Korea

HOCKEY

Men: South Korea

Women: South Korea

KABADDI

India

SEPAK TAKRAW

Malaysia

TABLE TENNIS

Men's singles: Wang Tao (China)

Women's singles: Chire Koyama (Japan)

TENNIS

Men's Team: India

Women's Team: Japan

Men's singles: Pan Bing (China)

Women's singles: Kimiko Date (Japan)

Men's doubles: Leander Paes and Gaurav Natekar (India)

Women's doubles: Kyoko Nagatsuka and Ai Sugiyama (Japan).

VOLLEYBALL

Men: Japan

Women: South Korea

WATER POLO

Kazakhstan

Indian Medal Winners

Gold

—Jaspal Rana (men's centrefire pistol individual)

—Men's Tennis Team comprising of Leander Paes, Gaurav Natekar, Asif Ismail and Zeeshan Ali

—Leander Paes and Gaurav Natekar (men doubles title in Tennis)

—Kabaddi Team

Silver

—Women's 4x400 in relay team comprising of P.T. Usha, K. Saramma, Dhanalakshmi and Shiny Wilson

—Men's hockey team

—K. Maleswari (weightlifting in women's 54kg category)

Bronze

—Shiny Wilson (women's 800m)

—K. Saramma (women's 400m)

—Birju Shah (Boxing in lightfly category)

—Gurmeet Singh (Boxing in bantamweight category)

—Lakha Singh (Boxing in lighthheavy category)

—Rajkumar Sangwan (boxing in superheavy category)

—Poonam Chopra (Judo in women's 56 kg category)

—Jagjit Singh and R.P. Shilke (Rowing in men's coxless pairs category)

—Jaspal Rana, Ashok Pandit and Surinder Marwah (Shooting in centrefire pistol team event)

—Leander Paes (Tennis in men's singles category)

—N. Kunjarani Devi (weightlifting in 46 kg category)

—N.S. Lakshmi (weightlifting in 59 kg category)

—Bharati Singh (weightlifting in 83 kg plus category)

—Farokh Tarapore/Kelly Rao (Yachting in 470 class category)

—Homi Motwala and Pushpendra Garg (Yachting in Enterprise class category)

Medals tally

Country	G	S	B
China	137	92	60
South Korea	63	53	63
Japan	59	69	80
Kazakhstan	25	26	26
Uzbekistan	10	11	19
Iran	9	9	8
Taiwan	7	12	24
India	4	3	15
Malaysia	4	2	13
Qatar	4	1	5
Indonesia	3	12	11
Syria	3	3	1
Philippines	3	2	8
Kuwait	3	1	5
Thailand	1	11	13
S. Arabia	1	3	5
Turkmenistan	1	3	3
Mongolia	1	2	6
Vietnam	1	2	0
Singapore	1	1	5
Hong Kong	0	5	7
Pakistan	0	4	6
Kirgizstan	0	4	5
Jordan	0	2	2
UAE	0	1	3
Macau	0	1	1
Sri Lanka	0	1	1
Bangladesh	0	1	0
Brunei	0	0	2
Nepal	0	0	2
Tajikistan	0	0	2
Myanmar	0	0	2



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